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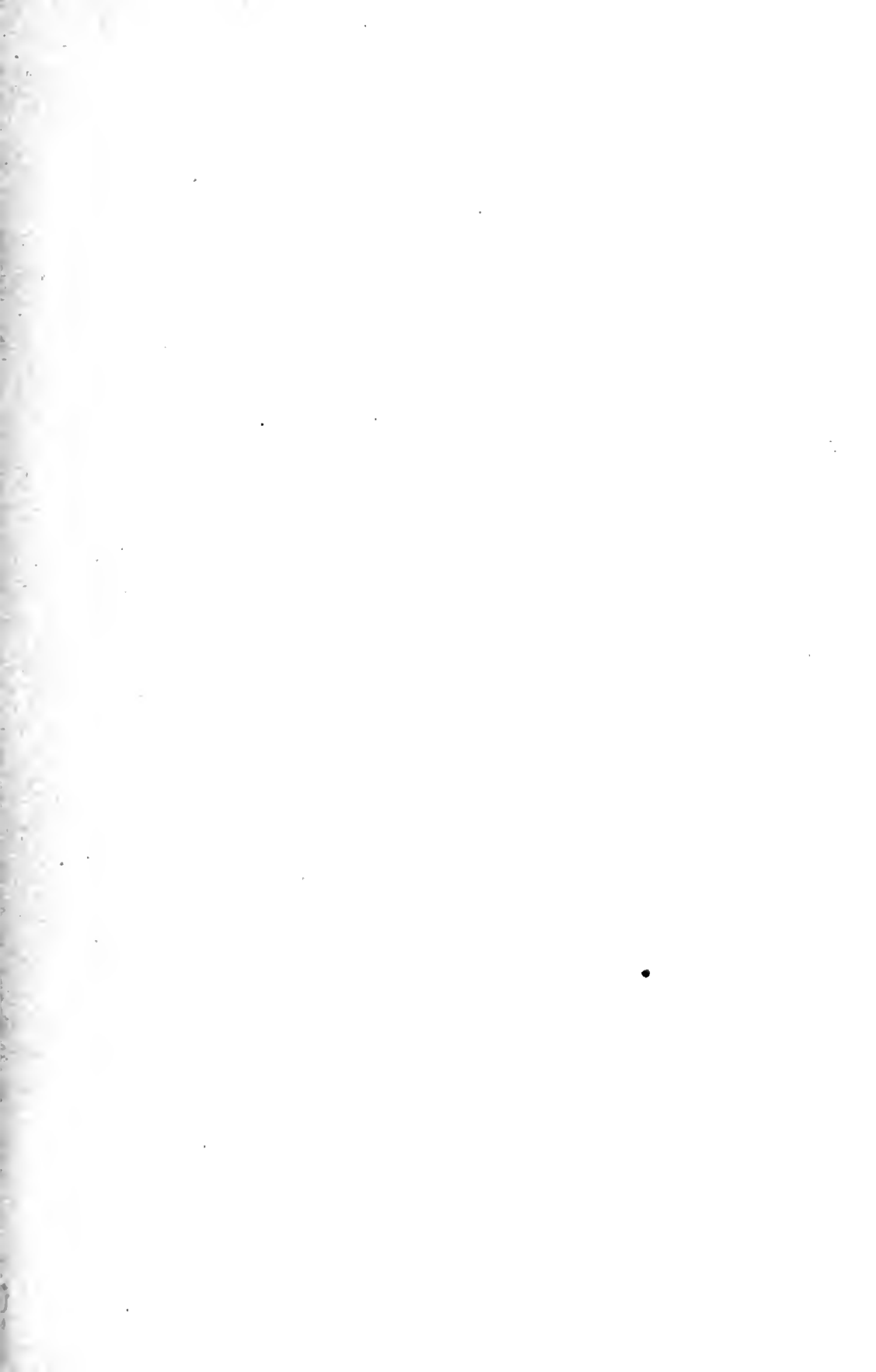
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CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS

Cornell University

A HISTORY

BY

WATERMAN THOMAS HEWETT, A.B., Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

VOLUME THREE



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CHAPTER I

STUDENT LIFE

1. The Early Studies

THE university opened with four classes. Students who came from other colleges brought with them naturally the traditions of the life which they had left. The system here, however, was altogether new. The demand for lecture rooms in the two buildings which had been erected limited the number of students who could find accommodation in those buildings. Cascadilla, on the contrary, was crowded, not only with students but with professors. The corner rooms, affording somewhat larger accommodations for professors and their families, were usually occupied by some married member of the faculty. The others found quarters in the less desirable rooms, and the students were scattered in the inner rooms, which were often poorly lighted and worse ventilated. There was an enthusiastic, tumultuous life among the students of those early days. They espoused most thoroughly the principles upon which the university was founded; they were exposed to criticism in common with the university itself, and they defended themselves vigorously; they loved the freedom which they enjoyed; they had faith in their university and in its future, and happily cherished no doubt of the position which the university had already attained. One student is reported to have asked Professor Goldwin Smith how long he thought it would take before this university would equal Oxford, who is said to have an-

swered with grim truthfulness, realizing as he did that history and tradition are necessary to constitute a true university life, that he thought about five hundred years.

The military system which overhung, we might say overshadowed, everything in those early days, though defended as necessary from the charter, was cordially disliked. The martinet discipline of the first few years, so contrary to a university atmosphere, is a persistent memory in the minds of the students of those early days. The attempt was early made to abolish the class system, to classify students without reference to the familiar terms of senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman. It was fondly believed that this illusion would cause students to forget the academic class to which they belonged and that class rivalries would be forgotten in a scholarly union.

The large liberty in elective studies which was allowed to all students caused ambitious freshmen to select courses for which they were unprepared. It was generally believed in the university world without, that the German university system prevailed here, that all instruction was by lectures, and that absolute freedom was the prerogative of every student. This loyalty to the university on the part of the students soon developed a genuine university life. Songs were written in which they proudly commemorated their *alma mater*. The first university song was "The Chimes," written by the Hon. Francis M. Finch, one of the trustees of the university, who had enriched the song book of his own college, Yale, and whose poem, "The Blue and the Gray," has become more widely known than perhaps any other poem which was the product of our Civil War. The remark has been credited to President Woolsey that Judge Finch is the only poet whom Yale College ever graduated.

At the second anniversary of the Cornell Library Association, held in Library Hall, Ithaca, on the 21st of January, 1869, the Orpheus Glee Club sang this first college song to which Cornell University can lay claim, which was received with great enthusiasm, and which will be regarded with constantly increasing interest as it is sung by successive classes. The next song which obtained permanent acceptance was written by George K. Birge and was entitled "Cornell," with the refrain:

"We honor thee, Cornell,
We honor thee, Cornell,
While breezes blow,
Or waters flow,
We'll honor thee, Cornell."

The song, however, which has perhaps become the true university song, is what is now called "Alma Mater," beginning, "Far above Cayuga's waters," and having a joint authorship. The circumstances under which it was composed are thus given in substance by one of the authors:

"We were seated together one evening in our room, when someone mentioned the lack of university songs at Cornell. It was proposed that we should undertake to compose one. One suggested:

Far above Cayuga's waters,

The second added:

With its waves of blue,

and so the composition proceeded to the end, the two contributing, but not always in the same order."

Thus this favorite song arose.

The entire number of students enrolled during the first year of the university was 412. In the following year this number was increased by a little more than

150, to 563; but in the third year the number reached its maximum, and from that time the decline was continuous to the year 1881-82, when the number of students was only 384, and in one term fell as low as 315. It was not until the year 1885-86, that the number of students of fifteen years before was again attained and surpassed. The decline in the number of students after the opening of the university may be attributed to various reasons, first among which is the financial crisis that followed in 1873, and secondly, perhaps, to a gradual readjustment of numbers according to the fixed and permanent relations which the university assumed, and the actual advantages which it offered. Many students flocked to it in the early days with inadequate preparation, and under the mistaken impression that they would be enabled to support themselves while completing their education. These were necessarily disappointed.

2. Literary and Debating Societies

The new university was not merely to be a university in name, but it was to embody all the features that were distinctive of other institutions of learning, and as the young American is, by birth, a public orator, societies for literary culture and oratory were at once organized. The first society to be established, soon after the opening of the university, was the Philalathean, and soon afterwards, on October 22, 1868, the Irving. The former society held public literary exercises two months later, on December 18, in the friendly shelter of the Aurora Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The æsthetic spirit was also rife, and one of the early numbers of the *Era* contains a record of the Orpheus Club.

The first place of meeting of the Philalathean was in

a room in Cascadilla, while the Irving met in the university.

The Classical Association was organized on February 2, 1869, and existed for a limited time. A new association was formed January 27, 1887, which continued until the close of the academic year of 1894-95.

The Cornell University Christian Association was founded January 23, 1869. During its first year the meetings of the association were held in Cascadilla Place, but for several years following they were often held in the churches in town. In 1875, a room was fitted up in what is now White Hall, through the munificence of President White.

During the year 1884-85, the first reception to new students was held.

By the opening of the year 1886-87, the size of the association had become so large that the room in White Hall was inadequate. In the fall, active efforts were taken in raising money for a new building, and by the end of the year subscriptions amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars had been received from the student-body.

Mr. Alfred S. Barnes, one of the university trustees, an earnest Christian man, noted for his liberality to various educational, charitable, and religious organizations, had become deeply interested in the work and needs of the association at Cornell, and decided to donate the fund needed for the building. The following fall, work was begun on the building, the total cost of which was more than fifty thousand dollars, beside several thousand dollars for furnishing. Two other important events of this year were the establishment of a library of religious literature and the organization of a mission band. The association later decided to add to its supply of religious literature the

leading daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers and magazines, and soon a well-equipped reading-room was thrown open to the student-body.

The association work grew so rapidly that it became very exacting upon the officers, so in the year 1888-89 a salaried general secretary was secured, who gave his full time to the work, and since then a general secretary has been employed. The association has grown from small beginnings until it is now the largest student organization at Cornell.

Two new societies appeared during the second university year, the Johnsonian and the Adelphi, the latter being a secret society formed January 16, 1870. The Johnsonian lasted only until 1872, but the Adelphi existed until 1877. Through the efforts of the Adelphi frequent public lectures were given, and many noted speakers were heard.

In March, 1871, the Lowell Society was organized, but existed only a short time.

The Philolexian Society existed during 1871-72.

On October 10, 1872, the Curtis Literary Society was formed, to which the women of the university were admitted. It remained in existence until 1881. The Irving also admitted women to membership, but the Philalathean, being purely a debating society, remained an organization for men only.

In the fall of 1878, the name of the Philalathean Society was changed to the Cornell Debating Club, which was in existence until the fall of 1885. The Irving continued until 1887.

Among student organizations, the Students' Guild requires mention. Professor Hewett published an article in the *Era* of December 1, 1876, entitled "Students' Relief Association," in which he called attention to the numerous cases of illness among students and the need of some systematic effort on the part of the uni-

versity as a whole to provide assistance. He said: "The university has appealed from the first to students of limited means, who are in part dependent upon their own efforts to secure an education. Such students, in case their health is preserved amid the arduous task of self-support and study, may succeed with many sacrifices in accomplishing their noble purpose; but in case of illness, many occupy rooms remote from the university, with no one to whom they can appeal for skilful nursing or care, and have to trust to the friendly and often accidental offices of some roommate or fellow-student; such kindly services are not always possible, and the student's recovery is often hazarded or postponed by the lack of sufficient care. In case of recovery, the student is burdened not only with the cost of his maintenance, but also with that of his sickness. Some students come from families whose circumstances are not adequate to meet the extra expense of an illness away from home. Students of larger means are also exposed to the dangers of sickness, without the comforts of home or scientific care." It was proposed in the article that the students should form a relief association or guild, and each contribute a limited sum, which could cause no burden to anyone, to constitute a fund which could be used in behalf of invalid students. It was hoped that all students would unite cheerfully in the enterprise of relieving distress among their number, and that this organization would be recognized as a students' institution for the relief of those in need. It was proposed that the faculty should form, in union with representatives from different classes, an executive committee to whom should be referred all cases of need and all applications for aid, whose duty it should be to investigate any cases of sickness or distress which might come to the attention of any member of the university.

The suggestion for an organization like this came from the system in vogue in the German universities, by which every student is assessed a limited amount every semester for hospital dues, and in case of illness has the right to demand medical attendance and care in a special ward of the hospital. Such a system was impracticable here, and the method proposed was deemed the best for meeting the existing need. A generous co-operation attended this appeal. A large and representative meeting of the entire university was held in the chapel February 16, 1877, at which a permanent organization was effected. A general interest was felt outside the university world in the purposes of this organization, and among those who sent letters promising co-operation was Miss Jennie McGraw, who requested that in case of any special demand being made upon the guild she might have an opportunity to contribute to meet it. It is probable that her attention was first called definitely at this time to the need of a university hospital, and a few months later, in drawing up her will, she made provision for the erection of such a building by a gift of forty thousand dollars for that purpose.

From its foundation the Cornell University Guild constituted a permanent factor in university life. It appealed to a generous interest on the part of students in behalf of one another, and exercised a wide and beneficent influence. No year passed when cases of distress were not relieved by its kindly ministrations. In some cases the entire expenses attending the sickness and funerals of students were met from its funds. The ladies of the faculty united later to furnish and defray the cost of maintaining a student ward in the City Hospital. The proposition of Miss McGraw to found a university hospital was, perhaps, the first which was made in this country. Several universities

now have such institutions admirably equipped, such as Yale and Princeton universities.

Scientific and literary societies have been formed by professors, the purpose of which has been to enable the members to become familiar with the various investigations which are being carried on by their colleagues in different fields of study. The most notable organization of this kind was a philosophical society composed of all members of the faculty, of which Professor Wilson was president, which met regularly for the reading and discussion of papers in all fields of knowledge. In the autumn of 1892 a modern language conference was established by the professors in the departments of French, English, and German, whose membership embraced all the instructors in those departments, and graduate students. It met regularly six times a year, during its existence, when papers presenting original investigations and reviews of current literature and criticism, were read.

Associations or clubs were established within the various departments, the earliest one of which there is a record being the Natural History Society, founded May 6, 1869. The Mechanical Engineering Association was founded January 26, 1874, and the Architectural Association was also founded in that year. In 1879 a record is found of the Social Science Club, the Chemical and Physical Society, and the Greeley Agricultural Club, while in 1881 we have the Mathematical Club. Among other associations and clubs formed were the Association of Civil Engineers, Electrical Engineering Association, and the Students' Lecture Association in 1886; the History and Political Science Association and the Cornell Medical Society in 1890; in 1893 the Graduate Students' Club and the Chemiker Verein, and in 1895 the Cornell Grange; the Cornell University Medical Club, the Cornell Foresters, and

the Philosophical Club in 1903, and among the latest clubs or societies, in 1904, the American Chemical Society and the Society of Comparative Medicine.

In the autumn of 1903, the teachers and advanced pupils of German united to form a society called the *Deutscher Verein*, the object of which should be to promote the study of German literature and life, and also to unite the students of German in a common interest. This society meets twice monthly. Lectures in German are given, as well as musical evenings, at which representative works of the leading German composers are performed. During the year there is a special study of the dramatic art, and German plays are publicly performed in the spring term. Other evenings are devoted to the presentation of literary studies and to German conversation.

A French Club was formed in April, 1904, which has been affiliated with the federation of the *Alliance Française*. A Spanish club, "*La Tertulia*," was founded October 19, 1904.

The Cornell Congress was founded February 20, 1885. The congress was modeled after the legislative department of the national government, having had at first both a senate and a house of representatives. As only upper classmen were allowed to occupy seats in the senate, that house soon became too small for effective work, so senators were allowed to speak in the lower house. Since the formation of the new debating clubs, the congress has had several rivals in the field of debate.

On February 15, 1893, the Woodford Debating Club was organized, and on December 7, 1893, the Curtis Debating Club, by several members of the sophomore class. It was intended that the latter should be composed only of members of each succeeding sophomore class, but it proved so successful that three clubs were

established, known as the senior, junior, and sophomore clubs.

The Cornell Union, an organization in which every student is eligible to membership, was formed in 1895 for the purpose of taking charge of the university debating interests. Its work is carried on mainly through the Debate Council, which is composed of the president of the Union, faculty and alumni members, and representatives of each of the literary societies.

Several other debating clubs have been organized; among them, the Andrew D. White Debate Club (December 1, 1897), the Jacob Gould Schurman Debate Club (October 18, 1899), the Benjamin Ide Wheeler Debate Club (October 12, 1900), the Goldwin Smith Debate Club (October 22, 1901), the Boardman Law Club (October 24, 1901), the H. Morse Stephens Debate Club (October 6, 1902), and the Robert Henry Thurston Debate Club (September 29, 1903). These clubs hold interclass debates every year for class supremacy and championship. Much interest is manifested in the several debating organizations, and the various literary and debating contests form an important factor in student life.

CHAPTER II

SECRET SOCIETIES

Fraternities

PICTURE to yourself the eastern slope of Cayuga Lake valley in 1868. At its feet lay the peaceful town of Ithaca with its few thousand inhabitants, while the great hillside, now the scene of so much life and activity, was a quiet rural stretch of meadow and upland, dotted here and there with comfortable farm homes. The campus, now so like a well-kept city park, was in those days the fields and pastures of a well-to-do farmer. Nature's roughness here was much more pronounced than without its smooth close-cropped turf. The Cornell farm, as it was up to this time known, lying between Cascadilla and Fall creeks, was seamed here and there with deep and shallow gullies that gave the surface a much more uneven appearance than it now seems ever to have had. Upon this rough site, with grain growing here and cattle grazing yonder, was erected "North University," as White Hall was then known; and a forlorn appearance it must have made without the softening lines of graceful elms and the companionship of the other buildings of this group.

From the first a limited number of students found living quarters in university buildings, but the natural place of residence in those days was the village in the valley below. Here the few necessary comforts of this quiet rural region could the more easily be obtained, with only the added cost of the labor of climb-

ing the hill daily. In the absence of electric cars, and even lumbering omnibuses, the shortest possible route was naturally sought for, and the "bone yard cut" became by natural selection a well-beaten path to "North University." Up the hill climbed the students day after day to the farm-campus, little knowing how much attention they were attracting from certain already large and flourishing organizations outside as yet of this quiet community. They were more conscious of the interest that was being taken in them by some educators and educational institutions who were looking for some pretext to sting and blight the first indications of fruit of this young tree. They had not long to wait, however, before there appeared in their midst the nucleus of what was to become a powerful factor in student life, the exact nature and object of which was not at first perfectly apparent. From a distance a score or more of these organizations were anxiously watching for the expected evidence of Cornell's fitness to live and flourish and spread like a green bay tree without sharing the expectation of some of the sectarian "rivals" that she would be cut down in due season. They were waiting for the signs of permanent foundation and future greatness that they might safely establish here a local exponent, such as had existed in other institutions, in some instances, for a quarter of a century. Had the same degree of conservatism marked these fraternal organizations then as is found to-day, no higher compliment to this young institution could have been paid, or stronger faith shown by a large body of intelligent and practical men, than was shown by the fact that no less than seven Greek-letter societies, counting among their number some of the strongest, established chapters here during the first collegiate year. Nevertheless it was an evidence of faith, complimentary in character, which has

been repeatedly and constantly reciprocated by the treatment which the university has accorded in return to these organizations.

Amidst this rural surrounding, then, with all its crudeness and undeveloped condition, whose greatness as yet lay in the power and purpose of its founder and his associates in the enterprise, these seven organizations that make for culture, whose avowed object is to round out and supplement a college education, established the first nucleus of what has since in nearly every case developed into a stronghold for the development of the particular objects to which they are devoted.

As the hillside as yet had not become a desirable place for student residence, and as yet had none of the conveniences for the home life of the students; as no free mail delivery brought letters to the students' rooms, and consequently a daily trip must be made to the post-office, the most natural place in which to locate the quarters of a college fraternity was the village, among the students. With rooms fitted up in business blocks they were in the center of activity, and their apartments were then as now the scene and center of social life.

The first fraternity to enter Cornell was the Zeta Psi, which dates its existence from 1846, at which time it was founded at the University of the City of New York. It has enjoyed a continuous existence here since 1868, and it justly prides itself in having one of the finest chapter houses in Ithaca. Chi Phi, whose pretty home so fittingly becomes the wooded spot beside the gorge, was the second to come to Cornell, but for reasons which are no concern of the public, withdrew after a time and again re-entered in 1888. Kappa Alpha, the oldest of these organizations, but having fewer chapters probably than any other general society, established its

chapter third, and from the first has enjoyed a high position among its contemporaries. The fourth to make its appearance was Alpha Delta Phi, one of the largest of the Greek-letter societies. With these came also the first year Phi Kappa Psi, which flourished for six years and then ceased, reappearing again in 1885; and Chi Psi, which also withdrew about the same time, and was revived in 1885.

A spirit, however, opposed to secret societies, was also immediately developed, and as early as December 11 a meeting of students calling themselves Independents, who were opposed to all secret societies, was held in the parlor of Cascadilla Place. Soon after an association of independents was formally organized, who regarded secret societies as aristocratic, as introducing a distinction between students of the same university and between members of the same class, and often as possessing no claim to existence from the literary culture imparted, being merely societies for dissipation. The college press of those days, which seems to have been under the control of members of the secret societies, ridiculed vigorously the new anti-secret organization. Columns were taken up by those who could not say enough bitter things against these "foullest blots upon college life." One of the more pronounced opponents declared "It is my intention to fan the flame already started until the truth like a mighty wave at sea shall engulf these frail barques of the secret societies and purge their members clean." His notion of them at this time seemed to be about as badly mixed as his figures of speech, which is evinced by the fact that afterwards he became a member of one of these societies. All this opposition came from the students alone. The university had no part in it. Its policy was too broad to allow it to do so. On May 28th of the following year, the Delta Upsilon was founded,

composed mainly of the independents and those who sympathized with them. This organization, although opposed to secret societies, was never regarded as a public society, attendance upon whose exercises, literary or otherwise, was open to all students. It bore the name of "anti-secret" until 1881, when the general convention substituted the designation "non-secret," the former having long ceased to be a correct characterization.

The first fraternity to place a chapter here in the second year was the largest and one of the strongest, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and closely following came chapters of Theta Delta Chi, and a local society called Alpha Omicron, the latter ceasing to exist after one year. It was nearly three years later before another chapter appeared. This was the Phi Delta Theta, the first of the class called western fraternities to make its appearance here. It withdrew after three years, re-entering again after ten years, with the general revival of fraternity activity in 1885. In 1874 the second chapter of Alpha Sigma Chi was established at Cornell. There were so many already well established that so young an organization found it difficult to gain a footing, so in 1879 another large western fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, pushing into the East, built upon the foundations of Alpha Sigma Chi by absorbing the latter. Psi Upsilon appeared for the first time in 1876, and used the foundation already laid by the Phi Kappa Psi, which was the cause of the suspension of the latter for a period of nine years. From this time until 1881 no new chapters appeared at Cornell, if we except Delta Beta Phi, which originated here in 1878, spread to five other institutions, and after four years ceased to exist.

The year 1880-81 was a memorable one in the Cornell student life. By this time the number who lived on the



DELTA CHI



hill had much increased, and this year there grew up a strong rivalry in the class of 1881 between the "hill" students and "town" students. As the fraternities were as yet in the village, the town party was largely colored by fraternity men, and the contest, if it did not have it at first, eventually assumed the character of a fight between independents and secret societies. One student, writing October 22, 1880, says: "As long ago as last spring term men were pledged to support a 'hill' ticket whose watchword should be, 'Death and destruction to societies.' " Two sets of officers were elected this year, two class-day programmes arranged, and throughout the year the college papers continued to discuss the situation in all its details, and the college year closed with the "majority" and the "minority" factions still active. Although the affair was unfortunate, it probably had the effect, to some extent, of teaching fraternity men that they were not organized for the purpose of "running" class politics.

With 1885, began a most prosperous career for the university, and with it came a revival of fraternity activity. Three fraternities started anew their chapters here in that year. Alpha Tau Omega came in 1887, Phi Gamma Delta in 1888, Phi Sigma Kappa in 1889, Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Phi, and Sigma Chi in 1890, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Delta Phi in 1891, Kappa Sigma in 1892, Sigma Nu in 1901, and Theta Xi in 1903.

With the year 1881 came the first sorority, Kappa Alpha Theta, followed three years later by the Kappa Kappa Gamma, and the Delta Gamma in 1885. Alpha Phi, the youngest of the women's societies, did not enter Cornell until 1889. Since that time several new fraternities have appeared, until now there are about thirty-five such organizations.

The Phi Alpha Sigma and the Alpha Kappa Kappa

are composed of medical students of the Cornell University Medical College in New York; the Omega Upsilon Phi and Nu Sigma Nu, of medical students in Ithaca; the Alpha Epsilon Iota, of medical students connected with Sage College; the Delta Chi and Phi Delta Phi of law students, and the Alpha Zeta, of students of agriculture.

When taken for a period of years, the history of one chapter is very like that of another. Almost no chapter has been without its periods of depression, amounting to suspension of activities in some instances. But this does not necessarily portend structural weakness, and is often the indication of adjustment to environment. It is quite possible at any one period to indicate the clearly defined characteristics of any one chapter, but after a term of years, these characteristics may change and a chapter once pre-eminent in scholarship may now be most conspicuous in athletics.

Each chapter has its own traditional features which form the basis of much of the sentiment that clings around chapter life. In a large measure the old literary feature, once so conspicuous, has ceased, as the same energy can be so much more wisely spent in the work of the various societies organized solely for that purpose. Chapter life consists chiefly of that restful home life, where students feel they are in the midst of those bound to them by ties that grow until they are little less than family ties; where they freely exchange opinion and where each one's faults and virtues are mirrored as it were in friendly criticism.

The relation which the fraternity system bears to the whole student-body is interesting from the fact that it is tending toward an ideal, and has attained to this at Cornell in a greater degree than at any other institution. The sharp rivalry between fraternity and non-fraternity men which reached its height in the dif-

faculties of 1880-81, and caused more or less just criticism on the system, has almost if not entirely ceased.

In class politics the lines are no longer so sharply drawn. A student's success depends largely upon his popularity and the amount of personal work done by his friends, and not upon the fact that he is a member of some fraternity. In social circles a man of worth is welcomed without reference to his fraternity connections. It is probable that some men are more welcome because they are fraternity men than they otherwise might be, but none are shut out because they are not. If now and then a particular chapter loses sight of its main purpose and tends to degenerate into an organization for aggrandizing power, it is speedily checked. More and more are they realizing that they have a higher purpose. They rightly rejoice in having members worthy of distinction in the various lines of college activities, but this is and should be only an accompaniment to the real purpose of a reputable fraternity. Their high ideal is to supply as far as possible to a chosen number of men that which they are deprived of by the fact that they are away from home attending college. Young men rarely find themselves more in need of friends and sympathy than at such a time. It is a time when a suggestion from a friend of larger experience will save the inexperienced youth from serious mistakes. College fraternities aim to surround a young man by those who know the ways of college and who make his interests theirs. They afford him an opportunity to receive friends and in turn to be received by others, thus developing his social qualities; they are staunch friends in time of sickness; they give him older friends for counsel and advice; and in many ways become the best possible substitute for the home. That there is friction sometimes is not to be wondered at. But it is friction between

friends which prepares them to deal with men in the larger world, in which all are not friendly critics. These are a few of the reasons why we hear many gray-haired members say again and again that their fraternity life in college was the best part of their college training.

A distinguishing feature of university life in its later development has been the growth of chapter houses. From the very earliest date it was natural that the members of the different secret societies should arrange to secure rooms together, and many chapters rented private houses, which were used for fraternity purposes. This practice gave way subsequently to the erection of beautiful buildings for fraternity purposes. These buildings contain lodge room, library, parlors, reception rooms and studies, and bedrooms for the members. In some cases board is also provided by a steward within the chapter house. The fraternity which first possessed an independent chapter house was the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, which was erected in 1878, when a large portion of the students still roomed in the city. Its convenient site on Buffalo Street, halfway up the hill, was favorably situated for the needs of that time. Later, the authorities granted lots to societies which should wish to build upon the university grounds. The first fraternity to avail itself of this privilege was the Psi Upsilon fraternity, which chose the site at the entrance of the university grounds on the borders of Cascadilla ravine. It was followed by the Kappa Alpha fraternity, which erected a chapter house directly north, on the opposite side of the bank, in 1886-87. Since then, fraternity houses have been erected by the Sigma Phi, Delta Upsilon, and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities, on the university grounds. Other fraternities have chosen to erect lodges off the university grounds, until at the

present time, more than twenty fraternities possess picturesque and costly chapter houses. The attitude of the university to secret societies has, perhaps, been different from that of other institutions. The secret societies as established here have received students during the freshman year, who have retained their connection with their society through the four years' course. In some other institutions full membership practically exists for only one or two years at the most. Here no argument or influence has been used against their establishment. The faculty has insisted that all ceremonies connected with the admission should be without practical jokes, or anything like hazing. In many cases members of the faculty have been members of some one of these societies during the period of their own student days. In a few cases professors have accepted an honorary membership in societies with which they had not been previously associated. The frankest relations have always been sustained between members of the faculty and members of the various societies, while to the uninitiate a certain awe attaches to their mysterious names and mottoes. In the university world they are regarded rather as private clubs. The character of the influence of a secret society depends entirely upon its membership, and societies whose standing is high in other universities, and who have a long list of illustrious graduates, possess naturally an ambition to maintain the reputation which they have inherited. It cannot be denied that occasionally, through the influence of a few bad members, a society may exert upon its membership an influence that is positively disastrous, and such influence may continue for more than a single year. Similarly, when the tone of scholarship in a chapter is low, and when its leading members are devoted to society, a low standard of scholarship may prevail. On the other hand,

many societies have preserved uniformly for a series of years a reputation for distinguished scholarship. Membership in such societies is a badge of character and ability. It must be premised that a student, upon entering an institution of learning, must have some companionship. He cannot, and it is not to be desired that he should, live alone. Indeed, the most effective, perhaps the most influential part of a student's education is obtained from contact with his fellows. Through association he acquires a knowledge of men, and becomes courteous and friendly in his dealings with them. His ambition is quickened by contact with brilliant scholars, and the social side of his nature is developed in connection with the intellectual. Assuming these facts, if a student can join a society of high standing early in his course, he is kept from the dangers and accidents which are associated with the promiscuous fellowship of the university world. His reputation and scholarship become a part of the reputation of his society, and care is exercised over his life and studies. The influence of the faculty, which is felt by the members of a secret society in its public receptions, tends to preserve them from decline, and the more fully the influence of the faculty is felt in the various chapters, the more perfect is the guarantee of the character of their members. It has often been found that where official influence was powerless, the personal influence of an instructor could be exerted advantageously to effect the reform of a student. It has not been of isolated occurrence that chapters themselves, for the sake of their own reputation, have severed the connection of undesirable members, and relieved the university indirectly from the incubus of unworthy students. Every year at commencement and at other times, receptions are given by various societies to their alumni, members of the faculty, visitors,

and friends. Such invitations are gratefully responded to by members of the faculty, and their influence upon the student world can only be favorable.

Another fact in connection with the establishment of chapter houses is not unworthy of notice. Early in the history of the university, President White expressed himself very decidedly against the dormitory system. Many educators have regarded the dormitory system, by which large numbers of students were gathered together in one building, as a fruitful source of disorder. The introduction of society halls, which are owned and governed by the students themselves, guarantees a certain self-government in their own interest. It may perhaps be stated that one-fourth of the students of the university find homes in the various chapter houses at the present time. The evils which are usually ascribed to secret societies are found in the clannish and exclusive spirit which is fostered by them. They have been held to be opposed to a broad republican spirit, to the association of students on a footing of perfect equality, and to an enthusiastic and common participation in the public and literary interests of the university. Such evils cannot, perhaps, be absolutely disavowed. But in this university, where so large a portion of the work in laboratories, shops, and seminaries brings students into intimate personal relations with one another, apart from mere association at lectures and recitations, a spirit of utter separation is impossible.

*Dates of the Establishment of the Various Secret
Societies at Cornell*

	Established	House Occupation
Zeta Psi	December 31, 1868	1892
Chi Phi	October 12, 1868	Spring, 1891
Kappa Alpha	November 27, 1868	Fall, 1887
Alpha Delta Phi	March 19, 1869	September, 1903
Phi Kappa Psi	January 1, 1869	September, 1887
Chi Psi	April 23, 1869	Fall, 1896
Delta Upsilon	May 17, 1869	Fall, 1892
Delta Kappa Epsilon	January 10, 1870	September, 1883
Theta Delta Chi	January 11, 1870	March, 1897
Phi Delta Theta	February 29, 1872	Spring, 1896
Beta Theta Pi	November 1, 1879	1902
Psi Upsilon	June 12, 1876	1884
Kappa Alpha Theta	January 4, 1881	No Chapter House
Kappa Kappa Gamma	November 27, 1883	No Chapter House
Delta Gamma	March 3, 1885	No Chapter House
Alpha Tau Omega	November 11, 1887	February, 1901
Phi Gamma Delta	March 19, 1888	May 15, 1898
Phi Delta Phi (Law)	June 12, 1888	No Chapter House
Alpha Phi	February 2, 1889	No Chapter House
Phi Sigma Kappa	February 6, 1889	January 6, 1903
Delta Tau Delta	January 17, 1890	November, 1896
Sigma Phi	October 4, 1890	May 3, 1892
Sigma Chi	October 10, 1890	December 10, 1900
Delta Chi	October 13, 1890	September 23, 1891
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	April 22, 1891	September 25, 1902
Delta Phi	June 1, 1891	April 1, 1901
Kappa Sigma	May 20, 1892	Fall, 1903
Nu Sigma Nu (Medical)	June, 1900	No Chapter House
Gamma Alpha (non-secret)	September, 1899	No Chapter House
Sigma Nu	December 7, 1901	December 7, 1901
Phi Alpha Sigma (N. Y. Medical College)	1898	No Chapter House
Alpha Kappa Kappa (N. Y. Medical College)	March 7, 1901	No Chapter House
Omega Upsilon Phi		
Theta O. Chapter (N. Y. Medical College)	February 22, 1901	No Chapter House
Theta Deuteron (Cornell)	March 10, 1902	No Chapter House
Alpha Epsilon Iota (Medical Sage College)	May 13, 1902	No Chapter House
Alpha Zeta (Agricultural)	June 11, 1901	No Chapter House
Theta Xi	May 2, 1903	No Chapter House

*Charter Members of Fraternities**Zeta Psi*

Sherman S. Avery
Emil J. Coon
Roy B. Hathaway
Frank R. Fowler

George M. Luther
John F. Layman
Miller A. Smith

Chi Phi

A. R. Greene
C. F. Hendryx
D. W. Rhodes
P. C. J. DeAngelis
W. D. Wilson
J. Y. Atlee
G. H. Crafts
D. S. Dickinson

K. T. Friend
S. F. Hotchkiss
C. S. Price
A. S. Sullivan
T. G. Sullivan
C. Bagg
R. B. Doane

Kappa Alpha

Aaron P. Storrs, Jr.

George R. Woodford

Alpha Delta Phi

Johnson Brigham
Thomas Castle
Frederick Lee Gilbert
Samuel Dumont Halliday
Harvey Judson Hurd
Chester Hicks Loomis

William Workman Lyon
Walter Scott MacGregor
Norris Morris Ross
George Henry Phelps
Henry Hall Seymour
Henry Graves Wells

Phi Kappa Psi

Joseph B. Foraker
John A. Rea

M. L. Buchwalter

Chi Psi

Samuel H. Aby
Ben J. Hunting
John E. More

Edward Nichol
Edward L. Parker
William J. Youngs

Delta Upsilon

G. F. Behringer
J. O'Neill
T. B. Comstock
R. O. Kellogg

G. W. Ingraham
E. D. Leffingwell
L. F. Judson

Delta Kappa Epsilon

James J. Chambers
Sidney H. Soulé
Frank De E. Nash
Darius A. Ogden

Charles V. Parsell
Ambrose C. Pike
John De W. Warner
Ebenezer B. Kellogg

Theta Delta Chi

A. B. C. Dickinson
A. Norton Fitch
F. E. Wadhams

Fox Holden
W. H. Tallmadge
W. H. Corbin

Phi Delta Theta

Nelson W. Cady
Samuel W. Carpenter

Charles E. Washburn

Beta Theta Pi

Ellis D. Thomson
Merivale D. Makepeace
Walter C. Jipson
Philip A. Walker
Wallace J. Wilcox
David S. Aldrich, Jr.

Jonathan W. Albertson
Edgar F. Dunning
George T. Baker
William K. Roy
James T. Brown

Psi Upsilon

Ehrich K. Rossiter
Charles Stover
Charles F. Carpenter
Frank E. Heath
Lyman E. Ware

Charles Barclay
Frederick W. Noyes
Charles W. Raymond
William L. Denning
Arthur L. K. Volkman

Kappa Alpha Theta

Olga Neymann (Mrs. Carl Glucksmann)
Jessie Boulton (Mrs. Charles M. Thorp)
Josephine Baum

Kappa Kappa Gamma

Jessie J. Cassidy
Annie H. Curtis
Linnie Gambee

Helen Kittredge
Charlotte Smith

Delta Gamma

Kate E. Selmser
Rachel Meyer
Lucy Alvord

Fredrika W. Meloy
Esther M. Sanford

Alpha Tau Omega

George Frederic Pope
John Marsten Joy
Benjamin Marvin Harris

David Wood Brant
Samuel Byrod Fortenbaugh

Phi Gamma Delta

A. H. Cunningham
Alvah D. Hasbrouk
George L. Brodhead
Monroe Warner
Charles E. Davis
Earnest M. Holbrook

C. E. Dobbin
Charles H. Deuchler
Harry W. Shaw
Herscher A. Benedict
A. S. Newcome

Phi Delta Phi

Frank Cummings
Fred C. Hanford
Robert S. Parsons
John B. Van Cleft
Lyndon D. Wood
Ossian G. Noble

Alanson D. Bartholomew
George McCann
Albert J. Coe
Edward Cornell
Robert C. Cumming
Charles W. Smith

Alpha Phi

Mary I. Hoskins
Anna H. Palmié
Agnes Tierney
Lena B. Bryant
Rose J. Ryan

Grace T. Sly
Anna P. Warner
Mabel B. Hyatt
Mary W. Macomber

Phi Sigma Kappa

Peter A. Delaney
Charles M. Becker
Charles J. Arnold

George J. Vogel
Robert C. Fletcher
James S. Ford

Delta Tau Delta

Paul M. Chamberlain
Elmer G. Mansfield
Henry B. Saunders
Mortimer H. W. French
Charles C. Dickinson
Alfred H. Meyers

Maurice Cauffman
Byron H. Heath
Louis K. Malvern
Robert B. Foote, Jr.
William McC. McConahey
Monroe M. Sweetland

Sigma Phi

Paul Messer
Joseph S. Goddard

Charles L. Brown
Edward S. Sanderson

Sigma Chi

Frederick L. Kortright
Frank H. Noyes
Albert P. Willis
Charles H. Duncan

Francis E. Pratt
George C. Purdy
Charles M. Whicher
Stuart L. Boynton

Delta Chi

Monroe M. Sweetland
Thomas J. Sullivan
Albert S. Barnes
Darwin A. Stillman

Edward R. O'Malley
John Gorham
Myron M. Crandall

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

W. A. Clarke
R. C. Matlock

H. C. Ohlmeyer

Delta Phi

Twelve charter members

Kappa Sigma

Arthur W. H. Kaiser
Harry M. Beach
Charles Dunn
Bion L. Burrows
Henry C. Earle

James C. Hanson
Henry G. Wolcott
Willis C. Ellis
George W. Rulison

Gamma Alpha

Judson F. Clark
Jacob H. Cowen
James C. MacDonald
William A. Riley
John Morgan
Theophillus Scheffer
Arthur B. Cordley

Franklin Sherman, Jr.
Charles B. Simpson
Bennett M. Allen
Edgar D. Newkirk
Lewis J. Houston
Walter S. Edge

Sigma Nu

Horace E. Sibson
Oliver H. Davis
Joseph E. Smith

Wesley R. Ellis
Arthur R. Keller

Phi Alpha Sigma

William J. Jones, Jr.
William D. Farrell
Harry A. Cossitt
Fred Guy Hall
Nathan Jenks
William H. Smith

James W. Wilkes
Coryell Clark
Edward Hand
Paul H. Waterman
Dan H. O'Hearn

Alpha Kappa Kappa

Cullen B. Maxon
Hobart P. Shattuck
Valentine Ruch, Jr.
Walter E. Vogt
George M. Tompkins

Louis F. Licht
Edward S. Norton
Gerhard W. Heuser
Henry Joachim
Harold Wolf

Omega Upsilon Phi

THETA O. CHAPTER:
William H. Palmer
Jason S. Parker
Charles L. Stone
Willis M. Stevenson
Theodore J. Edlich
Carl Boettiger
Harry S. Fincke
John W. Faust

Archie M. Fisher
Christian W. Janson
THETA DEUTERON CHAPTER:
Sylvester F. O'Day
Arthur S. Armstrong
John Tinkler, Jr.
Harry A. Walker
Harvey P. Groesbeck
Edwin E. Campbell

Alpha Epsilon Iota

Viva Belle Appleton
 Marguerite J. Bullard
 Gertrude W. Hastings
 Ida Marie Laird

Mary Jane Ross
 Pauline Scharfmann
 Edith Loeber

Alpha Zeta

Edwin J. Kyle
 Milton M. Underdorm
 Harry M. Knox
 Gilbert M. Tucker

Delos L. VanDine
 Floyd S. Barlow
 Dorr W. McLaury

Theta Xi

Charles B. Howe
 Milo Clark
 Earnest D. Hendricks
 Herbert T. Snyder

Harold B. Vincent
 Charles A. Roberts
 Dale F. Reese
 Clarence D. Little

Clubs

From the first year of the existence of the university to the present time, numerous class societies and clubs have been organized, the chief object being to foster congeniality and good-fellowship.

The first society of this character was the Kappa Delta, a sophomore society, established in 1869 and existing until 1873-74. Among others established in 1870 was the Delta Alpha, a freshman society, which also continued until 1873-74. In 1871 the Dagger and Serpent came into existence and continued for several years. Later the Knights of Alhambra, Vagrants, and Basileiro Club were organized. Soon after this the Theta Nu Epsilon, a sophomore society, was organized, but remained in existence but a few years. In 1892, however, it was reorganized and is still in existence.

In the fall of 1883-84 the Mermaid, the first senior society, was established, and it existed until 1901. It was a banqueting society, and when first organized provision was made for four banquets a year. Records of but two are, however, found, one on November 26, 1883, and another on January 31, 1884. Two members of

the faculty were at first invited to each banquet, but later this precedent was broken.

The Bench and Board, the junior banqueting club, was founded in 1884. The custom of inviting others than regular members to the banquets was never established. Its membership has been increased and its policy of non-publicity has been dropped; otherwise it remains practically unchanged.

The Undine is a sophomore banqueting club and was organized in 1884 shortly after the Bench and Board. The club holds banquets once a term, and has proved itself in every way a success.

The La Fruija, a freshman banqueting club, was also organized in 1884, shortly after the Undine. Like its predecessors its object was the promotion of good-fellowship, but this was not wholly fulfilled. Interest in the club declined, and after a few years it went out of existence.

In 1891 the Southern Club was organized. Its object was the bringing together in a social way of the southern men in the university. In the spring of 1895 the club ceased to exist, but during its career it was one of the best organizations of its kind in the university. In the winter term of 1893 the Senators was organized. Only those men who had been residents of Washington, D. C., were eligible to membership. The club is a purely social one, and is still in existence.

Following the example of the Senators, the men in the university who claimed Buffalo as their home formed themselves into a social club. Some of its members became dissatisfied with the club, and these men formed an inner ring called the Sagawatha Club. Later this ring evolved itself into the secret society, the Scalp and Blade, which is still existing.

In 1893 there is a record of several societies organ-

ized; the Kwill Klub, the Canadian Club, composed of students from Canada, and the Kaleidoscope. In 1894 the Cascadilla Club and XXX Club were founded. The Skull and Coffin came into existence soon after, while among the later organizations appear the Round Table, the Monastery Club, Latino-Americano Club, Lawrenceville Club, Mummy Club, Stoic Club, and Lazy Club. There have also been several clubs like the Senators, composed of students from some particular state, among which are the Maryland Club, Texas Club, New Jersey Club, and Wyoming Club; the St. Louis Club, composed of students from that city, and the Dixie Club, of southern students.

There are several clubs to which the women of the university belong; among these are the Raven and Serpent, Der Hexenkreis, Sennightly, Lyric, Aftermath, Wayside, and Sports and Pastimes, embracing tennis, basketball, and boating.

The following class societies exist: the Sphinx Head and Quill and Dagger, composed of seniors, the Aleph Samach, of juniors, and the Dunstan, of sophomores.

Of honorary societies, the venerable Phi Beta Kappa has a chapter here, established in 1881, to which only students of high standing in the classics are elected, and the Sigma Xi, which is composed of scientific students of brilliant ability.

The Rod and Bob is a civil engineering honorary society, and the Chancery is an honorary law society. The Pyramid is also a civil engineering society, and the Gargoyle is an architectural society.

The Chess Club

In the year 1869 an attempt was made to introduce the game of chess at Cornell, and two clubs were organized, the Senior Chess Club and the '72 Club, but very

little interest was taken in the game and the clubs existed but the one year. The following year another attempt was made, and two more clubs, the University Grove Chess Club and the Morphy Chess Club, came into existence; they also lasted only a year, the first adoption of the game as a form of organized student activity occurring in the winter of 1871-72, when a club was permanently formed. Taking its name from the great French player of the eighteenth century, the new society became known as the "Philidor Chess Club." It experienced varying fortune, but enjoyed continuous existence down to 1879, and during that period often showed great activity. Many games were played with other colleges according to the system then in vogue. A single game would serve as a contest, the moves being exchanged by mail, and a consultation of players at each end determining the play. Yale, Princeton, Ann Arbor, the Washington University of St. Louis, Harvard, Columbia, Union, and the University of Pennsylvania met in this manner during the eight years of the society's existence.

In the spring of 1879 the organization was in a peculiar situation; the members of the society were practically all seniors. The fall of the year saw a not unexpected result; there was practically no club. For many years thereafter little attention was paid to the game, though it cannot be doubted that it was still played here.

Finally, early in 1893, the Cornell Chess Club was organized. It began life vigorously with twenty-five members. The use of a meeting room on the campus was denied them, however, and the activity of the new organization soon became irregular. Little was done until the fall of 1897, when the club was once more organized. Since then it has gone forward without a pause, showing greater interest and ability with each

succeeding year. The granting of the use of the Barnes Hall trophy room has settled the vexed question of a meeting place, and there seems to be no obstacle to continued prosperity.

The old style of playing consultation games by mail had long since given way to contests between teams actually meeting in person, when the Cornell Club was organized. No attempt was made at first to take part in such trials of strength with other colleges. In 1898 several players of exceptional ability entered the university, and each succeeding year the number of enthusiasts has been strengthened until it is now not inferior to that of any other college in the country. In December, 1899, the Tri-collegiate Chess League was formed with Pennsylvania and Brown, and the first tournament was held.

A trophy was presented to the League by Mr. Isaac L. Rice for annual competition. It is a large silver cup of handsome design. The terms of the gift were that the university winning the tournament should hold the cup one year, and that the trophy should become the permanent property of the university winning it three times in succession, or the first to win it five times.

Six tournaments have been played by the Tri-collegiate College Chess League, and of these Cornell has won four and Pennsylvania two. The following is the complete record:

	Cornell		Pennsylvania		Brown	
	won	lost	won	lost	won	lost
1899	5½	2½	6	2	½	7½
1900	5½	2½	3	5	3½	4½
1901	4½	2½	2½	4½	unrepresented	
1902	5	3	4½	3½	2½	5½
1903	5½	2½	3½	4½	3	5
1904	4½	3½	5	3	2½	5½

The Cornell teams are as follows:

- 1899.—E. H. Riedel, L. A. Karpinski.
1900.—E. H. Riedel, L. A. Karpinski.
1901.—E. H. Riedel, G. W. Heuser.
1902.—C. L. Rand, J. R. Mitchell, Jr.
1903.—C. L. Rand, J. R. Mitchell, Jr.
1904.—J. R. Mitchell, Jr., J. F. Darling.

The tournaments have all been held in New York City, during the Christmas recess.

Besides the Tri-collegiate Chess games, there have been several intercollegiate chess matches.

On March 30, 1900, Cornell played the University of Pennsylvania at the University Chess Club in Philadelphia, winning by a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ games to Pennsylvania's $5\frac{1}{2}$. The Cornell team was composed of L. C. Karpinski, E. H. Riedel, G. W. Heuser, L. S. Storey, J. P. Badenhausen, and P. F. Scripture.

The first intercollegiate game of chess played in Ithaca occurred on February 20 and 21, 1901, in Barnes Hall, between Cornell and Columbia. Cornell won by a score of 7 games to Columbia's 5. The Cornell team consisted of L. C. Karpinski, E. H. Riedel, G. W. Heuser, F. S. Storey, C. L. Rand, and P. W. Soukatschoff.

A return dual chess match between Cornell and Columbia was held December 27 and 28, 1901, at the Manhattan Chess Club in New York City, and was won by Columbia, by a score of 8 to 4. The Cornell team was composed of E. H. Riedel, G. W. Heuser, C. L. Rand, F. S. Storey, P. F. Scripture, and G. M. Wood.

On November 14, 1903, another Cornell-Columbia chess meet was held at Ithaca in Barnes Hall, and resulted in a victory for Cornell by a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. The Cornell team consisted of C. L. Rand, J. R. Mitchell, C. M. Clurman, J. F. Darling, F. M. Lippert, and W. Neff.

CHAPTER III

COLLEGE JOURNALISM, WITH LISTS OF THE EDITORS OF THE VARIOUS COLLEGE PAPERS

THE establishment of a university press, after the example of the English universities, took place early in the history of Cornell. One of the early gifts was a Hoe printing press. It was expected that all the university publications, and works by the various professors, would be printed here, and that the university would become a center of publication. A related purpose, cherished more warmly by some, was that it would open to students a valuable means of self-support, who would at the same time acquire a valuable craft. Professor Fiske's experience in journalism led to his appointment as "Director of the University Press." The university press was installed first in the basement of Morrill Hall, and the motive power was supplied by a small engine placed in a building to the north. When the first part of Sibley College was completed, the printing establishment found ample accommodations in a large room on the first floor. A stereotype foundry was added in the rear. For many years students found profitable employment at the expense of the university. Many books were printed here for publishers in the large cities, also the college papers, examination papers, etc. This experiment demonstrated, however, that material profit was impossible in philanthropy, for a deficit occurred every year which the university treasury had to make good. The hope of success in maintaining a university press was only abandoned reluctantly. In one of the exten-

sions of Sibley College, erected as late as in 1884, provision was made for rooms for printing and stereotyping.

Soon after the opening of the university, a prospectus was issued for the establishment of a weekly paper to be devoted to the interests of the university, and to represent the voice of the students in all questions of educational policy. At the hour of midnight on December 1, 1868, "just as the clocks were striking twelve, just at the dim, witching hour of midnight, a new era came into existence," and the *Cornell Era*, representative of the spirit of the young university, was issued. By three o'clock in the morning the seven hundredth copy had been printed, folded, and laid away, and the editors were on their way to their rest. The first *Era*, however, bears the date of November 28. The *Era* was first published by members of the secret societies. The volume for 1874-75 was issued by editors chosen from the senior and junior classes. The paper thus issued has maintained a continuous existence to the present time. For several years, it was the sole organ for the publication of university news. At no period of its existence has it manifested more enterprise than during those early years. There was a pervading atmosphere of enthusiasm in the university, and in the ideas which it represented, in those early times. The ills and discomforts of the student world in a university insufficiently equipped, the hardships consequent upon a pioneer educational life, were borne easily, and dismissed humorously, in the columns of the *Era*. The limited number of chairs of instruction which had been established gave a unity and common interest to university matters, which has never since been surpassed. All questions of university policy were frankly presented and discussed. Co-education as a phantom to be feared was criticised in advance; the wisdom of a



ERA BOARD, 1887

Smith
Kuykendall

Momson
Soulé

Fisher
Taylor

non-resident lecture system praised and disparaged; the interests of the university were stoutly defended against foreign attack, and the students proved themselves vigorous champions of the principles upon which the university rested. One noticeable feature of those first years was the active participation of the faculty in the support of the *Era*. We find a review of current "Events in Europe," by Professor Goldwin Smith; "Concerning Food," by Professor Wilder; "The Relations of High Civilization to Poetry," and "Children's Books," by Professor Corson; "A Day's Ride in Spain," by Professor Crane; "The University of Edinburgh," by Professor Law; "The Land of Fire," by Professor Fiske; "Canoe Life on the Tapajos," by Professor Prentiss; "Etymological Reveries," "Universities and Colleges in Japan," and "Buddhistic Morality," by Professor Roehrig; "The Nature and Method of Teaching Mathematics," by Professor Wilson; "Modern Athens," by Professor Hewett; "A Chair of Didactics," by Professor Sprague; "Eton," by Professor Smith; "My Studies in the University of Cairo," by Professor Fiske; several translations of articles on "Academic Study and its Mission," by Professor J. M. Hart; also translations and original articles, by Professors MacKoon, Wait, Russel, and others. Professor Goldwin Smith contributed translations from his favorite Latin poets, some of which have been included in his recently published volumes of translations from the classics.

One of the most interesting features of the *Era* for many years was a series of Cornellian notes by Professor Fiske. These notes discussed almost every question connected with university policy; oftentimes they presented the first announcement of appointments and gifts. Many interesting sketches of foreign university life and gleanings from foreign journals were con-

tained in them. The Cornell colors, the Cornell adjective, and the Latinized name of the university were all treated by his versatile pen. He sought to rouse the university muse to write college songs, and he himself led the way. These articles were published under a convenient and harmless anonymity. They furnish everywhere evidence of a skilful journalist, interesting in his individuality, and gifted in his power of description. The *Eras* of that day did not confine their attention primarily to local university news. A wide range of interest and comment upon university life, and educational questions in other colleges, was also manifested. Discussions of popular questions were frequently quoted, and formed the basis of interesting opinion. The enthusiasm of the students for their studies found expression in frequent translations from the German poets, and occasionally from the French and the Swedish. Professor Charles Fred Hartt contributed fascinating accounts of explorations in Brazil, and interesting translations from the Portuguese poets. The *Era*, in short, mirrored at that time the whole life of the university world, its interests, enthusiasms, sports, jokes, as well as the wider educational life around. But the *Era* was not destined to pursue an entirely even tenor. Questions regarding its control, or the representation of the different classes upon the *Era* board, came to disturb its supremacy, and one day the *Cornell Times* appeared, published to sustain one side in a university contest regarding the constitution of the *Era*. It was not long-lived, and few copies are in existence. A compromise, or readjustment of the method of choosing the editors, secured the objects for which it was founded, and it quietly ceased to exist. During the first years of the university, a large body of Brazilian students was attracted hither, mainly through the personality of Professor Charles

Fred Hartt. These published in the Portuguese language the *Aurora Brasileira* for a short time in 1873-74. The *Cornellian* first appeared in 1868, and was the recognized organ of the secret societies until 1883. Since that time its scope has been greatly enlarged, and the artistic element in it increased, while retaining all those features which are so representative of the life of the student world, classes, secret and literary societies, clubs, contests, victories, and obituaries. Since 1883, the *Cornellian* has been published by the junior class of each succeeding year.

In October, 1873, a new publication appeared, the *Cornell Review*, designed to be the repository of original articles, essays, stories, Woodford orations, elaborate discussions, and poems. It was published first by representatives of the literary societies, the Irving, Curtis, and Philalathean, for which latter there was substituted in 1880 an editor from the Debating Club. From 1883, editors from the Irving and the Debating Club, and three appointed by the retiring board from each of the upper classes, conducted the *Review*. It was issued first as a quarterly, but after the first year as a monthly. It existed from October, 1873, to June, 1886. One of the most interesting features of this *Review*, as well as of its successor, the *Cornell Magazine*, was a series of notes by Professor Corson upon "English Literature," containing felicitous notes and interpretations of Shakespearian verse and thought, which appeared for many years, and form an extremely valuable collection of "Shakespeariana."

In 1880, a daily paper was issued, the first number of which appeared on September 16, 1880, the *Cornell Sun*, containing a daily résumé of university news.

The increased development of the department of mechanical and electrical engineering led the students pursuing those studies to issue in March, 1887, the

Crank, the brevity of whose title, as well as its ambiguous character, has been since changed into the *Sibley College Journal of Engineering* (October, 1892). It has afforded a valuable medium for presenting the history of this important department of the university, and has contained original investigations and often full reports of lectures which have been delivered before the Sibley College, a record of various scientific excursions instituted by the college, and interesting discoveries and inventions in the technical departments. The *Cornell Magazine*, which was issued as the successor of the *Cornell Review*, appeared first April 13, 1888, and was issued regularly until 1899, when it was merged in the *Era*. The editorial direction of the *Review* devolved for a time upon instructors in the department of English, and students who constituted a joint editorial board. A single illustrated paper, the *Cocagne*, is worthy of mention as being the first effort to issue and sustain a comic weekly. This was published first April 1, 1878, and though it continued but a term, it exhibited during its brief existence great artistic skill and humor which was the delight of the university world. The cost and labor of issuing a paper of this kind led, however, to its early abandonment. The *Association Bulletin* was a monthly magazine, published by the Christian Association from 1886 to 1897.

Publication in connection with investigation constitutes an essential feature of the life of a university. In addition to the *Philosophical Review*, which has been mentioned in the description of the department of philosophy, a review was founded to be the organ of the secondary schools called the *School Review*. This was published at the university under the general editorship of President Schurman from 1891 to 1893, when its publication was transferred to Colgate Uni-

versity, following the appointment of Instructor Thurber, who had been its managing editor, to that institution. The fact that no review existed in this country devoted to the investigation of questions in physics led the university to establish the *Physical Review*, under the editorship of Professor Nichols and his colleagues in the department of physics. This *Review* has been issued bi-monthly, has appeared both in England and America, and is recognized as a valuable organ for disseminating a knowledge of investigations in physics. The department of classics has issued several important philological papers under the title of *Cornell University Studies in Classical Philology*. The *New York Law Review*, a monthly periodical, was published by members of the Law School from January, 1895, until June, 1895.

On October 4, 1894, a new publication, the *Widow*, was first issued. It is a humorous illustrated bi-weekly, after the style of the *Harvard Lampoon*, *Princeton Tiger*, etc. The editors are chosen by competition. The *Cornell Alumni News* is a weekly paper published by a board of graduate and undergraduate editors. Unlike the other publications, it is a paper for graduates, while the other papers are primarily for undergraduates. The objects of the *Alumni News* are threefold: First, to reflect the present life at the university—both in Ithaca and also in New York—among both faculty and students. Secondly, to keep the alumni accurately informed concerning the attitude of the university body, students, and faculty, toward the questions of university policy. Thirdly, to keep the alumni informed of the whereabouts and doings of Cornell men and women. The first number was issued April 5, 1899. A new publication, the *Widower*, appeared in 1901, a special Christmas number. It was also humorous, but only one

number was issued. The *Forestry Quarterly*, published under the direction of a board of advisers of the faculty and alumni of the New York State College of Forestry, by a board of four undergraduate editors, was devoted to the interests of the forester. The first number was issued in October, 1902. An illustrated monthly magazine has been published by the agricultural students since December, 1903. Its title is the *Cornell Countryman*. In the fall of 1904 the *Cornell Daily Sun* was enlarged to eight pages. It now contains columns of telegraphic news, telegraph reports of intercollegiate contests, half-tone cuts, a department of faculty notices, and a calendar announcing events of the seven succeeding days.

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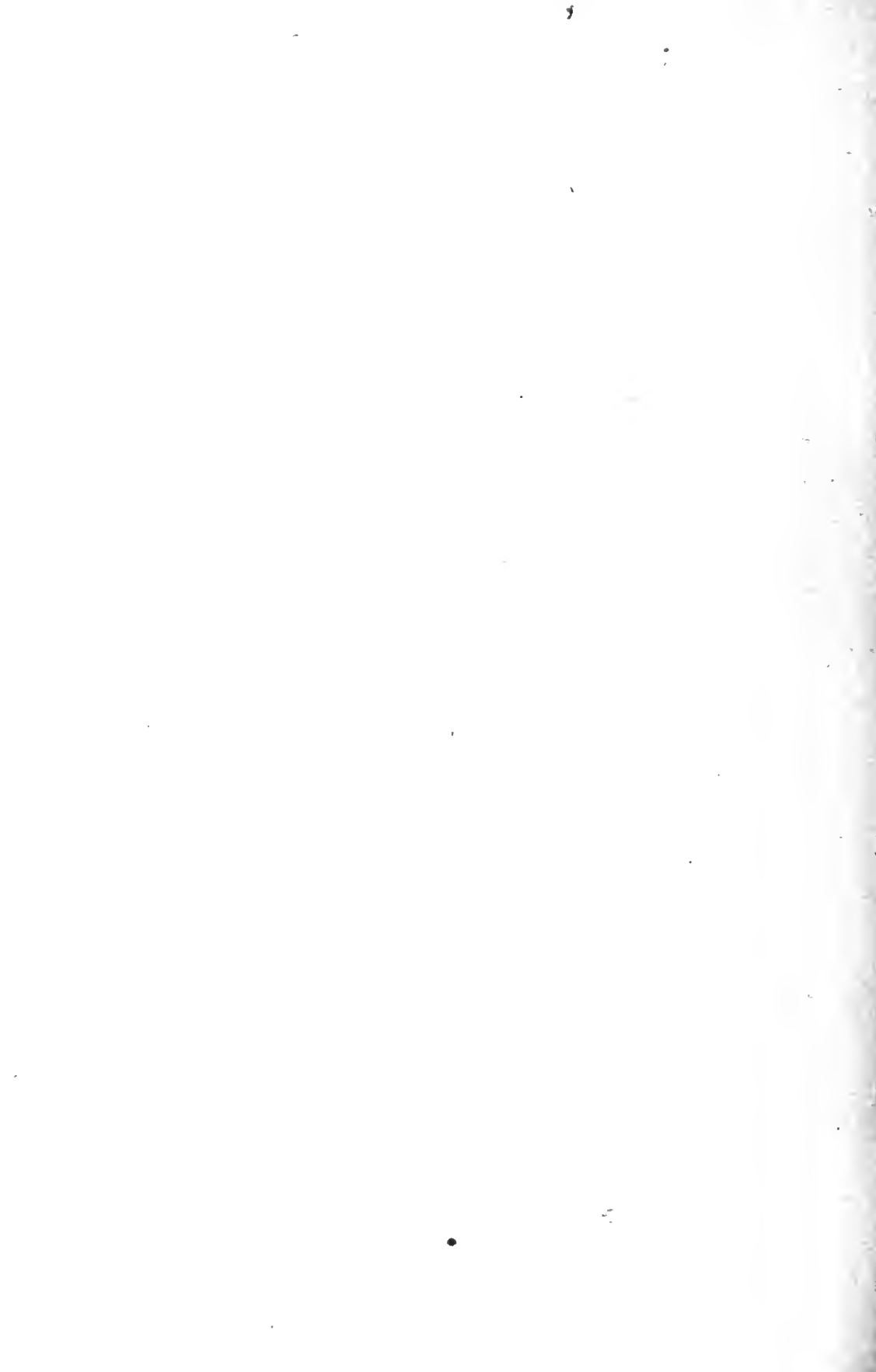
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CHAPTER IV

INTERCOLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTESTS AND DEBATES

ON February 19, 1874, the delegates of fourteen colleges met in Hartford, Conn., to form an intercollegiate literary association. Of these colleges, Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, and Williams were in New England, while the others were from the Middle States. Yale was not represented on account of the small interest which was manifested there. It was decided to form an association to be called the Intercollegiate Association of the United States, the object of which should be to hold annual competitive exercises and examinations. Colonel T. W. Higginson, who participated actively in the proceedings, said: "At present the *esprit de corps* of the college is confined to athletic sports. No one hears of the smart men, the best orators, lawyers, writers, and thinkers in our colleges, but if this movement succeeds, the better minds will be developed because there will be a strife to gain laurels for their representative colleges. We must show that oratory is not a mere outside show. In some colleges oratory is made a matter of training, others believe it to be a thing that cannot be taught. So long as the present state of affairs lasts, so long will each college think its own system the best; but an immediate test, that will bring graduates together in actual trial, will inevitably open up the matter and show which is the best method." The representatives of Cornell at this meeting were Messrs. R. H. Wiles, G. R. Vandewater, and G. H. Fitch, all of whom, both in college and since,

have won distinguished honor. Mr. Wiles, while favoring an oratorical contest, regarded the true culture of colleges as the main object, and hoped that in due time written examinations in Greek, Latin, literature, mathematics, and science would be held. He opposed the introduction of declamations as school-boyish. The first contests for which provision was made were in essays and oratory, and the public exercises were appointed for January 7, 1875, in New York. The contest in oratory was held in the Academy of Music, which was filled on this occasion. Ten colleges were represented in this contest. Mr. James Fraser Gluck delivered his successful Woodford oration of the preceding year. Representative men had been chosen as the judges in both contests. Cornell University was successful in the literary contest, receiving two out of the four prizes which were awarded. Two subjects for essays had been announced, viz., the "Utilitarian System of Morals," and the "Clowns in Shakespeare." Princeton won the first prize for the best essay on the former subject, while George H. Fitch won the first and James F. Gluck the second prize for essays on the second subject. The judges were Thomas Wentworth Higginson, James T. Fields, and Richard Grant White. The value of the first prize was one hundred and fifty dollars. For the following year the competition was extended to include not only oratory and essays but Greek and mathematics, and a special prize was offered for the best essay on "Arbitration as a Substitute for War." The prizes had been increased in value for this occasion. Eleven colleges competed for the prize in oratory. Hamilton College received the first prize, and D. J. Tompkins of Cornell, the second prize of one hundred and fifty dollars. The two subjects announced for the regular prize essays were "Dickens and Thackeray Com-

pared," and the "Advantages and Disadvantages of Universal Suffrage." Seven colleges competed for these prizes, and Mr. Frank E. Heath of Cornell University received the first prize of two hundred dollars for the best essay on the first subject announced. Eleven colleges had been represented in the contest for the mathematical prize which had been held in New York, the committee being Admiral C. H. Davis, Professor Simon Newcomb, and Professor Peter Michie. The first prize of three hundred dollars was awarded to E. H. Palmer of Cornell; Princeton received the second prize. The committee upon oratory were William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis, and White-law Reid. Eight colleges were represented in the contest in Greek. The examiners were Dr. T. W. Chambers, Dr. William R. Dimmock, and Charlton T. Lewis. The first prize was awarded to Miss Julia J. Thomas of Cornell University. Great enthusiasm was manifested in Ithaca upon the reception of the news of the success of the university. A public meeting was held in Library Hall, participated in by the citizens and students, at which the successful oration was delivered and the successful essay read, and special gifts bestowed upon the competitors by the enthusiastic citizens.

For the third intercollegiate literary contest, which was held in the Academy of Music on January 3, 1877, one additional subject had been announced for competition, viz.: "Natural Science." The committee in oratory consisted of Bayard Taylor, General J. R. Hawley, and the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin. Cornell University was not represented in the oratorical contest, Mr. C. H. Esty, who had been announced to appear, being unable to be present.

The committee on essays awarded honorable mention to N. A. Randolph and S. H. Coon, both of Cornell, for

essays upon the first subject announced, "Hawthorne's Place in Literature," and the first prize for an essay on the "Federalist Party in the United States," to C. J. Brewer, also of Cornell. In the competition in Latin, the first prize was awarded to Emil Schwerdtfeger of Cornell, and the first prize in Greek to Eugene Frayer of Cornell. In mathematics the two papers were found to be so nearly equal that the prize was divided, C. A. Van Velzer of Cornell being mentioned first in the award. For the competition in Greek five colleges sent representatives; in mathematics, only two; in mental science, five; in oratory, ten; in Latin, five; in essays, five.

At the fourth annual contest held in New York, January 18, 1878, Cornell University was represented in the oratorical contest by Joseph Ness, who had changed his subject from "The Power of Ideas," the subject of his Woodford oration, to "The Catholic Church a Blessing to Civilization," which was regarded as less effective. The first prize for the best essay on "The Growth of Political Parties in the United States" was awarded to Charles W. Ames of Cornell University. The second prize in mathematics was awarded to A. S. Hathaway of Cornell University.

The fifth annual intercollegiate oratorical contest was held in Steinway Hall, New York, Friday evening, January 10, 1879. In the oratorical contest Mr. A. C. Wakeley represented Cornell University. The second prize in Greek was divided between Mr. J. A. Haight of Cornell and Mr. M. W. Nourse of Wesleyan. A. S. Hathaway of Cornell received the first prize in mathematics.

Several wealthy persons in New York had contributed during the first years to pay for the prizes which were awarded. When this support of the Intercollegiate Association ceased, it was proposed to make

the organization a college affair, to be supported by a tax of fifty dollars from each college which sent competitors, which was later lessened to twenty-five dollars. The change introduced an element of uncertainty in the support of the organization. The large number of colleges which had become members lessened the interest, created uncertainty as to its future, and led to its final abandonment. Its judges from the first had been men of the highest reputation, whose decision upon the merit of any question would be universally recognized as of authority. Had the support of the society been more skilfully arranged, and participation in the various contests limited, it is probable that it would still have a useful existence. The success of the university in purely literary and scientific contests emphasized the solid character of the instruction which was given in its various departments. In Greek, Latin, mathematics, and essays, it had won distinguished recognition; in oratory, Hamilton College; in mental science, Princeton; in Latin, Rutgers; in mathematics, the University of the City of New York, attained special honor.

In 1894 it was decided, after some consideration, to add one more contest between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, in the form of a debate.

The following regulations governing the yearly intercollegiate debate were presented and adopted:

Article I. The first debate shall be held in Ithaca and the second one in Philadelphia. Cornell shall have charge of the details of the arrangement at Ithaca; the University of Pennsylvania shall have charge at Philadelphia. The institution holding the debate shall name the date for the contest not later than March 1, preceding the debate. The subject for debate shall be chosen by the university under whose auspices the debate is held, and shall be submitted to the other university at least three months before the debate. The choice of sides shall rest with the visiting university, and shall be made within two weeks after the receipt of

the subject chosen. The names of the debaters shall be exchanged at least a month before the debate.

Article II. The university conducting the debate shall assume all financial obligation, except the expenses of the visiting delegation.

Article III. Each university shall select three undergraduate representatives from its student-body in any department, without limitation. Each debater shall be allowed two speeches, one of ten minutes' duration, the other of five minutes. The first series of speeches shall be opened by the affirmative, and shall alternate between the affirmative and negative speakers; the second series shall be opened by the negative.

Article IV. The contest shall be judged and decided by three judges who shall be disinterested persons, not connected with either institution in any relation, one chosen by the president of Cornell, a second chosen by the provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and the third by the president of the university where the debate is held. No person shall act as judge whose appointment is not sanctioned and ratified by both universities. Two points will be considered by the judges in rendering their decision, (1) the merit of the subject matter, and (2) the method and manner of its presentation.

Article V. The presiding officer shall be chosen by the university where the debate is held, subject to the approval of the other university.

The time of the speeches in the debate shall be kept by a committee representative of both institutions.

First Debate, held at Ithaca, April 20, 1894

Resolved, That it is for the best interests of the United States to annex the Hawaiian Islands—granted the true consent of the inhabitants of the Islands.

Pennsylvania—Affirmative	Cornell—Negative
Raymond MacDonald Allen	William Porter Chapman, Jr.
Theodore Heysham	Herbert Latham Fordham
James Henry Wagonhurst	Jonathan William Sherwood

Won by Pennsylvania

Second Debate, held at Philadelphia, March 8, 1895

Resolved, That the most effective means of restricting the liquor traffic is to eliminate the elements of private profits.

Cornell—Affirmative	Pennsylvania—Negative
William Patch Belden	Walter Cazenove Douglas, Jr.
William Porter Chapman, Jr.	Bertrand DeRolph Parker
Henry Latham Fordham	George Washington Riley

Won by Pennsylvania

Third Debate, held at Ithaca, February 21, 1896

Resolved, That the Federal Government should provide by public taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a national university at Washington, D. C.

Pennsylvania—Affirmative	Cornell—Negative
W. Meredith Hanna	Harley Nutting Crosby
Joseph Hume	James Carson Dixon
Charles Louis McKeehan	Fayette Ehle Moyer

Alternates

Roy Wilson White, Pennsylvania
Frank Parker Ufford, Cornell

Won by Cornell

Fourth Debate, held at Philadelphia, March 6, 1897

Resolved, That the United States and the several states should establish courts of compulsory adjustment of disputes between employees and private corporations possessing public franchises.

Pennsylvania—Affirmative	Cornell—Negative
Albert Ludlow Kramer	Harley Nutting Crosby
Charles Louis McKeehan	Joshua Roger Lewis
Roland Sletor Morris	Daniel Hanmer Wells

Won by Cornell

Fifth Debate, held at Ithaca, March 3, 1898

Resolved, That immigration into the United States should be restricted to persons who can read and write the United States Constitution in some language; except that satisfactory provision should be made for admitting those depending on qualified immigrants.

Pennsylvania—Affirmative	Cornell—Negative
William Craig Johnston	Clinton Thompson Horton
Roy Wilson White	Gail Laughlin
Thomas Raeburn White	Walter Martin Zink

Alternates

Bertram Delroy Rearick, Pennsylvania
Carleton Sias, Cornell

Won by Cornell

Sixth Debate, held at Philadelphia, February 24, 1899

Resolved, That the interests of the United States are opposed to the permanent control of any portion of the eastern hemisphere except so much as might be needed for naval stations.

 Pennsylvania—Affirmative

Edwin Sherwood Meade

Charles Eldridge Morgan

Joseph Russell Smith

Cornell—Negative

Clinton Thompson Horton

James Bennett Nolan

Walter Martin Zink

Alternates

John James Sullivan, Pennsylvania

Frank Howard Hausner, Cornell

Won by Pennsylvania

Seventh Debate, held at Ithaca, December 12, 1902

Resolved, That the present tariff on the raw materials of iron and steel, such as pig iron, bar iron, rails, steel ignots, etc., is justified on the ground of the protection of American Industry against foreign competition.

Cornell—Affirmative

Floyd Leslie Carlisle

Charles Bernard Dowd

Frank Hemperly Hiller

Pennsylvania—Negative

Richard Warren Barrett

Paxson Deeter

Henry Corneau Diller

Alternates

Edgar Barnes, Pennsylvania

Howard Solomon Braucher, Cornell

Won by Pennsylvania

Eighth Debate, held at Philadelphia, December 18, 1903

Resolved, That aside from the question of amending the Constitution, it is desirable that the regulating power of Congress should be extended to all corporations whose capitalization exceeds \$1,000,000.

Pennsylvania—Affirmative

Scott Nearing

Fletcher Wilbur Stites

John Ambler Williams

Cornell—Negative

Neal Dow Becker

William Lynn Ransom

Harland Bryant Tibbetts

Alternates

Merkel Henry Jacobs, Pennsylvania

Abraham Abbey Freedlander, Cornell

Won by Cornell

In January, 1900, communications were opened by the Debate Council of Cornell University with Columbia University for a series of debates to be held each year between the two universities. Satisfactory arrangements were made, and a meeting of the Debate

Council was held for the purpose of ratifying the agreement with Columbia. The rules which govern the debate are practically the same as those with Pennsylvania.

A change in the method of the debate has been agreed upon, namely, that the order of speaking on rebuttal shall be the same as on the first speeches, instead of giving the affirmative the final argument as heretofore.

First Debate, held at Ithaca, April 28, 1900

Resolved, That the ultimatum of President Krueger was justified.

Columbia—Affirmative	Cornell—Negative
Charles Adkins Baker	Frank Howard Hausner
Robert C. Hull	James Bennett Nolan
Charles Henry Tuttle	Leonard Jesse Reynolds

Alternates

Joseph Diehl Fackenthal, Columbia
William Miller McCrea, Cornell

Won by Cornell

Second Debate, held at New York, March 7, 1901

Resolved, That the second portion of section two of the fourteenth amendment be retained as an integral part of the Constitution and be rigorously enforced.

Columbia—Affirmative	Cornell—Negative
Charles L. Baker	Ralph Sherlock Kent
Ernest A. Cardozo	Sidney S. Lowenthal
Bernard M. L. Ernst	Manton Marble Wyvell

Alternates

Arthur G. Hays, Columbia
George P. Winters, Cornell

Won by Columbia

Third Debate, held at Ithaca, March 7, 1902

Resolved, That the United States should resist—by force if need be—the colonization of South America by any European power.

Columbia—Affirmative	Cornell—Negative
Howard Sawyer Harrington	Floyd Leslie Carlisle
Charles Henry Tuller	George Payne Winters
Loren Newton Wood	Manton Marble Wyvell

Won by Cornell

Fourth Debate, held at New York, April 3, 1903

Resolved, That a method of electing United States senators by popular vote would be preferable to the present mode of election.

Cornell—Affirmative

Howard Solomon Braucher

Floyd Leslie Carlisle

William Neff

Columbia—Negative

Joseph Alfred A. Burnquist

Arthur Garfield Hays

Arthur Lewis Strasser

Alternates

Harvey Walton Pitkin, Columbia

Edward Elway Free, Cornell

Won by Columbia

Fifth Debate, held at Ithaca, March 25, 1904.

Resolved, That the efforts of employers to overthrow the union shop in the trades now wholly or partly unionized are promotive of the interests of the laboring classes.

Cornell—Affirmative

Neal Dow Becker

Roy Bingham Davis

William Lynn Ransom

Columbia—Negative

Arthur Garfield Hays

Oscar Rempel Houston

Arthur Strasser

Alternates

Harold Harper, Columbia

Edward Elway Free, Cornell

Won by Cornell

A joint debate between Alfred University and the Cornell Congress was held at Alfred, December 17, 1902. This was the first of a series of three debates which were agreed upon to take place between the two universities. The question discussed was:

“Resolved, That the free trade policy is better adapted to the present needs of the United States than the protective policy.”

The Cornell team was composed of William Neff, William L. Ransom, Harry L. Brown, and Neal D. Becker, as alternate. The debate was won by the Cornell Congress.

The second debate took place at Ithaca, April 16, 1904. The question discussed in this debate was:

"Resolved, That the United States shall quell any serious and protracted disturbance of the peace in Central America, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia."

The Cornell team was: Willis W. Roe, Abraham A. Freedlander, Robert J. Halpin, and Albert H. Schaaf, alternate. The second debate was also won by Cornell.

On March 14, 1904, an intercollegiate debate was held between representatives of the class of 1904 and Hamilton College. The question discussed was:

"Resolved, That Russia should be prevented by force, if necessary, from extending its boundaries."

The representatives of the class of 1904 were: Roy Bingham Davis, Sidney Rossman, Robert John Halpin, and George Richard Grant, as alternate. The debate was won by Hamilton College.

On April '15, 1904, another intercollegiate debate occurred, at Hamilton, between representatives of the class of 1905 and Colgate University. The question discussed in this debate was:

"Resolved, That the proposed fiscal policy of Joseph Chamberlain will benefit the economic and political condition of the British Empire."

The representatives of the class of 1905 were: James N. Lorenz, George L. Genung, Harold J. Richardson, and Robert Paul Butler, as alternate. The debate was won by Colgate University.

Cornell's debate relations for the next three years will be under the Triangular League. This arrangement, which marks an experiment and also an advanced step in intercollegiate debating, was consummated by a conference held in Ithaca, April 9, 1904. J. Ambler Williams represented Pennsylvania; O. R. Houston, Columbia, and W. L. Ransom, '05, Cornell.

The League will go into effect in 1905 and the first

series of debates will be held in March, 1905. All three debates will be held on the same question, each university putting in the field an affirmative and a negative team. Cornell will debate Columbia in New York and Pennsylvania in Ithaca.

The agreement as drawn up by the president of the Cornell Debate Council was adopted without substantial change.

CHAPTER V

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND PRIZES

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships

THE statute in regard to fellowships and graduate scholarships is as follows:

“ 1. There have been established in this university the following fellowships and graduate scholarships:

“ (a). Eight university fellowships, denominated respectively, the Cornell Fellowship; the McGraw Fellowship; the Sage Fellowship; the Schuyler Fellowship; the Sibley Fellowship; the Goldwin Smith Fellowship; the President White Fellowship; and the Erastus Brooks Fellowship.

“ (b). Five university fellowships.

“ The above thirteen university fellowships have been assigned to the following departments or groups of departments: Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Civil Engineering, Neurology and Physiology and Vertebrate Zoölogy (including Anatomical Methods and Human Anatomy and Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology) with Invertebrate Zoölogy and Entomology, Botany and Geology, Architecture, Agriculture and Horticulture and Veterinary Science, English, Germanic Languages, Romance Languages, one each; Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, two.

“ (c). Two President White Fellowships, denominated, first, the President White Fellowship of Modern History; second, the President White Fellowship of Political and Social Science.

“(d). Three Susan Linn Sage Fellowships in Philosophy.

“(e). Two fellowships in political economy.

“(f). Two fellowships in Greek and Latin.

“(g). One fellowship in American history.

“The President White Fellowships in History and Political and Social Science have an annual value of \$600 each; the others have an annual value of \$500 each.

“(h). Six graduate scholarships in the Susan Linn Sage School of Philosophy, each of the annual value of \$300.

“(i). Ten graduate scholarships, each of the annual value of \$300, have been assigned to the following departments or groups of departments: Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Civil Engineering, Latin and Greek, Archæology and Comparative Philology, Neurology and Physiology and Vertebrate Zoölogy (including Anatomical Methods and Human Anatomy and Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology), with Invertebrate Zoölogy and Entomology, Botany and Geology, English, History, one each.

“(j). The Oliver Graduate Scholarship in Mathematics, founded November, 1896, in memory of Professor James Edward Oliver, has an annual value of \$300 and is awarded under the same conditions as other graduate scholarships.

“2. All candidates for fellowships and graduate scholarships must be graduates of this university, or of some other institution having equivalent courses of instruction, and must be of high character and marked ability in some important department of study.

“3. Fellows and graduate scholars will be selected by the university faculty on the recommendation of the department in which the applicants desire to carry on the principal part of their work.

“ 4. All applications must be filed with the registrar on or before the 15th of April of the collegiate year preceding the one for which the application is made. Blank forms for application may be obtained from the registrar.

“ 5. The term of each fellowship and graduate scholarship is one year; but the term may be extended to two years, providing the extension does not increase the number of fellows and graduate scholars beyond that named in paragraph 1 of this act.

“ 6. The moneys due on fellowships and graduate scholarships are paid at the office of the treasurer of the university in two equal payments, on the 15th of January and the 1st of June.

“ 7. In view of the fact that practical university instruction will be of use in training said fellows and scholars for future usefulness, each holder of a fellowship or graduate scholarship shall be liable to render service to the university in the work of instruction or examination to the extent of four hours per week through the collegiate year. The distribution and assignment of this service shall be determined by the head of the department in which the fellow or scholar is doing the principal work. It is expected that the President White fellows in history and political science will do a large part of their study in the President White Library, and to this end it is required that, except when, with the consent of the librarian of the university, they are excused or assigned to other duties by the professors of history and political science, said fellows shall be in attendance in the library not less than four hours each per day.

“ 8. No person shall hold at one time more than one fellowship or graduate scholarship, except in the case hereafter specified under paragraph 12 of this statute, and any fellow or scholar may be dispossessed of the

income of the fellowship or graduate scholarship by action of the university faculty, if guilty of any offense, or of any course of conduct which in the opinion of said faculty shall render the holder unworthy of retaining such fellowship or graduate scholarship; but final action in such cases by the faculty shall be by ballot, and shall require a two-thirds vote.

“ 9. Vacancies in fellowships and graduate scholarships that occur after October 1, in order to be filled, shall require a three-fourths vote of the faculty present.

“ 10. All persons elected to fellowships and graduate scholarships are required, upon accepting their appointments, to file a bond of the face value of such fellowship or graduate scholarship (with two sureties to be approved by the treasurer), to pay the university, in case of their resignation before the expiration of the time for which they were appointed, any sums which they may have received.

“ 11. In all cases where fellowships and graduate scholarships are not awarded, or when from any cause the income of one or more fellowships or graduate scholarships may cease to be paid, or when the aggregate sum paid shall be less than the amount contemplated by this act, the surplus thus accruing shall be added to the principal of the loan fund for needy and meritorious students.

“ 12. Either or both of the President White Fellowships in History and Political Science may, in the discretion of the university faculty, be made a traveling fellowship for the purpose of study and investigation, the holder thereof making from time to time to said faculty such reports of progress as may be required. In the case of a student of very exceptional ability and promise in the fields of either of these fellowships, the two fellowships may, in the discretion of

said faculty, for the sake of enabling very thorough research, be combined for a single year into one."

The College of Architecture possesses a traveling fellowship and a resident fellowship. The traveling fellowship of the value of \$2,000 is awarded in alternate years to the winner of an architectural competition. The first competition was held in October, 1898. Candidates must be under the age of thirty, and must be either graduates of the College of Architecture or those who have satisfactorily completed the two year special course.

A resident fellowship of the annual value of \$500 is open to all graduates of schools of architecture of approved standing in the world. The award is made in June for the following year, and each candidate must submit drawings and other credentials and file a formal application with the registrar of the university on or before April 15.

A class of fellowships termed honorary fellowships was established in 1898. These fellowships are open only to persons already holding the doctor's degree. Holders of such fellowships are to receive no emoluments and are not to be charged tuition. These fellowships are to be conferred only upon persons actually in attendance at the university.

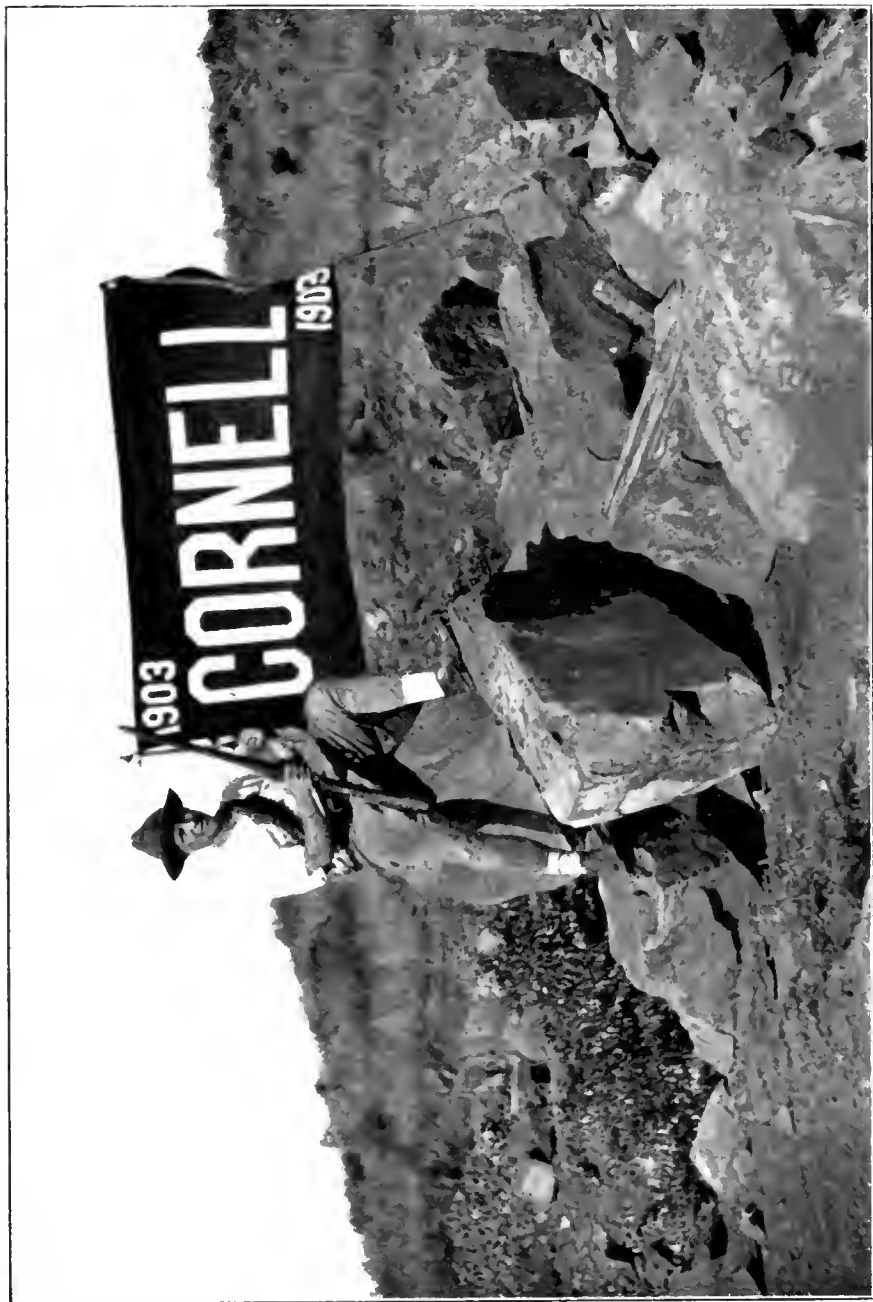
Fellows

1884-85

Harriet Elizabeth Grotecloss, B. S., Entomology and Botany.
Edward Charles Murphy, B. C. E., Mathematics.
Charles Smith Prosser, B. S., Natural History.
Ernest Emory Russell, Ph. B., History and Political Science.
Frank Sherman Washburn, B. C. E., Civil Engineering.
Andrew Curtis White, A. B., Classical Philology.
James Gilbert White, A. B., Electrical Engineering.

1885-86

Orrin Leslie Elliott, Ph. B., History and Political Science.
Harry Falkenau, B. Lit., English Literature.



CORNELL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Percy Warner Tynan, '03, while a Sergeant-Major in the Railway Cycle Corps of the British Army during the Boer War

James Benton French, B. C. E., Civil Engineering.
Dugald Caleb Jackson, B. S., Electrical Engineering.
Seth Eugene Meek, B. S., Systematic Zoölogy.
Hiram John Messenger, Jr., B. Lit., Mathematics.
Benjamin Warner Snow, B. S., Physics.
Charles Bundy Wilson, A. B., Modern Languages.

1886-87

Rollin Arthur Harris, Ph. B., Mathematics.
Ludlow Eliakim Lapham, A. B., Romance Languages.
William Lochhead, A. B., Geology and Mineralogy.
*Ernest George Merritt, M. E., Electrical Engineering.
Herbert Elmer Mills, A. B., History and Political Science.
Stephen Ryder, B. S., Electrical Engineering.
Albert William Smith, M. M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Henry Elijah Summers, B. S., Anatomy.
Charles Benjamin Wing, C. E., Civil Engineering.

1887-88

Edgar Howland Cooper, B. C. E., Civil Engineering.
Cadwallader Edwards Linthicum, A. B., Mathematics.
Herbert Elmer Mills, A. M., History and Political Science.
Alphonso Gerald Newcomer, A. B., Classics.
Eliza Ritchie, A. B., Philosophy.
Erle Hoxsie Sargent, B. S., Science.
Hans Max Schmidt-Wartenberg, Romance Philology.
Henry Elijah Summers, B. S., Entomology and Anatomy.
Herman Klock Vedder, C. E., Civil Engineering.

1888-89

*James Edwin Creighton, A. B., Philosophy.
Oliver Farrar Emerson, A. M., Literature.
Willard Clark Fisher, A. B., History and Political Science.
Ernest George Merritt, M. E., Physics.
Harry Waldo Norris, A. B., Zoölogy and Botany.
*George Arlin Ruyter, A. B., Modern Languages.
Samuel J. Saunders, A. B., Physics and Mathematics.
Julia Warner Snow, B. S., Botany.
Mary Margaretta Wardwell, B. S., Architecture.
*Mary Anna Widman, Ph. B., Mathematics.

1889-90

Walter Cochrane Bronson, A. B., English Literature.
William Wilberforce Churchill, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Archibald Angus Freeman, A. B., History and Political Science.

* Resigned.

James Christian Hanson, A. B., History and Political Science.
 Arthur Gordon Laird, A. B., Classics.
 Harry Waldo Norris A. B., Zoölogy and Botany.
 *Samuel J. Saunders, A. B., Physics and Mathematics.
 William Alphonso Withers, A. M., Agricultural Chemistry.
 James Gayford Witton, A. B., Physics and Mathematics.

1890-91

William Baird Elkin, A. B., Philosophy.
 Arthur Gordon Laird, A. B., Classics.
 Joseph Alexander Lindquist, A. B., History and Political Science.
 George Francis Myers, B. S., Electrical Engineering.
 Anna Helene Palmié, Ph. B., Mathematics.
 Floyd Lucien Robinson, B. S., Architecture.
 Daniel Royse, B. M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 Mason Blanchard Thomas, B. S., Botany and Zoölogy.

1891-92

Ernest Albee, A. B., Philosophy.
 Frederick Bedell, A. B., M. S., Electrical Engineering.
 Albert Alexander Bird, Ph. B., American History.
 Frank Fetter, A. B., Political Economy.
 Willard Clark Fisher, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
 Ferdinand Courtney French, A. B., A. M., Philosophy.
 Lola Maddox, A. B., A. M., English.
 *Clarence Wentworth Mathews, B. S., Agriculture.
 Fred Baldwin Maxwell, Ph. B., Botany and Zoölogy.
 Ernest Fox Nichols, B. S., Physics.
 Paul Louis Saurel, B. S., Mathematics.
 Henry Clay Stanclift, Ph. B., History.
 Frank Thilly, A. B., Ph. D., Philosophy.
 *Mason Blanchard Thomas, B. S., Botany.
 Milton Ellsworth Thompson, M. E., Electrical Engineering.
 Thorstein B. Veblen, A. B., Ph. D., Political Economy and Finance.
 Alice Walton, A. B., Classics.

1892-93

Wilbur C. Abbott, A. B., English Philology.
 Albert Alexander Bird, Ph. B., American History.
 Fred Wallace Card, B. S. in Agr., Horticulture.
 Victor Edwin Coffin, A. B., History.
 Ephraim Porter Felt, B. S., Invertebrate Zoölogy.
 Erwin Sidney Ferry, B. S., Physics.
 David Kopp Goss, A. B., Political Science.
 Louise Hannum, B. S., Philosophy.

* Resigned.

Elijah Clarence Hills, A. B., Romance Philology.
Charles Meredith Hubbard, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
David Douglas Hugh, A. B., A. M., Philosophy.
David Irons, A. M., Philosophy.
Robert James Kellogg, A. B., Comparative Philology.
Fernando Wood Martin, M. S., Chemistry.
Francis Leonard Norton, A. B., Latin and Greek.
Louis Carroll Root, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
Virgil Snyder, B. S., Mathematics.
Ellsworth David Wright, A. B., Latin and Greek.

1893-94

Albert Alexander Bird, Ph. B., Ph. D., Political Science.
Thomas Nixon Carver, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
Tracy Earl Clark, B. S., Zoölogy and Botany.
Elias Judah Durand, A. B., Botany and Entomology.
Edwin John Fort, C. E., Civil Engineering.
Leonidas Raymond Higgins, A. B., Latin and Greek.
Charles Wesley Hodell, A. B., English and Ethics.
Joseph Alexander Leighton, A. B., Philosophy.
Anna Louisa MacKinnon, M. S., Mathematics.
William Henry Magee, A. B., Chemistry.
Lionel Simeon Marks, M. E., B. S., Mechanical Engineering.
Frank Edward Millis, A. M., Physics.
Margaret Otis, A. B., Latin and Greek.
Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Jr., A. M., Philosophy.
Harry Joseph Walter, Ph. B., American History.
Margaret Floy Washburn, A. B., Philosophy.
Ulysses Grant Weatherly, A. B., History.
Emory Moyers Wilson, Ph. B., Political Economy and Finance.

1894-95

William Eugene Austin, B. S., Architecture.
Agnes Sime Baxter, A. M., Mathematics.
Donaldson Bodine, Ph. B., Entomology.
Frank Kenneth Cameron, A. B., Ph. D., Chemistry.
Fred Stephen Crum, B. L., Political Economy and Finance.
Elias Judah Durand, A. B., Botany.
Frank Spencer Edmonds, A. B., Ph. B., Political Science.
Mortimer Alexander Federspiel, Ph. B., American History.
Thomas Hall, M. M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Leonidas Raymond Higgins, A. B., Latin and Greek.
Albert Ross Hill, A. B., Philosophy.
Edgar Lenderson Hinman, A. B., Philosophy.
Elon Huntington Hooker, A. M., C. E., Civil Engineering.
Arthur Charles Howland, A. B., History.
Burton Smith Lanphear, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.

Frank Emil Lodeman, A. M., Romance Languages.
 Jesse Francis Orton, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
 Adrian John Pieters, B. S., Horticulture.
 Alice Downey Porter, A. M., English.
 Robert Winchell Quick, B. S., Physics.
 Melbourne Stuart Read, A. B., Philosophy.
 Helen McGaffey Searles, A. M., Latin and Greek.

1895-96

Wilbur C. Abbott, A. B., History.
 Eugene Plumb Andrews, A. B., Latin and Greek.
 Frank Greene Bates, B. L., American History.
 Alma Blount, A. B., English Philology.
 Anna Maude Bowen, Ph. B., Germanic Languages.
 John Franklin Brown, Ph. B., Philosophy.
 Adolph Theodore Bruegel, M. E., Electrical Engineering.
 Martha Doan, B. S., M. S., B. L., Chemistry.
 Alice Julia Hamlin, A. B., Philosophy.
 Edwin Barker Higby, B. S. in Arch., Architecture.
 Elton Huntington Hooker, A. B., A. M., C. E., Civil Engineering.
 Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury, A. B., M. S., Physiology and Vertebrate Zoölogy.
 David R. Major, B. S., Philosophy.
 George Harold Powell, B. S. in Agr., Horticulture.
 Arthur Ranum, A. B., Mathematics.
 William A. Rawles, A. M., Political Economy and Finance.
 Ezra Pierce Reynolds, A. B., Latin and Greek.
 Arthur Louis Rice, M. E., E. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 Fred Strong Shepherd, A. M., Political Science.
 Oscar Milton Stewart, Ph. B., Physics.
 Bertha Stoneman, Ph. B., Botany.
 Adna Ferrin Weber, Ph. B., Political Economy and Finance.

1896-97

Walter Otto Amsler, B. S., M. E., M. M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 Leroy Anderson, B. S., Agriculture.
 Eugene Plumb Andrews, A. B., Latin and Greek.
 Paul Arnold, Ph. B., Ph. M., Mathematics.
 Martha Belle Barrett, A. B., A. M., History.
 Hector Russell Carveth, A. B., Chemistry.
 Charles Love Durham, A. M., Latin and Greek.
 Warren Washburn Florer, A. B., Germanic Languages.
 Arthur Lee Foley, A. B., A. M., Physics.
 Eleanor Acheson McCulloch Gamble, A. B., Philosophy.
 Henry Joseph Gerling, B. L., LL. B., Political Science.
 William Henry Glasson, Ph. B., Political Economy and Finance.
 Stephen Stafford Gregory, C. E., Civil Engineering.

* Died at Ithaca, October 30, 1896.

Milton Eugene Harpster, B. S. in Arch., Architecture.
Alexander Meiklejohn, A. B., Philosophy.
Edwin Mims, A. M., English Literature.
Linwood Asa Murray, M. E., M. M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
James George Needham, B. S., M. S., Invertebrate Zoölogy.
John Burton Phillips, A. B., A. M., Political Economy and Finance.
Charles Henry Rammelkamp, Ph. B., American History.
Carl Vernon Tower, A. B., A. M., Philosophy.
Thomas Leonard Watson, B. S., M. S., Geology.

1897-98

Samuel Jackson Barnett, A. B., Physics.
Fred Orlando Bates, A. B., Latin and Greek.
Robert Clarkson Brooks, A. B., Political Science.
Hector Russell Carveth, A. B., Chemistry.
Herman Diederichs, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Charles Eugene Edgerton, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
William Scott Ferguson, B. A., A. M., Latin and Greek.
Stephenson Whitcomb Fletcher, B. S., Horticulture.
Almon Homer Fuller, C. E., Civil Engineering.
Jerome Barker Landfield, A. B., History.
Albert Lefevre, A. B., Philosophy.
George Harley McKnight, A. B., Ph. D., English Philology.
Murray Macneill, B. A., Mathematics.
William Manahan, A. B., Philosophy.
Charlotte Joaquina Maury, Ph. B., Geology.
Walter Henry Ottman, A. B., American History.
George Schuyler Schaeffer, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
Eugene Charles Sickles, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Harvey Adam Surface, M. S., Vertebrate Zoölogy.
Ellen Bliss Talbot, A. B., Philosophy.
Ernest Allen Van Vleck, B. Arch., Architecture.
John Charles Walker, Ph. B., Germanic and Romance Languages.

1898-99

Robert Clarkson Brooks, A. B., History and Political Science.
Hamilton Perkins Cady, A. B., Chemistry.
William Herbert Dole, B. S. in Arch., Architecture.
Grace Neal Dolson, A. B., Philosophy and Ethics.
William Scott Ferguson, B. A., A. M., Latin and Greek.
Peter Field, B. S., Mathematics.
Alfred Freeman, B. Arch., Architecture.
Charles Tobias Knipp, A. B., A. M., Physics.
Gertrude Shorb Martin, Ph. B., Political Economy and Finance.
Vida Frank Moore, Ph. B., Philosophy and Ethics.
Susie Percival Nichols, B. S., Botany.
Julia Swift Orvis, A. B., History and Political Science.

Walter Henry Ottman, A. B., American History.
 Benjamin Powell, A. B., A. M., Latin and Greek.
 William Raleigh Price, B. S. in Agr., Agriculture.
 Homer Charles Price, B. S. in Agr., Agriculture.
 Arthur William Richter, B. M. E., M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 William Albert Riley, B. S., Entomology.
 Edwin Proctor Robins, A. B., A. M., Philosophy and Ethics.
 Ezra Frederick Scattergood, M. S., Mechanical Engineering.
 George Gates Smith, C. E., Civil Engineering.
 William Strunk, Jr., A. B., Ph. D., English Philology.
 Nathan Allen Weston, B. L., Political Economy and Finance.

HONORARY FELLOWS

Hector Russell Carveth, A. B., Ph. D., Chemistry.
 George Alfred Cogswell, A. B., Ph. D., Philosophy.
 Waldemar Schulz, Ph. D., Mathematics.
 Stella Emily Sharp, A. B., Ph. D., Philosophy.
 Vladimir Grigoriewitsch Simkhowitsch, Ph. D., Political Science.
 John Van Etten Westfall, B. S., Ph. D., Mathematics.

1899-1900

Boyd Bode, A. B., Philosophy and Ethics.
 Charles Edward Brewer, A. M., Chemistry.
 Charles Bell Burke, B. L., A. B., English Literature.
 Alexander Wellington Crawford, A. B., A. M., Philosophy and Ethics.
 William Herbert Dole, B. S. in Arch., Architecture.
 Frank Eurich, Jr., B. Arch., Architecture.
 Margaret Clay Ferguson, B. S., Botany.
 William Benjamin Fite, Ph. B., Mathematics.
 Carl Warren Gay, D. V. M., Veterinary Science.
 George Maxwell Howe, A. B., Germanic Languages.
 Lillian Wyckoff Johnson, A. B., History and Political Science.
 Edwin Walter Kemmerer, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
 Charles Tobias Knipp, A. B., A. M., Physics.
 Harry Waldo Kuhn, B. S., Mathematics.
 Roswell Cheyney McCrea, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
 Donald Alexander McRae, A. B., Latin and Greek.
 Edward Charles Murphy, B. C. E., M. S., C. E., Civil Engineering.
 Chester Murray, Ph. B., Roman Languages.
 Walter Henry Ottman, A. B., American History.
 Hugh Daniel Reed, B. S., Vertebrate Zoölogy.
 Margaret Everett Schallenberger, A. B., Philosophy and Ethics.
 Albert Stamford, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 Marion Clyde Weir, A. B., A. M., Latin and Greek.
 Erastus Lovett West, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 Ambrose Paré Winston, A. B., History and Political Science.

HONORARY FELLOWS

Wilmot Burkemar Lane, A. B., Ph. D., Psychology.
Azariah Thomas Lincoln, Ph. D., Chemistry.
Arthur Percy Saunders, Ph. D., Chemistry.

1900-1901

Frank Allen, A. B., A. M., Physics.
Clinton Leroy Babcock, A. B., Latin and Greek.
Elizabeth Hewson Brooks, A. B., Germanic Languages.
Charles Bell Burke, B. L., A. B., English Literature.
Judson Freeman Clark, B. S. in Agr., A. M., Botany.
Benton Dales, B. S., A. M., Chemistry.
George Matthew Dutcher, A. B., History and Political Science.
William Backus Guitteau, Ph. B., History and Political Science.
William Atwood Hilton, B. S., Microscopy, History, Embryology.
Francis Eugene Yeates Joannes, B. Arch., Architecture.
Edwin Walter Kemmerer, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
Theodore de Leo de Laguna, A. M., Philosophy and Ethics.
Ira Mac Kay, A. B., A. M., Philosophy and Ethics.
Chester Murray, Ph. B., Romance Languages.
Kenneth Percival Rutherford Neville, A. B., A. M., Latin and Greek.
Joseph Oliver Bhelon, B. S. in M. E., B. S. in E. E., Mechanical Engineering.
William Henry Powell, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Ernest Linwood Quackenbush, A. B., American History.
Henry Louis Rietz, B. S., Mathematics.
Augustus Valentine Saph, B. S., Civil Engineering.
Arnold Valentine Stubenrauch, B. S., Horticulture and Agriculture.
Richard Andrews Tissington, B. Arch., Architecture.
Florence McLean Winger, A. B., Philosophy and Ethics.

HONORARY FELLOW

Frederick Henry Wilkins, Ph. D., Germanic Languages.

1901-1902

Fred Lee Ackerman, B. Arch., Architecture.
John Wallace Baird, A. B., Philosophy and Ethics.
Georgia Benedict, A. B., Philosophy and Ethics.
James Adrian Bizzell, B. S., M. S., Chemistry.
L. D. Crain, B. M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Christabel Forsythe Fiske, Ph. B., A. M., English Philology.
Elfrieda Hochbaum, Ph. M., Germanic Languages.
Henry Crane McLallen, B. S. A., M. S. in Agr., Horticulture and Veterinary Science.
Kiichi Miyaké, A. M., Botany.
Edna Virginia Moffett, A. B., A. M., History and Political Science.
Warren Ira Moore, A. B., Latin and Greek.

Homer Curtis Newton, M. A., Latin and Greek.
 John Walter Prince, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 Perley Orman Ray, A. B., American History.
 Judson George Rosebush, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
 Augustus Valentine Saph, B. S., M. S., M. C. E., Civil Engineering.
 Lewis Edgar Shanks, Ph. B., Romance Languages.
 Harrison Standish Smalley, A. B., Political Economy and Finance.
 Joseph Alexander Tillinghast, B. S., M. A., History and Political Science.
 Richard Andrews Tissington, B. Arch., Architecture.
 Lee Barker Walton, Ph. B., A. M., Entomology.
 Floyd Roe Watson, B. S., Physics.
 Henry Wilkes Wright, Ph. B., Philosophy and Ethics.
 John Wesley Young, Ph. B., A. M., Mathematics.

HONORARY FELLOWS

Jean du Buy, J. U. D., Ph. D., Philosophy.
 Ferdinand Courtney French, A. B., Ph. D., Philosophy.

1902-03

Edith Mae Bickham, A. B., Latin and Greek.
 Garrick Mallory Borden, B. S., History and Political Science.
 Ralph Vary Chamberlain, B. S., Entomology.
 Herman Dereum, B. Arch., Architecture.
 Robert Irving Dodge, B. Arch., Architecture.
 Clarence Errol Ferree, B. S., A. M., M. S., Philosophy and Ethics.
 Louis Caryl Graton, B. S., Geology.
 James Bryant Hopkins, A. B., Romance Languages.
 Willard Eugene Hotchkiss, Ph. B., History and Political Science.
 Clyde Ray Jeffords, A. B., A. M., Latin and Greek.
 Thomas Carskardon Johnson, B. S. Agr., A. M., Horticulture.
 Sidney Graves Koon, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 Arthur Renwick Middleton, A. B., Chemistry.
 Clarence Lemuel Elisha Moore, B. S., A. M., Mathematics.
 Albert Charles Muhse, A. M., Political Economy.
 Perley Gilman Nutting, M. S., Physics.
 James William Putnam, B. S., Ph. D., A. M., American History.
 Edward Franklin Schaefer, B. S., M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
 Ernest William Schoder, B. S., Civil Engineering.
 Caroline Lambert Sparrow, A. B., English Literature.
 Nathan Elbert Truman, A. B., A. M., Philosophy and Ethics.
 George Pendleton Watkins, A. B., Political Economy.
 George Washington Tapley Whitney, Ph. B., A. M., Philosophy and Ethics.
 Charles Allyn Williams, B. A., M. A., Germanic Languages.

HONORARY FELLOWS

Lucinda Pearl Boggs, A. B., Ph. D., Psychology.
Margaret Everett Schallenberger, A. B., Ph. D., Psychology.

1903-04

Ruth Bentley, A. B., American History.
Ralph Vary Chamberlain, B. S., Entomology.
Robert Irving Dodge, B. Arch., Architecture.
Emil Alfred Ekern, B. S., Mechanical Engineering.
Charles Edwin Galloway, A. B., Philosophy and Ethics.
William Chauncey Geer, A. B., Chemistry.
Edmund Howard Holland, Ph. B., A. M., Philosophy and Ethics.
James Bryant Hopkins, A. B., A. M., Romance Languages.
Willard Eugene Hotchkiss, Ph. B., A. M., History and Political Science.
Clyde Ray Jeffords, A. B., A. M., Latin and Greek.
Daniel Chauncey Knowlton, A. B., History and Political Science.
Charles Edward Lewis, A. B., A. M., Botany.
Frederick William Charles Leider, A. B., A. M., Germanic Languages.
Richard Roswell Lyman, B. S. in C. E., M. C. E., Civil Engineering.
Murdock Stewart Macdonald, B. A., M. A., Philosophy and Ethics.
Albert Charles Muhse, A. M., Political Economy.
Alfred Diehl Schoch, B. S., English.
Charles Herschel Sisam, A. B., A. M., Mathematics.
Julius Aidré Smith, B. Arch., Architecture.
George Reeves Throop, A. B., A. M., Latin and Greek.
George Frederick Warren, Jr., B. Sc., B. S. A., Agriculture.
George Pendleton Watkins, A. B., Political Economy.
Walter Porter White, A. B., A. M., Physics.
Wilbur M. Wilson, B. M. E., Mechanical Engineering.

HONORARY FELLOWS

John Wallace Baird, B. A., Ph. D., Psychology.
William Beher Coblentz, B. S., A. M., Ph. D., Physics.
Theodore de Leo de Laguna, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., Philosophy and Ethics.

1904-05

Thomas Jacob Rodhouse, B. S. in C. E., M. C. E., Civil Engineering.
James Munsie Bell, B. A., Chemistry.
Walter Edward McCourt, A. B., Geology.
George Burr Upton, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Cornelius Betten, M. A., Entomology.
Samuel Richard Cook, M. S., Physics.
Clyde Furman Craig, A. B., Mathematics.
Ralph Elliott Abell, B. S. in Arch., Architecture.
Morphy Edison Berry, M. E., Mechanical Engineering.
Arthur Gordon, A. B., Romance Languages.

Frederick William Oswald, Jr., A. B., Germanic Languages.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen Collier, A. B., A. M., History and Political Science.
 Winfred Berdell Maek, D. V. M., Veterinary.
 George Pendleton Watkins, A. B., History and Political Science.
 Earl Winton Pettibone, A. B., Political Economy.
 Charles Clifford Huntington, Ph. B., Political Economy.
 Clarence Owen Harris, A. B., Latin and Greek.
 George Reeves Throop, A. B., A. M., Latin and Greek.
 Don E. Smith, A. B., American History.
 Joseph Herschel Coffin, B. S., A. M., Philosophy.
 Robert Benjamin Waugh, A. B., Philosophy.
 Emil Carl Kunbert Wilm, A. B., A. M., Philosophy.
 Julius André Smith, M. S. in Arch., Architecture.

HONORARY FELLOWS

William Weber Coblentz, B. S., A. M., Ph. D., Physics.
 James Allen Nelson, Ph. B., Ph. D., Entomology.

Graduate Scholars

1891-92

Louis Hutchinson Galbreath, B. L., Philosophy.
 Louise Hannum, B. S., Philosophy.
 Robert James Kellogg, A. B., Philosophy.
 Joseph Alexander Leighton, A. B., Philosophy.
 Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Jr., A. B., Philosophy.
 Worth Marion Tippy, Ph. B., Philosophy.

1892-93

Albert Ross Hill, A. B., Philosophy.
 Edgar Lenderson Hinman, A. B., Philosophy.
 Joseph Alexander Leighton, A. B., Philosophy.
 Worth Marion Tippy, Ph. B., Philosophy.
 Margaret Washburn, A. B., Philosophy.
 Riusei Watanabe, Ph. B., Ph. M., Philosophy.

1893-94

Albert George Heppert, B. L., Philosophy.
 Herbert Crombie Howe, B. L., Philosophy.
 Addison Webster Moore, A. M., Philosophy.
 Walter Bowers Pillsbury, A. B., Philosophy.
 Melbourne Stuart Read, A. B., Philosophy.
 Riusei Watanabe, Ph. B., Ph. M., Philosophy.

1894-95

Alma Blount, A. B., English Philology.
 John Franklin Brown, Ph. B., Philosophy.

Barbara Isabella Buchanan, A. M., Greek and Latin.
 Ermine Cowles Case, A. M., Geology.
 George Alfred Cogswell, A. B., Philology.
 Henry Lester Harrington, LL. B., Law.
 Minnie Elizabeth Highet, A. M., German.
 Helen Elisabeth Hoag, A. B., Classical Archæology and Comparative Philology.
 Herbert Crombie Howe, B. L., Philosophy.
 Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury, A. B., Physiology and Vertebrate Zoölogy.
 John Angus Mac Vannel, A. M., Philosophy.
 James Joseph Mahoney, LL. B., Law.
 David R. Major, B. S., Philosophy.
 Edwin John Marshall, LL. B., Law.
 Charles Bliven Mason, LL. B., Law.
 Fred Clinton Phillips, C. E., Civil Engineering.
 Walter Bowers Pillsbury, A. B., Philosophy.
 Arthur Ranum, A. B., Mathematics.
 Carl Jacob Rollefson, A. B., Physics.
 Alfred Ernest Taylor, A. B. A., M., Chemistry.
 Frederic Campbell Woodward, LL. B., Law.

1895-96

Paul Arnold, Ph. B., Ph. M., Mathematics.
 Isaac Madison Bentley, B. S., Philosophy.
 James Ellsworth Boyd, B. S., Physics.
 Howard Cobb., LL. B., Law.
 George Alfred Cogswell, A. B., Philosophy.
 Arthur Fremont Gardner, A. B., Greek and Latin.
 Hannah Gertrude Herson, Ph. B., Romance Languages.
 Edward Martin Kindle, A. B., Geology.
 Benjamin Levy, LL. B., Law.
 Daniel Peter MacMillan, A. B., Philosophy.
 Michael Francis McNamara, LL. B., Law.
 Alexander Meiklejohn, A. M., Philosophy.
 Theophilus John Moll, Ph. B., LL. B., Law.
 Edward J. Mone, LL. B., Law.
 *Archibald Elston Morrow, A. B., Greek and Latin.
 Frances Calloway Nevins, A. B., Philosophy.
 Mary Alice Nichols, B. L., M. S., Physiology and Vertebrate Zoölogy.
 Anna Louise Perry, A. B., Classical Archæology and Comparative Philology.
 Mary Louise Robbins, Ph. B., English.
 Ellen Bliss Talbot, A. B., Philosophy.
 Alfred Ernest Taylor, A. B., A. M., Chemistry.
 George Ellsworth Waesche, A. B., C. E., Civil Engineering.

1896-97

Mary Gannett Allen, A. B., Philosophy.
 Samuel Jackson Barnett, A. B., Physics.
 Isaac Madison Bentley, B. S., Philosophy.
 Margaret Fursman Boynton, Ph. B., Botany.
 Grace Neal Dolson, A. B., Philosophy.
 Thomas Francis Fennell, LL. B., Law.
 William Scott Ferguson, B. A., Greek and Latin.
 William Grant Goodwin, B. L., M. S., A. B., Romance Languages.
 Joseph Alfred Greene, LL. B., Law.
 Albert Lefevre, A. B., Philosophy.
 Eugene Julius Grow, B. L., Physiology and Vertebrate Zoölogy.
 Elmer James McCaustland, B. C. E., Civil Engineering.
 Murray Macneill, A. B., Mathematics.
 Benton Sullivan Monroe, A. B., English Philology.
 Warwin Abbott Morton, B. S., Chemistry.
 Edwin Proctor Robbins, A. B., A. M., Philosophy.
 William James Schultz, LL. B., Law.
 Fred Bush Skinner, A. B., LL. B., Law.
 Ellen Bliss Talbot, A. B., Philosophy.
 James Harris Vickery, LL. B., Law.
 John Dorsey Wolcott, A. B., A. M., Classical Archæology and
 Comparative Philology.

1897-98

Fred Asa Barnes, C. E., Civil Engineering.
 Boyd Bode, A. B., Philosophy.
 Byron Edmund Brooks, B. L., American History.
 Newton Henry Brown, M. E., Physics.
 Hamilton Perkins Cady, A. B., Chemistry.
 Elting Houghtaling Comstock, B. S., Mathematics.
 Grace Patten Conant, A. B., A. M., English Literature.
 Sophy Philipa Fleming, A. B., Germanic and Romance Languages.
 Peter Field, B. S., Mathematics.
 Darwin Curtis Gano, LL. B., Law.
 Samuel Gladney Harden, A. B., Greek and Latin.
 Vida Frank Moore, Ph. B., Philosophy.
 William Alphonso Murrill, B. S., A. B., A. M., Botany.
 James George Needham, B. S., M. S., Invertebrate Zoölogy.
 Arthur Chase Nutt, Ph. B., Philosophy.
 Benjamin Powell, A. B., Classical Archæology and Comparative
 Philology.
 Lalla Rookh Rogers, B. L., Philosophy.
 Edwin Proctor Robbins, A. B., A. M., Philosophy.
 Stella Emily Sharp, A. B., Philosophy.

1898-99

GRADUATE SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

William Chandler Bagley, B. S., M. S.,
Boyd Bode, A. B., A. B.
Marion Hamilton Carter, B. S.
Florence MacLean Winger, A. B.
Ira Mackey, A. M.
Harry Leroy Taylor, A. B.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOLARS

William Benjamin Fite, Ph. B., Mathematics.
Frederick Edward Kester, M. E. (Ohio State Univ.), Physics.
Harry Waldo Kuhn, B. S. (Ohio State Univ.), Mathematics.
Mary Elizabeth Macauley, A. B., English Literature.
Donald Alexander MacRae, A. B. (Dalhousie Coll.), Classical Archaeology and Comparative Philology.
William Fairchild Mercer, Ph. M. (Hillsdale Coll.), Entomology, Histology, and Vertebrate Zoölogy.
Charles Church More, C. E. (Lafayette Coll.), Civil Engineering.
Darwin Abbott Morton, B. S., Chemistry.
Louis Dow Scisco, B. S., American History.
Harry Byron Tilbury, A. B. (Syracuse Univ.), Greek and Latin.

1899-1900

GRADUATE SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Lena May Aldrich, A. B.
William Chandler Bagley, B. S., M. S.
Georgia Benedict, A. B.
Roy Victor Nye, B. L.
Henry Leroy Taylor, A. B.
Florence McLean Winger, A. B.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOLARS

Benton Dales, B. S., A. M., Chemistry.
Eva Woodward Grey, A. B., A. M., Comparative Philology.
Leon Wilson Hartman, B. S., A. M., Physics.
William Atwood Hilton, B. S., Microscopy, Histology, Embryology.
Roscoe Blake Morton, B. S., Petrography.
Kenneth Percival Rutherford Neville, A. B., A. M., Greek and Latin.
Henry Lewis Rietz, B. S., Mathematics.
Chester Clay Torrance, C. E., Civil Engineering.
Julia Ramsey Vaultx, A. B., A. M., English Philology.
Charles Crawford Whinery, B. S., American History.

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1900-01

GRADUATE SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Edmund Howard Holland, Ph. B.,
Georgia Benedict, A. B.
Carrie Ransom Squires, Ph. B., M. S.
Nathan Elbert Truman, A. B.
George Washington Tapley Whitney, Ph. B.
Henry Wilkes Wright, Ph. B.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOLARS

Herdman Fitzgerald Cleland, A. B., Paleontology.
Mallie Dyer, L. I., A. B., English Philology.
Edith Monica Jordan, A. B., American History.
Jacob Goodale Lipman, B. S., A. M., Chemistry.
Homer Curtis Newton, A. B., A. M., Greek and Latin.
Robert Allen Pendergrass, C. E., Civil Engineering.
Rolla Roy Ramsey, A. B., A. M., Physics.
Samuel Watson Reaves, B. S., Mathematics.
Charles Baird Simpson, B. S., A. M., Entomology.
John Wesley Young, Ph. B., Mathematics.

1901-02

GRADUATE SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Pearl Louise Hunter, Ph. B.
Murdock Stewart Macdonald, A. B., A. M.
Herman Campbell Stevens, A. B.
Claudius McClave Story, A. B., A. M.
Nathan Elbert Truman, A. B., A. M.
George Washington Tapley Whitney, Ph. B.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOLARS

Alice Mary Baldwin, A. B., History.
Arthur Wesley Browne, B. S., M. S., Chemistry.
William Weber Coblentz, B. S., A. M., Physics.
Florence Merritt Foster, A. B., English Literature.
Elizabeth Hazelton Haight, A. B., A. M., Greek and Latin.
Thomas Leroy Hankinson, B. S., Neurology.
Charles Page Miller, A. B., Classical Archæology.
Clarence Lemuel Elisha Moore, B. S., Mathematics.
Adeline Putnam, A. B., English Literature.
Ernest William Schoder, B. S., Civil Engineering.
Charles Edward Smith, Ph. B., Geology.

1902-03

GRADUATE SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Murdock Stewart Macdonald, B. A., M. A.
Annie Dawson Montgomery, A. B.

Oliver Garfield Schumard, A. B.
Herman Campbell Stevens, A. B.
Clarence Atkins Hebb, A. B.
Robert Benjamin Waugh, A. B.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOLARS

Oscar Perry Akers, A. B., A. M., Mathematics.
William Weber Coblentz, B. S., A. M., Physics.
Christabel Forsythe Fiske, Ph. B., A. M., English Philology.
Cebern Dodd Harris, B. S., A. M., Chemistry.
Richard Roswell Lyman, B. S. in C. E., Civil Engineering.
Paul Blakeslee Mann, A. B., Neurology.
Caroline Wallace Merrill, A. B., Botany.
Albert Ten Eyck Olmstead, A. B., History.
James Irving Reynolds, A. B., Classical Archæology.
Charles Herschel Sisam, A. M., Mathematics.
Lillie Scoresby Smith, A. B., Greek and Latin.

1903-04

GRADUATE SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Grace Mead Andrus, A. B.
Frank Pores Bussell, A. B.
Annie Dawson Montgomery, A. B.
George Holland Sabine, A. B.
Arthur Jerrold Tietje, A. B.
Emil Carl Hunnibert Wilm, A. B., A. M.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOLARS

Joseph Quincy Adams, Jr., A. M., English.
Oscar Perry Akers, A. B., A. M., Mathematics.
Hiram Douthitt Ayres, B. S., Physics.
James Munsie Bell, B. A., Chemistry.
Elmer Clifford Colpitts, A. B., Mathematics.
Clarence Owen Harris, A. B., Comparative Philology and Archæology.
Henry Higgins Lane, Ph. B., Histology and Embryology.
Lawrence Martin, Geology.
Lynn Boal Mitchell, A. B., Greek and Latin.
Richard Morris, B. Sc., M. Sc., Mathematics.
Albert Ten Eyck Olmstead, A. B., History.
Thomas Jacob Rodhouse, B. S. in C. E., Civil Engineering.

1904-05

GRADUATE SCHOLARS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Grace Mead Andrus, A. B.
Winifred Hyde, A. B.

102 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

Frank Davis Mitchell, A. B.
Elsie Murray, A. B.
George Holland Sabine, A. B.
Mary Winifred Sprague, A. B.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOLARS

Chauncey William Waggoner, B. S. in E. E., Physics.
Albert Davis, A. B., A. M., English.
Lynn Boal Mitchell, A. B., Greek and Latin.
Ella Maude Cipperly, A. B., Botany.
Margaret Otis, A. B., Comparative Philology and Archæology.
Ralph Edward Sheldon, A. B., Neurology and Vertebrate Zoölogy.
William Franklin Martin, B. S., C. E., Civil Engineering.
Helen Isham, A. B., Chemistry.
Elmer Clifford Colpitts A. B., Mathematics.
Carla Fern Sargent, A. B., History.
Richard Morris, B. Sc., M. Sc., Mathematics.

Prizes

The Register for the year 1868-69 announced that in order to aid meritorious students, several prizes would be offered, the most important of which were:

THE FOUNDER'S PRIZES

To the student of the Voluntary Labor Corps in Agriculture who, without neglecting his other university duties, shall show himself most efficient, practically and scientifically, upon the university farm, fifty dollars; to the second in merit, twenty dollars; to the third in merit, ten dollars.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

To the student showing the most satisfactory progress in the science course during the first year, fifty dollars; to the second in merit, twenty dollars.

To the most meritorious student in general and analytical chemistry, who has shown satisfactory progress in the regular studies of the university, thirty dollars.

To the most meritorious student in practical mechanics and physics, fifty dollars; to the second in merit, twenty dollars.

To the most meritorious student in general history, President White's course, fifty dollars; to the second in merit, twenty dollars.

To the most meritorious student in modern history, Professor Goldwin Smith's course, fifty dollars; to the second in merit, twenty dollars.

To the most meritorious student in botany and horticulture,

fifty dollars; to the second in merit, twenty dollars; to the third in merit, fifteen dollars; to the fourth in merit, ten dollars.

For the most meritorious report or thesis upon an original investigation in geology, fifty dollars; for the second in merit, twenty dollars.

For the best series of notes on the lectures of Professor Agassiz, twenty dollars; for the second in merit, ten dollars; for the third in merit, five dollars.

The following prizes were offered by a member of the faculty, for excellence in the science of chemistry:

PROFESSOR'S PRIZES

For the most meritorious original investigation in general chemistry, one hundred dollars.

For the most meritorious chemical work in the laboratory, fifty dollars.

The following year several new prizes were offered, and some changes in the amounts were made.

Thirty dollars to the student showing the most satisfactory progress during the first year of the course in science; twenty dollars to the second in merit.

Thirty dollars to the student of the course of science showing the most satisfactory progress in general and analytical chemistry; twenty dollars to the second in merit.

Thirty dollars to the most meritorious student in practical mechanics and physics; twenty dollars to the second in merit.

Thirty dollars to the most meritorious student in botany and horticulture; twenty dollars to the second in merit; ten dollars to the third in merit.

Thirty dollars for the most meritorious report or thesis upon an original investigation in geology; twenty dollars for the second in merit.

Thirty dollars for the best series of notes in Professor Wilder's course of physiology and hygiene; twenty dollars for the second in merit; ten dollars for the third in merit.

Thirty dollars for the best series of notes or essay in connection with the president's course in history; twenty dollars for the second in merit.

Thirty dollars for the best series of notes or essay in connection with Professor Goldwin Smith's course in English history; twenty dollars for the second in merit.

During the years succeeding 1869-70 several new prizes, of the same amounts as the former, were offered, until the end of the academic year 1874-75, when the Founder's, President's, and Professor's Prizes were discontinued.

Awards of Prizes

1868-69

FOUNDER'S PRIZE

Taylor H. Wolford

PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

Science:

(1) William Harkins (2) Charles L. Crandall

Natural History:

(1) George H. Crafts (3) Fred Schoff
(2) Luther Sommers

Physiology:

(1) Edwin H. Scofield (3) William J. Youngs
(2) William C. Barrett

Botany:

(1) George H. Crafts (3) Thomas W. Spence
(2) William C. Barrett (4) John F. Duncan

Geology:

(1) Herbert Huntington (2) Theodore Bryant Comstock
Smith

General Chemistry:

(1) Alonzo Chace (2) Frank Sherman

Physics:

(1) { Warren Howard
Hayes
Edward Llewellyn
Parker (2) Charles E. Reeves

Modern History:

(1) { George Frederick Behringer
(2) John Andrews Rea
Dudley Ward Rhodes

English History:

(1) Dudley Ward Rhodes (3) DeWitt Johnson Brigham*
(2) George Frederick Behringer

* A special prize was offered by Professor Goldwin Smith for the third in merit.

PROFESSOR'S PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

Romyn Hitchcock

EXTRA PRIZES IN GERMAN

For the best examination paper at the end of the winter trimester:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) William C. Barrett | (3) Herbert S. Mowy |
| (2) Elisha D. Leffingwell | |

For the best examination paper at the end of the spring trimester:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) William Harkins | (3) Harrison C. Colburn |
| (2) B. Talworth P. Blackhouse | |

1869-70

PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

Agricultural Chemistry:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (1) Not awarded | (2) Oswald Frotscher |
|-----------------|----------------------|

Botany and Horticulture:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Frank Carpenter | (3) George Howard Phelps |
| (2) George Frederick Lyman | |

Veterinary Science:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (1) John Thomas Duncan | (2) { Daniel Elmer Salmon
Archibald Malcolm
Campbell |
|------------------------|--|

Chemistry:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Alfred Bellamy Aubert | (2) Charles Lee Crandall |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|

Physics:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (1) Warren Howard Hayes | (2) { Harrison Clay Colburn
Charles Elias Reeves |
|-------------------------|---|

Modern History:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Not awarded | (2) William Henry Farquhar |
|-----------------|----------------------------|

Professor Goldwin Smith's Lectures on English History:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Charles Albert Storke | (2) Henry Hale Seymour |
|---------------------------|------------------------|

English Essay:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) William Harkins | (3) Hiram Worcester Slack |
| (2) Daniel Edward Kohler | |

Mechanical Drawing:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Charles Ehle Lipe | (3) Rufus Anderson |
| (2) Alson Rogers, Jr. | |

Physiology and Hygiene:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Frank Carpenter | (3) Orville Adelbert Derby |
| (2) Edwin Goddard Donaldson | |

106 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

Zoölogy:

(1) James Roland Corthell

(2) Frank Hammond Sweet

1870-71

PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

Agricultural Chemistry:

(1) Not awarded

(2) George Howard Phelps

Botany:

(1) William Russell Dudley

(2) { George Berry
Reuben Burdick Foster

(3) Henry Augustus Lyman

Veterinary Science:

(1) James Albert Thompson

(2) B. Talworth P. Blackhouse

Chemistry:

(1) Ward Bachelor

(2) William Henry Denham

Latin:

(1) Hiram Thornton Gilbert

(2) { John Frankenheimer
William Henry French

PROFESSOR'S PRIZE IN HOMER AND GREEK ETYMOLOGY

James Fraser Gluck

English Essay:

(1) James Fraser Gluck

(2) Edward Llewellyn Parker

Mechanical Draughting:

(1) Francis Woodworth
Cooper

(3) Frank Hunter Thompson

(2) Elwood Walker Roberts

Physiology:

(1) James Fraser Gluck

(3) George Berry

(2) Erving Melville Howard

Comparative Anatomy:

Daniel Elmer Salmon

Geology:

Orville Adelbert Derby

Zoölogy:

Frank Nicholas Hagar

1871-72

PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

Literature:

(1) John Frankenheimer

(3) H. M. Kennedy

(2) William Harkins

Greek:

(1) C. H. Esty

(2) D. E. Kohler

Latin:

(1) G. F. Winston

(2) { W. H. Flint
S. W. Carpenter(3) { C. H. Esty
W. F. Hillebrand**Physiology:**

(1) W. A. Kellerman

(3) C. M. Conklin

(2) G. W. Murray

Mechanical Draughting:

(1) T. F. Pangburn

(3) A. W. Bulkley

(2) A. R. Gillis

Zoölogy:

F. W. Simonds

Comparative Anatomy:

John H. Comstock

Chemistry:

O. A. Derby

Botany:

(1) W. R. Dudley

(3) { George Sheppard
G. J. Withington

(2) W. A. Kellerman

1872-73

*PRESIDENT'S PRIZES***Literature:**

(1) H. M. Kennedy

(2) F. W. Halsey

Physiology:

(1) Best examination papers, Emma S. Eastman

(2) Best original lecture from notes, Eugene Frayer

(3) Best series of notes on ten lectures, Edwin Jackson

Military Science:

(1) Company E., Frank Carpenter, Captain

(2) Company H., C. D. W. Smith, Captain

*FOUNDER'S PRIZES***Mechanic Arts:**

(1) G. E. Lipe

(3) George Darling

(2) A. A. Beattie

1873-74

*FOUNDER'S PRIZES***Agriculture:**

W. R. Lazenby

Mechanic Arts:

(1) J. S. Waterman

(3) A. B. McNairy

(2) A. R. Gillis

108 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

English Literature:

George R. Fitch

Physiology:

(1) C. B. Coon

(3) W. E. Yager

(2) W. E. Dennis

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY'S PRIZES

History and Development of the English Verb:

(1) G. Schwerdtfeger

(2) E. Odson

1874-75

PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

English Literature:

(1) Frank Elijah Heath

(2) Frank Pierce Smith

Geology:

Frederic William Simmonds

Physiology:

(1) Albert Henry C. S. Jonas

(2) Theodore Luqueer Mead*

1875-76

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY IN THE "CORNELL REVIEW"

E. Schwerdtfeger, twenty-five dollars.

SECOND ESSAY IN THE "CORNELL REVIEW"

S. H. Coon.

FIRST PRIZE FOR EXCELLENCE IN READING

H. H. Cobb—twenty dollars.

SECOND PRIZE FOR EXCELLENCE IN READING

J. H. Wienman—ten dollars.

PRIZE OF THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY

J. D. Pitts—valuable books.

PRIZE OF THE NEW SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY

S. H. Coon—valuable books.

PRESIDENT'S PRIZES

Literature:

(1) S. H. Coon—fifteen dollars.

(2) G. W. Gillett—fifteen dollars.

(3) N. A. Randolph—fifteen dollars.

* Mr. Mead also won a prize of twenty dollars for the best lecture on a special subject in physiology.

1877-78

PRIZES OF THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY

(1) George L. Burr

(2) Harriet Heyl

The Early English Text Society prizes consisted of the publications of the society. The number of prizes was not limited, but depended on the number of students in the Special English Literature classes, and the award of the prizes was based on the general work done by the students in the department.

The Rafn Prize

An annual prize of thirty dollars, founded in memory of the late Professor Charles Christian Rafn, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, was given for the best essay on a theme drawn from the early history of Scandinavia. It was awarded but one year.

1870-71

Loring Higbee Barnum

Horace K. White Prizes in Veterinary Science

Established by Horace K. White, Esq., of Syracuse, to the most meritorious student in veterinary science, twenty-five dollars; to the second in merit, ten dollars.

1871-72

(1) N. C. Jobs

(2) F. P. Hoag

1872-73

(1) C. D. W. Smith

(2) W. M. Sturges

1873-74

E. Corson }
J. L. Stone } Two equal prizes

1874-75

Henry Joseph Rice }
Simon Henry Gage } Two equal prizes of fifteen dollars

1875-76

(1) H. L. Stevens

(2) B. H. Grove

1876-77

(1) Arthur E. Beardsley

(2) Charles M. Bean

1877-78

(1) John H. Weinman

(2) W. N. D. Bird

1878-79

(1) G. M. Welles

(2) E. C. Russel

1879-80

(No record)

1880-81

(1) Hidesabro Saze

(2) Theobald Smith

1881-82

(1) Homer Collins

(2) Lyman Fremont Boyer

1882-83

(1) Charles John Walch

(2) William Christopher
Krauss

1883-84

(1) Fred Martin Chappell

(2) William Augustus Lock-
wood

1884-85

(1) Charles David White

(2) Arthur Minier Breed

1885-86

(1) Henry Elijah Summers

(2) George Reeves White

1886-87

(1) Leonard Pearson

(2) George Frederick Weber

1887-88

Not awarded

1888-89

(1) Hoxie Wilber Smith

(2) Henry Carpenter Gray

1889-90

(No record)

1890-91

(1) Henry Hicks

(2) Harry Dresser Howe

1891-92

(1) Furman Lloyd Mulford

(2) Joseph Alexis Shriver

1892-93

(1) Raymond Allen Pearson

(2) Charles Stone Moore

1893-94

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) George Harold Powell | (2) Henry Wright Illston |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|

1894-95

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Edward Lockhart Moore | (2) James Martin Johnson,
B. Agr. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|

1895-96

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Horace Joshua Wells | (2) James Wheaton Clark |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|

1896-97

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Walter Emerson Howe,
V. S. | (2) Herman Reeve Ryder,
V. S. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|

1897-98

Ray Jones Stanclift, V. S.

1898-99

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Henry Wright Illston | (2) Carl Warren Gay |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

1899-1900

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Clarence Lyons Barnes | (2) Garry Terrill Stone |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|

1900-01

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Clarence Earl Shaw | (2) Charles Fred Flocken |
|------------------------|--------------------------|

1901-02

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Fred Forbes Bushnell, | (2) Jerome Walter Rosen-
thal |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|

1902-03

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (1) Bert Raymond Wilbur | (2) { Charles Millen
David Arthur Hughes,
M. L., Ph. D. |
|-------------------------|---|

1903-04

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Winfred Berdell Mack | (2) Howard J. Milks |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

Rossiter Prize in Architecture

A sum of thirty dollars was offered by Ehrick K. Rossiter, a graduate of 1875, in the department of architecture, for the best design by any member of the senior class in architecture. The successful competitor was to leave his design for exhibition on the walls of the draughting room. This prize was awarded but one year.

1875-76

J. K. Cady

Dr. Law's Prize in Veterinary Science
Awarded but one year.

1882-83

Herman Woodworth Smith

Sibley Prizes in Mechanic Arts

Under the gift of the Hon. Hiram Sibley, made in 1884, the sum of one hundred dollars is annually awarded to those students in the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts who, in the opinion of the faculty of that institution, show the greatest merit in their college work.

1882-83

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Harry Ezra Smith | (3) Grant Covell |
| (2) Metellus Clinton Woodbury Wheeler | |

1885-86

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Grant Covell | (4) Jesse James Hopkins |
| (2) George Welton Bissell | (5) Alfred Henry Eldredge |
| (3) Charles Browning, Jr. | |

1886-87

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) George Welton Bissell | (4) Ferd Guy Gasche |
| (2) Paul Cooley Ford, Jr. | (5) William Ebenezer Reed |
| (3) Bryant Harmon Blood | |

1887-88

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Bryant Harmon Blood | (4) William Boardman Tobey |
| (2) Louis Lees Bentley | (5) Albert Louis Kuehmsted |
| (3) William Stanton Monroe | |

1888-89

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Olin Ames Stranahan | (4) Wilson Freeman Higgins |
| (2) Louis Lees Bentley | (5) Charles W. H. Blood |
| (3) Oliver Mowat Mowat | |

1889-90

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Herbert Wade Hibbard,
A. B. | (4) Roswell Carter Williams,
Jr. |
| (2) James Edward Kress | (5) Oren Gibson Heilman |
| (3) Norman Frank Ballantyne | |

1890-91

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Joseph Kuhn | (4) Walter Lane Eastman |
| (2) Albert Evans Milliken | (5) Kinney Hoxie |
| (3) Carl Fred Kress | |

1891-92

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Norman Frank Ballan-
tyne | (3) Herbert Guernsey Geer |
| (2) Robert Baird Williamson | (4) Carl Melville Green |
| | (5) Edwin Britton Katte |

1892-93

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Paul Messer | (4) Emory Graves Gilson |
| (2) Percy Arthur Robbins | (5) Morris Fuller Benton |
| (3) Douglass Bunting | |

1893-94

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) George Williston Collins | (4) Charles Augustus Lytle |
| (2) Edward Charles Hager | (5) Stephen Rose Leonard |
| (3) Charles Augustus Mudge | |

1894-95

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) John Jay Crain | (4) Hugh Herbert McClel-
lan |
| (2) Harold Fredrick Norton | (5) Edward Charles Hager |
| (3) Edward Heitman, Jr. | |

1895-96

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) John Joseph Swann | (4) Stephen Galusha Hobert |
| (2) Winterton James Day | (5) Lyndon Biglow Taylor |
| (3) Carlos Whitney Van Law | |

1896-97

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Herman Diederichs | (4) Clarence Metz Eshelman |
| (2) Ernest Tompkins | (5) Jesse Edmond Barney |
| (3) Adelbert Harding, A. B. | |

1897-98

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Clifford Benson English | (4) James Francis Goodman |
| (2) Ernest Tompkins | (5) Albert Hamilton Emery,
Jr. |
| (3) Howard Earl Geer | |

1898-99

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Roger Alexander Millar | (4) Clarence Jeremiah
Gomph |
| (2) Clyde D. Gray | (5) John Walter Prince |
| (3) Augustine Ridenour
Ayers | |

1899-1900

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Howard Earl Geer | (4) Roger Hamilton Millar |
| (2) Austin Burt | (5) Warren Greene Ogden |
| (3) James Lawrence Bates | |

1900-01

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Sidney Graves Koon | (4) Edgar Calvert Welborn, |
| (2) Howard Wait Riley | A. B. |
| (3) James Lawrence Bates | (5) Barrett Smith |

1901-02

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Bradley Thomas McCor- | (3) Walter Edward Stock- |
| mick | well |
| (2) Clarence Jeremiah | (4) Howard Cameron Rice |
| Gomph | (5) Floyd Virgil Lewis |

1902-03

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) John Hurlbut | (4) Sidney Coombe Vincent |
| (2) Alan Gillespie Williams | (5) John William Todd |
| (3) John Percival Davies, | |
| B. S. | |

1903-04

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Edgar Whitney Clarke | (4) William Francis Shaw, |
| (2) Elmer Gould Eberhardt | B. S. |
| (3) Samuel James Dennis | (5) Clinton Arthur Carpen- |
| | ter |

Shakespeare Prize

The prize offered by the New Shakespeare Society, of London, consisting of a number of valuable publications by the society, is awarded to the student passing the best general examination on the Shakespearian work of the year.

1887-88

Edward Bradford Barnes

1888-89

Oliver Farrar Emerson, A. M.

1889-90

Walter Cochrane Bronson, A. B.

1890-91

Gertrude Anna Riemann

1891-92

Charlotte Moore

Mrs. A. S. Barnes Shakespeare Prize

A prize of sixty dollars, to be given annually, is offered by Mrs. A. S. Barnes, for the best essay on some subject connected with the plays of Shakespeare, written by a student of Cornell University. The essays must be written with a typewriter, must be completed and deposited with the registrar on or before the first day of June, and must bear, in every case, a fictitious signature, accompanied with the name of the writer in a sealed envelope.

1887-88

Clara French, A. B.

1888-89

Oliver Farrar Emerson, A. M.

1889-90

Walter Cochrane Bronson, A. B.

1890-91

Lola Maddax

1891-92

Ulysses Grant Weatherly

1892-93

Charles Wesley Hodel

1893-94

Ella Adams Moore

1894-95

Clara Louise Myers, B. S.

1895-96

Mary Louise Robbins, Ph. B.

1897-98

Susan Kite Alcop

1898-99

Mary Elizabeth Macauley, A. B.

1899-1900

Mary Phelps, B. L.

1900-01

Cora Strong

1901-02

David Arthur Hughes, B. L., M. L., Ph. D.

Prizes for the Best Thesis in the School of Law

A fund of two thousand dollars was given by a friend of the school, the income of which was devoted each year, under the direction of the law faculty, either for prizes for graduating theses, or for printing theses of special merit, or for both such purposes. The way in which the income was to be applied was determined each year upon the presentation of the graduating theses.

1888-89

Edward Cornell

1889-90

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) John Tracy Morrison,
A. B. | (3) Walter Jones Hamilton,
Ph. B. |
| (2) Charles Hazen Blood,
Ph. B. | |

1890-91

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (1) Merton Stanley Gibbs | (2) { Charles Frenkle
Henry Lake Woodward |
|--------------------------|--|

1891-92

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Fred Walter Plato | (3) Elmer Alonzo Denton |
| (2) Randall James Le Boeuf | |

1892-93

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (1) Francis Stanton Root | (2) { Frederick Olds Bissell
Henry Dart Coville |
|--------------------------|--|

1893-94

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) Frederic Campbell Woodward | (2) { Charles Courter Dickinson, B. L.
Samuel Scott Slater |
|--------------------------------|---|

1894-95

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Divided among { | Herbert Latham Fordham, Ph. B. |
| | John Bennett Tuck, B. L. |
| | Frederick William Welsh, A. B. |

1895-96

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Waler Malius Rose, A. B. (2) { | (a) Owen Dale Richardson,
A. B. |
| | (b) { Wilson Mosher Gould
Joseph Alfred Greene |

1896-97

Ernest De Los Magee, A. B.

1897-98

Don William Robinson Almy, A. B.

1898-99

Burton Hoag Brownell, A. B.

Prizes for Excellence in Debate in the School of Law

Two prizes were given for excellence in debate, the first of thirty dollars and the second of twenty dollars. The regulations for the contest were as follows:

1. From the members of the senior class who had gained the highest standard in the preparation and presentation of cases in the University Court, not more than six debaters were appointed by the resident law faculty. Their names and the question for debate were announced at the close of the winter term. At the same time, the position of the debaters was determined by lot.

2. At the debate, the order in which the competitors were to be called was determined by lot, publicly drawn at the time. Each competitor was called twice, and was allowed to speak ten minutes on the first call and five minutes on the second.

3. The prizes were awarded by a committee of three, selected by the president of the university.

1890-91

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Reuben Leslie Maynard,
A. B. | (2) Edward Richard O'Malley |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|

1891-92

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Thomas David Watkins | (2) Randall James Le Boeuf |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|

1892-93

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) James Tracy Rogers | (2) George James O'Connor |
|------------------------|---------------------------|

1893-94

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) David Fleming Matchett,
A. B. | (2) Jonathan William Sherwood |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

1894-95

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Frederick William
Welsh, A. B. | (2) William Patch Belden |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|

Fuertes Medals

The Fuertes Medals, founded by Professor E. A. Fuertes, and consisting of two gold medals, are awarded under the following conditions:

One of these medals is awarded annually by the faculty to that student of the College of Civil Engineering who is found, on graduating, to have maintained the highest degree of scholarship in the subjects of his course during four consecutive years; and the other medal is awarded annually by the faculty to that graduate of the College of Civil Engineering who shall write a meritorious paper upon some engineering subject tending to advance the scientific or practical interests of the profession of the civil engineer; provided, however, that neither medal shall be awarded unless it appear to the faculty that there is a candidate of sufficient merit to entitle him to such distinction.

When no medal is awarded, the money thus left unexpended is added to the principal of the Fuertes fund; or it may, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, be given to aid needy and meritorious students of any course.

1894-95

John Fillmore Hayford, C. E.	Albert Lloyd Colsten
------------------------------	----------------------

1895-96

Elon Huntington Hooker, A. B., A. M., C. E.	William Mackintosh
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1896-97

Erasmus Darwin Preston, M. C. E.	Gilbert Powers Ritter
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1897-98

John Cassan Wait, B. C. E., M. C. E.	Harley Stuart Gibbs
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1898-99

Frederick Eugene Tur- neure, B. C. E.	
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1899-1900

Clinton Brown Stewart, C. E.	George Wilfred Penfield
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1900-01

Edward Charles Murphy, B.
C. E., M. S.

George Emil John Pistor

1901-02

Albert Hotchkiss Chandler

Henry Robertson Lordly,
C. E.

1902-03

William Kendrick Hatt, C. E.,
Ph. D.

Justin Wyman Ludlow, M. E.

1903-04

Anson Marston, C. E.

Ross Milton Riegel

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Medal

A silver medal offered by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was given for the best essay on "The Principles Fought for in the War of the Revolution" to a member of the senior class. The essay was to contain not less than sixteen hundred nor more than two thousand words, to be written with a typewriter, to be completed and deposited with the registrar on or before the first Monday in May, and to bear in every case a fictitious signature, accompanied with the name of the writer in a sealed envelope. It was awarded but one year.

1894-95

Arthur William Barber

Daughters of the Revolution Prize

1899-1900

Vera May Thompson

Harriet Willcox Williams Prize in Geology

1895-96

Edward Martin Kindle, A. B.

Sands Medals in Architecture

The Charles Goodwin Sands Memorial Medal, founded by the family of the late Charles Goodwin

Sands of the class of '90, is awarded for all designs of exceptional merit presented in the regular competitions. The medal drawings are ranked as first and second medal drawings, according to merit. The author of a first medal drawing is awarded a silver replica, and the author of a second medal drawing a bronze replica medal. The award is for merit alone, and while the medal has occasionally been won by a fourth-year student the standard is such that the honor is usually reserved for the graduate students.

1899-1900

(1) William Herbert Dole, B. Arch.	(2) {	Harry Finch Howes, B. Arch.
		Frank Eurick, Jr., B. Arch.
		Helen Dorsey Binkerd
		Richard Andrews Tis- sington
		Fred Lee Ackerman

1900-01

Francis Eugene Yeates Joannes, B. Arch.	Fred Lee Ackerman
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1901-02

Fred Lee Ackerman Herman Dercum	Julius André Smith
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1902-03

Herman Dercum, B. Arch.	Robert Irving Dodge, B. Arch.
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1903-04

Robert Irving Dodge, B. S. in Arch.	Richard Andrews Tissing- ton, B. Arch.
Julius André Smith, B. Arch.	

The Central New York Chapter A. I. A. Prize is a prize of twenty dollars, given annually by the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to the winner of first place in a competition in senior design. The award conveys with it an election to junior membership in the chapter.

Brown Memorial Medal in Architecture

The Clifton Beckwith Brown Memorial Medal was founded by Mr. John Hartness Brown, in memory of his brother, Clifton Beckwith Brown, killed on the field of battle at San Juan Hill. A silver replica is awarded to the senior attaining the highest standing in design during his senior year, and a bronze replica to the senior holding second place. These medals, however, are not awarded for order of merit only, and unless the standard reached in design is considerably higher than that required for mere graduation the award is withheld.

1902-03

George Feick, Jr.

Guilford Essay Prize

The Guilford Essay Prize, founded by the late James B. Guilford to promote "a high standard of excellence in English prose composition," consists of about \$150, being the annual income from his bequest of \$3,000. The prize may be competed for under the following conditions:

1. Competition is open to all undergraduates in the university. An undergraduate in the meaning of this clause is any person who is registered in Cornell University as a candidate for the first degree, and who has not already received such an academic degree as would entitle him to register in the graduate department.

2. A winner of the prize shall not be eligible for subsequent competition.

3. Each competitor must submit a prose essay of his own composition, not less than five thousand nor more than eight thousand words in length.

4. The choice of subject is left to the discretion of the writer.

5. Essays offered in competition must be typewritten, on one side of the paper, $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and double spaced. Each essay must be signed with an assumed name. The real name of the competitor is to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, superscribed with the assumed name.

6. The essays and envelopes are to be deposited with the registrar on or before the first Monday of March of each year.

7. The essays shall be examined first by a committee of three, appointed each year by the president from the university faculty. This committee shall report to the faculty such essays, not to exceed seven in number, as they may judge worthy of final consideration.

8. The essays thus selected shall be submitted to a second committee appointed by the president, and composed, when practicable, of persons not connected with the university. This committee shall recommend to the faculty the essay which, in the judgment of the committee, is deserving of the prize.

9. The essay to which the prize is awarded shall be retained by the university and deposited in the university library. The university also reserves the right of publishing the essay in its discretion.

10. It is a condition imposed by the donor "that in case none of the essays submitted in any given year shall, in the judgment of the faculty, reach a high standard of literary excellence, the prize shall not be awarded, and the income for that year shall be constituted a special scholarship, to be assigned to that graduate student studying at the university who, in the judgment of the faculty, writes the best English prose."

1902-03

Philena Belle Fletcher.

1903-04

George Holland Sabine, A. B.

Hiram Corson Browning Prize

The Browning Prize, founded in 1902 by Professor Hiram Corson, consists of a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars, to be awarded annually for the best competitive essay on Robert Browning. In accordance with the wish of the founder, the prize is never to be given in money.

1902-03

Gertrude Vernon Kahn, A. B.

1903-04

Joseph Quincy Adams, Jr., A. B., A. M.

The Woodford Prize, founded by the Hon. Stewart Lyndon Woodford, and consisting of a gold medal of

the value of one hundred dollars, is given annually for the best English oration, both matter and manner being taken into account.

Competitors for the Woodford Prize

1871

John Elliot More (winner)

Loring Higbee Barnum	Walter Scott McGregor
Kirkland William Ingham	John Milton McNair
Robert Ossian Kellogg	Frederick Hiram Remington

1872

Adolphus Lafayette Rader (winner)

John Manley Chase	Clinton Smith
Edward Nicoll	William Jones Youngs

1873

John Frankenheimer	George Howard Phelps
Frank Nichols Hagar	Simeon Smith
George Crane Morehouse	Henry Davis Stevens

Prize not awarded

1874

James Fraser Gluck (winner)

Herman LeRoy Fairchild	Wilmot Moses Smith
Louis Mills Fulton	Robert Hall Wiles
Horace Milton Kennedy	

1875

George Hamlin Fitch (winner)

Miss Alice Russell Bradford	Edward Leamington Nichols
Samuel Warner Carpenter	Daniel James Tompkins
Jared Treman Newman	

1876

Clarence Houghton Esty (winner)

Charles Barton Coon	James Henry Stubbs
Eugene Frayer	Charles Philip Woodruff
Fred William Noyes	

1877

George Washington Gillett (winner)

Charles Simeon Cobb	Charles Baker Mandeville
Henry Ward Foster	John Chiles Houston Stevenson
William Edward Lucas	

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1878

Charles Wilberforce Ames (winner)

Eugene Cary

Charles Myron Rexford

William Lincoln McKay

Arthur Cooper Wakeley

Frank Oliver Meeker

1879

Alfred Millard (winner)

Abraham Cane

Whitney Newton

James Augustus Haight

John Henry Weinmann

Edmund Judson Moffat

1880

Frank Curtis Whitney (winner)

Frederic Lauren Lovelace

John Neal Tilton

Hiram John Messenger

Lee James Vance

William Channing Russel, Jr.

1881

James Stewart Ainslie

Will Sterling Ostrander

William Ballard Hoyt

Ira Adelbert Place

Willis Holley Moses

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff Van Pelt

Prize not awarded

1882

Charles Putnam Bacon } (winners)
Frank Ranney Luckey }

Rollin Cortland Horr

Miss Elizabeth Vredenburgh

Isaac Parshall Smith

Van Pelt

Howard Malcolm Streeter

1883

Asa Alling Alling (winner)

Herbert Charles Elmer

George Henry Thayer

Miss Eunice Dowling

Henry Greenwood Tinsley

1884

Charles Anson Potter (winner)

George Ford Ditmars

Lewis Henry Tuthill

Ernest Wilson Huffcut

1885

Stoddard More Stevens (winner)

Burton Ellsworth Bennett

Orrin Leslie Elliott

Frederick Douglas Cummings

Francis Madison Larned

1886

Elias David Abinun de Lima (winner)

William Grant Barney
Henry Charles Charpiot
Algernon Sidney Norton

Joseph McAuslin Romney
Charles Herbert Thurber

1887

Horace White (winner)

George Montanye Marshall
Fred William Thomson

Albert Rollin Warner

1888

Philip Clare Payne (winner)

Frank Gaylord Gilman
Edwin Stanton Potter

Charles Maxwell Reynolds
Harry Leonard Taylor

1889

Howard Ames Oppenheim (winner)

Frederick Lovejoy Durland
Charles Henry Parshall

Frank Edward Wade

1890

Frank Addison Abbott (winner)

George Alanson Blauvelt
John Pitt Deane
Louis Carle Ehle

Edwin Milton Griffin
Kennedy Furlong Rubert

1891

Theron Dexter Davis
Olin Farber
Robert James Kellogg

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.
Jot Salisbury Waterman

Prize not awarded

1892

Edwin DuBois Shurter (winner)

Roeliff Morton Breckenridge
John Alan Hamilton
Liston Leone Lewis

Peter Francis McAllister
Elmer Ebenezer Studley

1893

Ernest Ingersoll White (winner)

Arthur Lynn Andrews
Aldice Gould Eames
Carlton Eastman Ladd

Harlan Moore
Charles Herbert Stoddard

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1894

Miss Harriet Chedie Connor (winner)

Edward Arthur Freshman	Earl Williams Mayo
Herbert Latham Fordham	John Milton Stoddard
James Parker Hall	

1895

George Palmer Dyer (winner)

Clinton LeRoy Babcock	Henry Waterman
George Leslie Bockes	Roger Henry Williams
George Leo Patterson	

1896

Charles Henry Rammelkamp (winner)

Walter Henry Edson	Harry Leslie Powers
William Henry Glasson	Frank Parker Ufford
Maurice Grenville Kains	

1897

Daniel Hanmer Wells (winner)

Maurice Francis Connolly	Paul Skeels Peirce
Irwin Esmond	Stephen Fish Sherman, Jr.
Mark M. Odell	

1898

Charles Holt Mayer (winner)

Paul Howard Buck	Ernest Gustav Lorenzen
Jesse Fuller, Jr.	Parton Swift
Clinton Thompson Horton	

1899

Herbert Blanchard Lee (winner)

Herrick Cleveland Allen	Henry Hiram Tuller
George Abram Everett	Charles Van Patten Young
William Carrington Richardson	

1900

Eugene Theodore Lies (winner)

John Wesley Faust	William Osgood Morgan
Frank Howard Hausner	Edgar Seeber Mosher

1901

Sidney S. Lowenthal (winner)

Marcus James Gilliam	Richard Oliver Walter
Louis Charles Karpinski	Manton Marble Wyvell
James O'Malley	

1902

Michael Ambrose Ford (winner)

William Chauncey Geer

George Ashton Oldham

Ralph Sherlock Kent

George Payne Winters

Francis Xavier McCollum

1903

Alfred Huger (winner)

Howard Solomon Braucher

Francis Hemperley Hiller

Herbert Darius Augustine Donovan

William Neff

William Alley Frayer

1904

William Andrew Murphy (winner)

Frederic Stanley Auerbach

Edwin Mitchell Slocombe

Robert John Halpin

Harland Bryant Tibbetts

Howard Clarence Lake

The '86 Memorial Prize is an undergraduate prize in declamation awarded at a public contest held in May of each year, being the income of a sum of money left as a memorial by the class of 1886, and amounting to eighty-six dollars annually.

Competitors for the '86 Memorial Prize

1887

Andrew Strong White (winner)

Edward Bradford Barnes

Albert Lee Soulé

William Herbert Bostwick

Charles Willetts Stuart

Robert Thorne Newberry

George Judd Tansey

Edwin Stanton Potter

Harry Leonard Taylor

Charles Maxwell Reynolds

1888

Howard Ames Oppenheim (winner)

Simon Louis Adler

William Ray Gardiner, Jr.

Hiram Sherman Bronson

Frank McFarland

John Hurd Drown

Henry Christian Roess

Frederick Lovejoy Durland

Henry Clay Stanciliff

Robert Ernest Esterly

Frank Edward Wade

Frank Sidney Fielder

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1889

Frank Hiram Callan (winner)

Frank Addison Abbott	Kennedy Furlong Rubert
John Wilson Battin	Dwight Ruggles
Ernest Frederick Eidlitz	Clarence John Shearn
John Ford	George Schuyler Tarbell
Percy Hagerman	Justin Du Pratt White
Anson Clarence Morgan	

1890

Willard Henry Austen (winner)

LeRoy Anderson	Robert Orton Moody
Burton William Davis	Philip Ogden
Charles Courter Dickinson	Ervin Louis Phillips
Milton Irwin Dunlap	Frederic Palen Schoonmaker
Manfred James Holmes	Jot Salisbury Waterman
Elmer G. Mansfield	

1891

Edwin DuBois Shurter (winner)

Arthur J. Baldwin	Liston Leone Lewis
Milo Grant Derham	Louis Mills Marble
Clyde Augustus Duniway	Ward Mosher
John Lovejoy Elliott	Frank Soule
Robert Franklin Hoxie	Charles Maples Whicher
Lenard Brown Keiffer	

1892

Ernest Ingersoll White (winner)

George Lyon Baldwin	Edward Carr Rice
J. Kirby Jones	Charles Herbert Stoddard
Carlton Eastman Ladd	George Washington Walker
Charles Maples Lillie	George Bradner Warner
Ross Meacham Lovell	Emory Moyers Wilson
Harlan Moore	

1893

William Porter Chapman, Jr. (winner)

John Louis Ahern	Miss Jennie Maria Jenness
George Edward Barnes	Samuel Manning
Thomas Stevens Clark	Addison Berton Reed
Edward Arthur Freshman	Samuel Scott Slater
Herbert James Hagerman	William Gillespie Strong
Charles Seward Hoyt	

1894

Edward Ulysses Henry (winner)

Clinton LeRoy Babcock	Joshua Roger Lewis
George Leslie Bockes	Charles Platt Storrs
Thomas Wiley Dixon	Waldo Franklin Tobey
George Palmer Dyer	Harry Mead Warner
William Russell Eastman	John Van Etten Westfall
Harold Plympton Goodnow	

1895

Stephen Fish Sherman, Jr. (winner)

Oliver Dudley Burden	Harry Leslie Powers
Raymond Lynn Coffin	Charles Henry Rammelkamp
Harley Nutting Crosby	Miss Lucy Hutchinson Savage
William John Curtiss	Alfred Tennyson Sperry
Walter Henry Edson	Willard Nathan Tobie
Fayette Ehle Moyer	

1896

Irwin Esmond (winner)

Ellis Leeds Aldrich	Mark M. Odell
Maurice Francis Connolly	Paul Skeels Peirce
James McMartin Evans	Robert Morris Snow
Monmouth Hazelitt Ingersoll	Harry Ransom Tobey
Jervis Langdon	George Henry Vandewalker
Miss Carrie Alice Lawrence	

1897

Herrick Cleveland Allen (winner)

Paul Howard Buck	Daniel Maujer McLaughlin
James Burton Fenton	Charles Holt Mayer
William Henry Flippen	Stephen Edward Rose
Jesse Fuller, Jr.	Parton Swift
Willard Morrell Kent	Andrew Edward Tuck
Charles Ainsworth MacHenry	

1898

Mortimer Ostheimer (winner)

Frederick Everett	William Carrington Richardson
George Abram Everett	Henry Hiram Tuller
Royal Storrs Haynes	Percy Edward Wurst
Orson Cary Hoyt	Frederick William Youmans
Miss Emma Anna Knott	Charles Van Patten Young
Herbert Blanchard Lee	

130 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

1899

William Osgood Morgan (winner)

Clarence Bartlett Etsler	Sidney S. Lowenthal
James Henry Gould	James Bennett Nolan
Clayton Ivy Halsey	Lewis Stanton Palen
Lee Franklin Hanmer	Charles Burlingame Smallwood
Frank Howard Hausner	Jesse Henry Wilson, Jr.
Miss Lydia B. Independence Jones	

1900

William Harper Morrison, Jr. (winner)

Albert Ball	James O'Malley
George Davis Crofts	Milton Miller Underdown
Frederick Richard Eaton	Ralph Hughes Whitbeck
Ralph Sherlock Kent	George Payne Winters
Carrol Arthur Mider	Manton Marble Wyvell
George Ashton Oldham	

1901

William Alley Frayer (winner)

Benjamin Richard Andrews	Francis Hemperley Hiller
Joseph William Cook	Alfred Hunger
Robert Ledger Dempster	Porter Raymond Lee
James Timothy Driscoll	Harry Richard McClain
Marcus James Gilliam	Miss Agnes Garfield Smith
John Barnes Harris	

1902

Charles Bernard Dowd (winner)

Neal Dow Becker	Howard Clarence Lake
Henry Lee Brown	Frank Howard Richardson
Floyd Leslie Carlisle	Herbert Carpenter Shattuck
George Major Champlin	Chester Jacob Teller
John White Johnston	Harland Bryant Tibbetts
Charles Earl Kelley	

1903

Elias Heathman Kelley (winner)

William Paul Allen	William Andrew Murphy
Frederic Stanley Anerbach	Edwin Brydon Nell
Robert Paul Butler	John Richard Redmond
Miss Katherine Veronica Lar- kin	Harold Jay Richardson
Otto Allan Molatch	Edgar Allan Rogers
	Sidney Rossman

1904

Charles Henry Tuck (winner)

George Gleason Bogert	George Leal Genung
Ernest Mason Card	John Marville Harwood
Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook	Hugh Price Henry
Alfred David	James Nicholas Lorenz
Howard Weddle Douglass	Horace Grecley Nebeker
Abraham Abbey Freelanders	

The '94 Memorial Prize is an undergraduate prize in debate awarded at a public contest held in January of each year, being the income of a fund established by the class of 1894, and amounting to about twenty-five dollars annually.

Competitors for the '94 Memorial Prize Debate

1895

William Porter Chapman (winner)

William Patch Belden	Frank Knowlton Nebeker
George Leslie Bockes	Addison Berton Reed
Herbert Latham Fordham	William Cravath White
Fayette Ehle Moyer	

1896

Harley Nutting Crosby (winner)

Ellis Leeds Aldrich	Mark M. Odell
James Carson Dixon	Frank Parker Ufford
Walter Henry Edson	Herman John Westwood
Fayette Ehle Moyer	

1897

Daniel Hanmer Wells (winner)

Oliver Dudley Burden	Stephen Fish Sherman, Jr.
Harley Nutting Crosby	Robert Morris Snow
Walter Henry Edson	Walter Martin Zink
Joshua Roger Lewis	

1898

Miss Abigail Hill Laughlin (winner)

Herrick Cleveland Allen	George Henry Vandewalker
Clinton Thompson Horton	Frank Hanley Vedder
Carleton Sias	Walter Martin Zink
Robert Morris Snow	

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1899

James Bennett Nolan (winner)

Herrick Cleveland Allen
Paul Howard Buck
Frank Howard Hausner
Clinton Thompson Horton

Ernest Gustav Lorenzen
Floyd Edward Whiteman
Walter Martin Zink

1900

Frank Howard Hausner (winner)

Forrest Ellwood Cardullo
Edward Frank Clark
Charles Crane Hawley
William Miller McCrea

James Bennett Nolan
Leonard Jesse Reynolds
Manton Marble Wyvell

1901

Sidney S. Lowenthal (winner)

Ralph Sherlock Kent
Edgar Seeber Mosher
LeRoy Burns Smith
Milton Miller Underdown

Ray Hughes Whitbeck
George Payne Winters
Manton Marble Wyvell

1902

Lloyd Leslie Carlisle (winner)

William Alley Frayer
Francis Xavier McCollum
George Ashton Oldham
James O'Malley

George Holland Sabine
George Payne Winters
Manton Marble Wyvell

1903

George Davis Crofts (winner)

William Paul Allen
Howard Solomon Braucher
Roy Bingham Davis
Abraham Abbey Freedlander

William Neff
John Bell Smallwood
Harland Bryant Tibbetts

1904

William Lynn Ransom (winner)

Edward Dudley Bryde
Robert Paul Butler
Edward Elway Free
Abraham Abbey Freedlander

Willard Charles McNitt
Harold Jay Richardson
Sidney Rossman



BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB, 1890

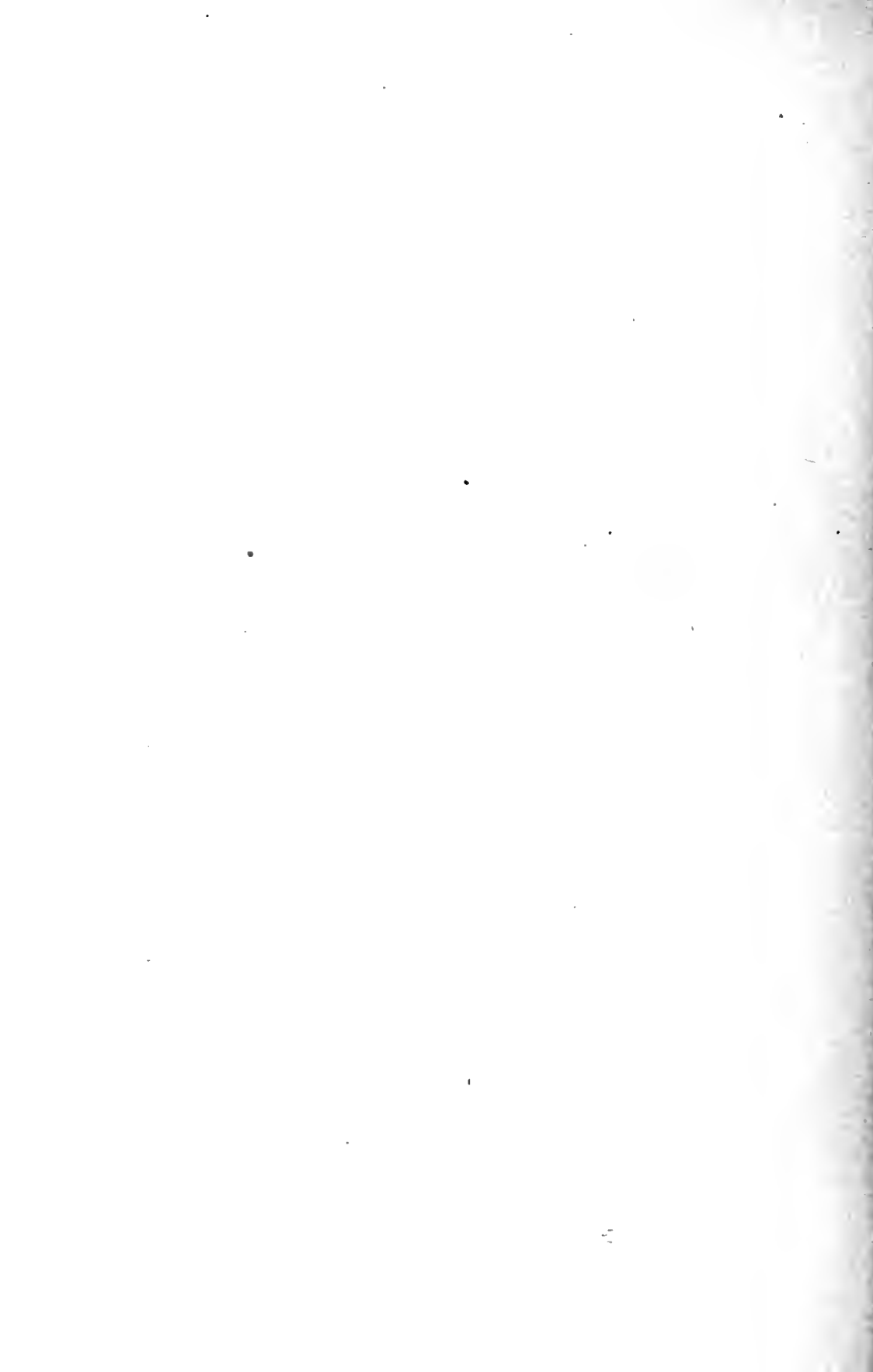
Gilbert
Easton

Reed
Holbrook

Tone

Barlin
Hamilton

Hagerman
May



CHAPTER VI

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ORGANIZATIONS

THE first of student musical organizations was the Orpheus Glee Club, which was formed in the initial year of the university. H. H. Seymour, '70, was its president. In 1870 the Philharmonic Society was organized. This was composed of a quartette and orchestra, but it did not long survive. The Cornell Musical Association was formed in the year 1874-75, and consisted of both vocal and instrumental musicians. In its first year it numbered sixty-two members, but interest in it soon declined; it was revived, however, in 1876, and two excellent concerts were given that college year.

The present glee club, although in reality the outcome of the Musical Association, was not organized until 1880. Rehearsals were held in Cascadilla and the first concert was given on May 15. The members of the club were Messrs. Holcombe, Mandeville, Lawrence, Huntley, Catlin, Manierre, Lukes, Sommers, Schnable, Cushing, Carpenter, Sheldon, and Webster. Soon afterward the first glee-club trip took place, and concerts were given at Trumansburg, Auburn, and Syracuse. A commencement concert was given in this year, and the following year another trip was taken. Then interest languished and the next trip was not taken until 1883, after which came another relapse. In 1887 interest was once more aroused, and the following February the first junior concert was given. In the spring of this same year the first banjo club was formed, and a joint concert was given by the two clubs in senior

week. The next step was the addition of a mandolin club, which was formed in 1890, and which completed the organization of the musical clubs as they are at the present time. Beginning with the year 1891 the musical clubs have given two annual concerts, one in the winter during junior week, and another in the summer at commencement week. During the last years they have also given a concert in May, on the evening before the Memorial Day regatta. Their first extensive tour was also made in 1891, and from that year to the present time they have appeared successfully throughout the country.

For several years the glee club has had a most competent and able director in Professor Hollis E. Dann, through whose efforts it has attained its high rank among college glee clubs.

University Cadet Band

A cadet band was organized in the early days of Cornell's history, and a subscription was taken up among town and university people for the purchase of instruments. These instruments were in service until the year 1894, when a complete new set was purchased by the university for the band.

Among the leaders of the band in those early days appear the names of Henry C. Johnson, Charles W. Raymond, Charles B. Martin, and others. The band performed a distinguished part on state occasions, though their private practice often evoked keen if not eloquent protest from landladies and fellow-lodgers. Professors were often serenaded. The number of musical instruments was limited, but this made the honor of being a member of the band more desirable.

In 1893 the cadet band furnished music on several university occasions, and was the pride and admiration



CORNELL BANJO AND MANDOLIN CLUBS, 1893-94

of every Cornellian. From that time, the band has been well organized and thoroughly trained. About the year 1896, Mr. Patrick Conway, the leader of the Ithaca band, was given charge of the university cadet band, since which time he has been the conductor.

The members of the cadet band receive a credit of two hours a week in place of military drill.

Sage Chapel Chorus—The Department of Music

In the academic year 1896-97, two courses in musical instruction were offered. They were under the charge of the executive committee of the Choral Union, and one hour of university credit was allowed for each course. The first course was elementary, and was conducted by Mr. A. Howard Garrett; the second, a more advanced course, was conducted by Mr. W. Grant Egbert, director of the Conservatory of Music. The next year Mr. J. D. Beall, also of the Conservatory of Music, conducted both courses.

In the year 1898-99, a chorus, including a solo quartet, formed the choir of Sage Chapel and participated in the weekly vesper services. Mr. H. E. Dann was the conductor.

During the year 1899-1900, the music in Sage Chapel was in charge of the Conservatory of Music. An organ recital of fifteen minutes' duration was given every day in the week except Saturday by the organist, Mr. George Chadwick. On Thursday afternoons the recitals lasted three-quarters of an hour and Mr. Chadwick was assisted by a soloist, either from the university or the town. The chorus at the Sunday morning services was composed entirely of students, who received two hours' credit in the university for their work. The chorus for the Sunday afternoon services was distinct from that of the morning, it being composed almost exclusively of conservatory people, al-

though Cornell students with good voices were admitted and received three hours' credit for singing. The work of this chorus was much more advanced. Each Sunday afternoon they rendered two selections from classical composers, assisted by an orchestra recruited from the conservatory and the Cornell student-body. Mr. Dann was again made director.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Arthur Farwell was engaged to give a course of lectures on the "History of Music." The course included a discussion of the music of the ancient civilizations, especially China, India, Arabia, and Greece, and followed the development of music in the Christian era. It considered the history of the opera, and of the various musical forms, the sonata, symphony, etc. Musical illustrations were given whenever useful or necessary. The course aimed to make clear the state of modern music and its relation to the past, and to point out, as well, its present tendencies and the directions which it is likely to take in the future. A credit of one hour was given to students taking this course. Mr. Beall was director.

Mr. Sumner Salter became organist at Sage Chapel during the next year, and the recitals in the chapel were continued by him. He remained but one year, when Mr. George G. Daland was made organist. The recitals were not given every day at this time, but the Thursday afternoon recitals were continued and were a great success.

In the year 1903 a department of music was established in the university. Since that time Mr. Dann has had charge of the Sage Chapel chorus, and much interest and enthusiasm have been aroused. Special lectures on music are given from time to time, and a series of concerts by noted musicians has been given. Among the most noted musicians who gave these concerts in 1903-04 were Mr. David Bispham, the celebrated bari-

tone, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, and the Kneisel String Quartet.

The first concert under the department of music for 1904-05 occurred on October 21, when Mr. David Bispham gave an excellent concert, assisted by the Cornell glee club. The second of the series of concerts was given on December 5, by the celebrated Pittsburgh Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Emil Paur, assisted by Mrs. Emma Myers, the noted soprano soloist. On November 30 and December 1, just previously to the above concert, Dr. Louis E. Elson, of Boston, gave two very interesting lectures on "How to Listen to an Orchestra." A third concert was given on January 14, 1905, by the Kneisel String Quartet, assisted by Mrs. Thomas Tapper, pianist. This year the concerts have all been given in Sibley Dome, and have proved extremely successful.

The recitals in Sage Chapel are still given at least once a week by Miss Alice Wysard, who was chosen organist for 1905, assisted by special soloists.

One of the most pleasing features of the work done in the department of music in 1904 was the rendering of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," in Sage Chapel on April 15 and 16, by a chorus composed of one hundred and fifty-six voices, seventy-five from the Sage Chapel chorus and the remainder from the university glee club and from the city. The soloists were professional singers of wide reputation: Miss Anito Rio, soprano; Miss Florence Mulford, contralto; Mr. Gwilym Miles, baritone; and Mr. Holmes Cooper, tenor. The music was furnished by the Boston Festival Orchestra.

The oratorio was such a success in every way that it was decided to give a Spring Festival in 1905, when "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" will be presented in addition to Handel's oratorio, "Messiah." The Fes-

tival chorus will consist of eighty-three members of the Sage Chapel chorus, augmented by an equal number of singers from the university and the town. The festival will include three concerts and will be held during the latter part of April. The chorus will be assisted by the Boston Festival Orchestra, which will be enlarged for the occasion. Eminent soloists will also sing.

The University Orchestra

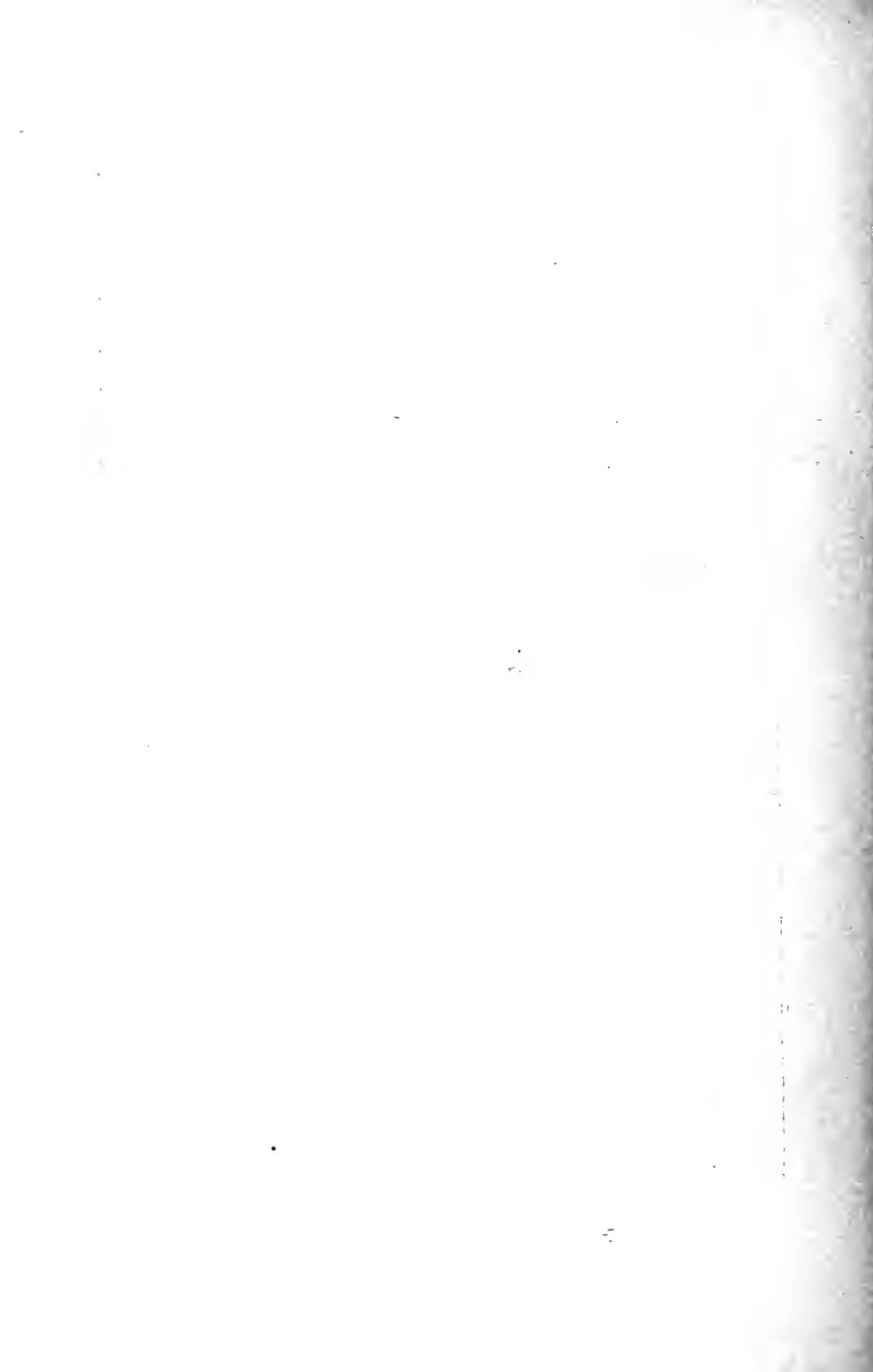
The first attempt to organize an orchestra which should represent the university was made during the winter of 1899 by Professor J. E. Trevor, who, after much trouble and expense, succeeded in organizing a full symphony orchestra. But early in the spring the organization had to be disbanded, owing to the impossibility of unifying such a large body of musicians.

In the following winter, through the efforts of Mr. H. S. Olin, an orchestra was again organized, but on a different plan than the former. Mr. Olin's plan was not to establish a full orchestra at once, but starting with the stringed instruments, to add gradually such wood and brass instruments as could be found among the students, meanwhile filling the vacancies from among the professional players of the city. Mr. W. Grant Egbert was chosen conductor, and in that capacity most thoroughly trained the orchestra. After hard and faithful practice the orchestra made its first public appearance on May 3, 1900, when it gave its opening concert in Barnes Hall. The affair was a distinct success.

At the opening of the next college year, the orchestra continued its work, enough applicants having been chosen to fill the vacancies. On November 21 the second concert was given. Two excellent out-of-town soloists were engaged to assist in the concert, and the orchestra scored a most signal triumph.



GLEE CLUB, 1893-94



The third concert given by the university orchestra occurred on May 2, 1901, in Barnes Hall, and the proceeds were presented to the Athletic Finance Committee for the benefit of athletics.

For the next two years the university had no regular orchestra, although a number of students were members of the orchestra organized at the Conservatory of Music, and played with them at the Sunday afternoon services.

On December 10, 1904, a university orchestra was again organized, and Mr. George L. Coleman was chosen director. The orchestra accompanies the advanced choir at the Sunday vesper services at Sage Chapel, and will participate in the performance of complete works given by the choir during the year.

The orchestra is now fully organized and will give a series of four concerts during the spring.

The Dramatic Clubs

The first dramatic club was organized in the spring of 1872, and was known as the Cornelian Minstrels. The officers elected were: President, A. C. Pike; Secretary, F. H. Carver; Treasurer, H. A. Wilmot, and Stage Manager, Oliver Allen. The first performance was given on May 17, for the benefit of the navy, and a few weeks later another performance was given in Cortland.

The next theatrical club was the University Amateur Dramatic Association, and its first public appearance was in a variety entertainment on April 30, 1875. Part I consisted of gymnastics, juggling, and musical numbers. In Part II, the club presented "The Heart-rending Tragedy of the Irish Tiger."

Many of these early dramatic entertainments were crude in stage properties and equipment. Some of

the plays were given in the old Faculty Room, which extended across the second story of Cascadilla Place on the east side. Others were given in the "Green Room," a large unoccupied inside room on the third floor of Cascadilla; others in the parlor itself, and some even in town in Library Hall or in Wilgus Hall. Mrs. Professor Corson contributed much to the dramatic interest. Besides being an excellent actress, her enthusiasm, knowledge of foreign theaters, and general interest in dramatic art had an inspiring influence. Professors Corson, Ware, and J. M. Hart, as well as other professors, also participated in those early plays. Much amusement and general good feeling were manifested. Students and professors mingled familiarly, and the dull, grave life of a rural town was quickened to something like brightness and gayety.

In 1876 the *Era* made a plea for the organization of a dramatic club, but nothing was done.

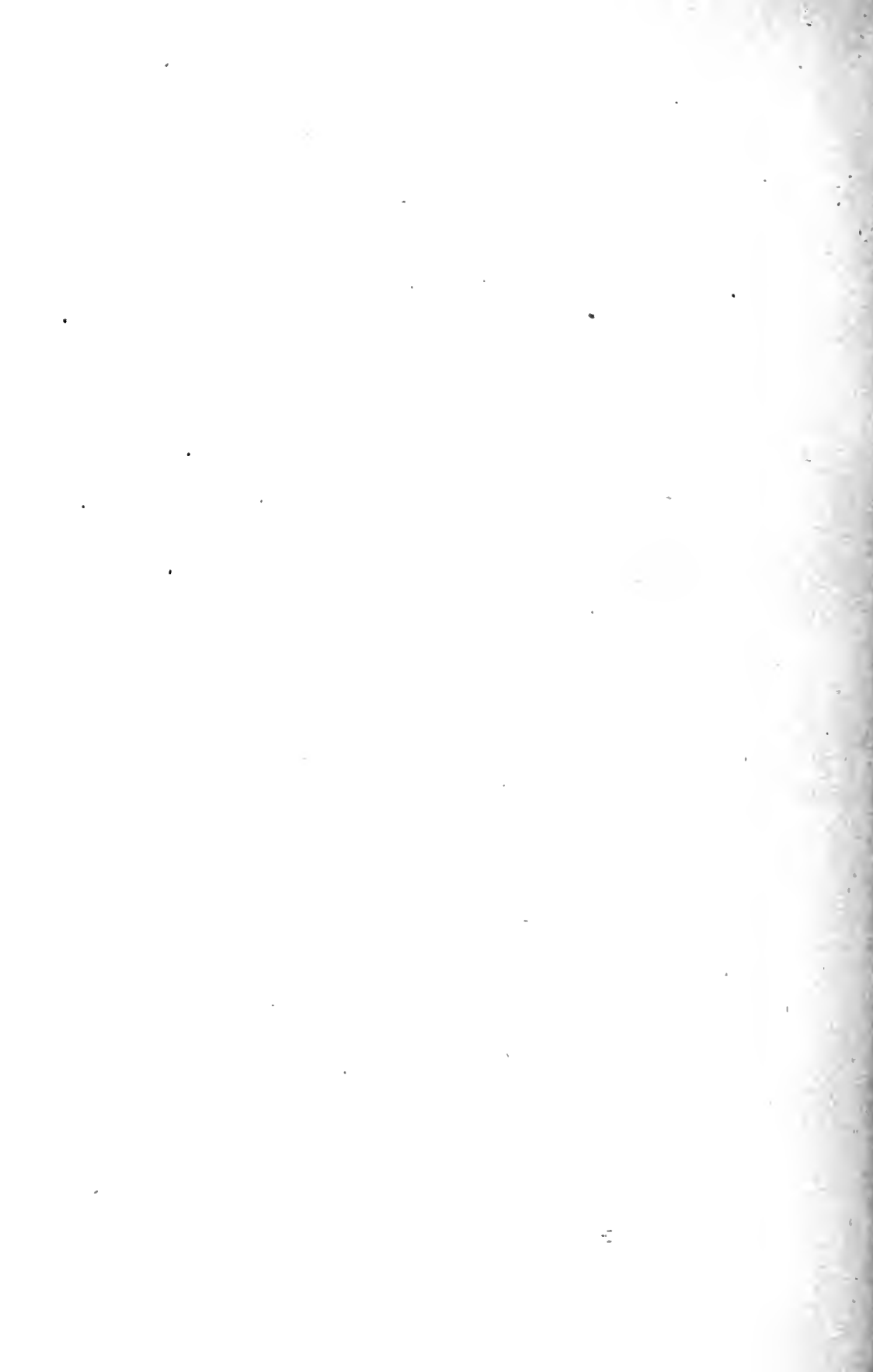
On April 13, 1878, a benefit performance was given, which consisted of a gymnastic exhibition followed by a farce entitled "The Sea of Trouble."

December 3, 1878, a navy benefit performance was given, at which two plays were presented, "The Adventures of a Love Letter" and "Bombastes Furioso."

In February, 1880, the Cascadilla Dramatic Association was formed, the object being to produce classic English drama. Professor Goldwin Smith bore the expenses of turning Cascadilla Hall into a theater, and on May 1 the club produced "She Stoops to Conquer," under the direction of Mrs. Corson. On January 29, 1881, this club presented "The Rivals," under the direction of Professor and Mrs. Corson. In December, 1883, after a rest of nearly three years, the club presented a farce entitled "His Last Legs," with the following in the cast: Mrs. Corson, Miss Evans, Miss



MASQUE '95



Tyler, Messrs. Noble, Matthews, Prentiss, Webb, Charpiot, and Carolan.

Three years later the club was reorganized, and in 1887 gave the farce "Engaged," with the following taking part: Miss Chamberlin, Miss Marx, Miss Benham, Miss Boynton, Miss Boileau, and Messrs. Huffcut, Goodkind, Tansey, Parker, and Leakey.

On December 10, 1888, the Cornell Minstrels again appeared, and they gave another performance on November 25, 1889.

The next year marks the organization of the Masque, which took place October 21, 1890. The club started with a membership of fifteen, with officers as follows: President, L. B. Keiffer; Vice-President, F. E. B. Darling; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Parke; Stage Manager, W. C. Langdon, Jr.; Critic, R. O. Meech.

The first performance of the club was given at the Wilgus Opera House, November 24, as a football benefit, and was a local play entitled "Instructor Pratt," written by W. C. Langdon, Jr. The play was preceded by a farce, "Seeing and Believing."

In December, 1891, the Masque gave two minstrel performances. In the college year 1893-94 the club presented "The Pink Mask," otherwise known as "Mixed Pickles," in junior week, and "A Full Hand," in senior week. Both these were under the direction of Mrs. W. Nowland Amory. Subsequent performances were "Nita's First" (February, 1895), "Tragedy" (June, 1895), "A Bit of Acting" (February, 1896), and "The Good-Natured Man" (February, 1896).

From the performance of the "Pink Mask," in February, 1894, Mrs. Amory had coached the club, but for the play given in June, 1896, the services of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dixey were engaged. The successive

plays produced were "His Wife's Mother" (June, 1896), "The Prince and the Showman" (February, 1897, and June, 1897), and "Princess Forget" (February, 1898). A few weeks after the junior week performance of the "Princess Forget," February 28, the play was produced in Syracuse, and on March 4 and 5 performances were given in Buffalo. Then followed successively, "The Widow O'Brien" (June, 1898), "A Fresh Start" (original play, February, 1899), "The Guv'nor" (June, 1899), "Hamlet and Company" (February, 1900, Henry Gaines Hawn being chosen director for this performance, a capacity in which he has since continued), "The Man of Destiny" (June, 1900), "A Private Secretary" (February, 1901), "Dumb Belle," (benefit performance for athletics, April 29, 1901), "Taming of the Shrew" (June, 1901), "Our Regiment" (February, 1902), "Les Romantiques" and "The Magistrate" (June, 1902), "Trelawney of the Wells" (February, 1903), "Seventy-Two-eight" (June, 1903), "Her" (February, 1904), and "Christopher, Jr." (June, 1904).

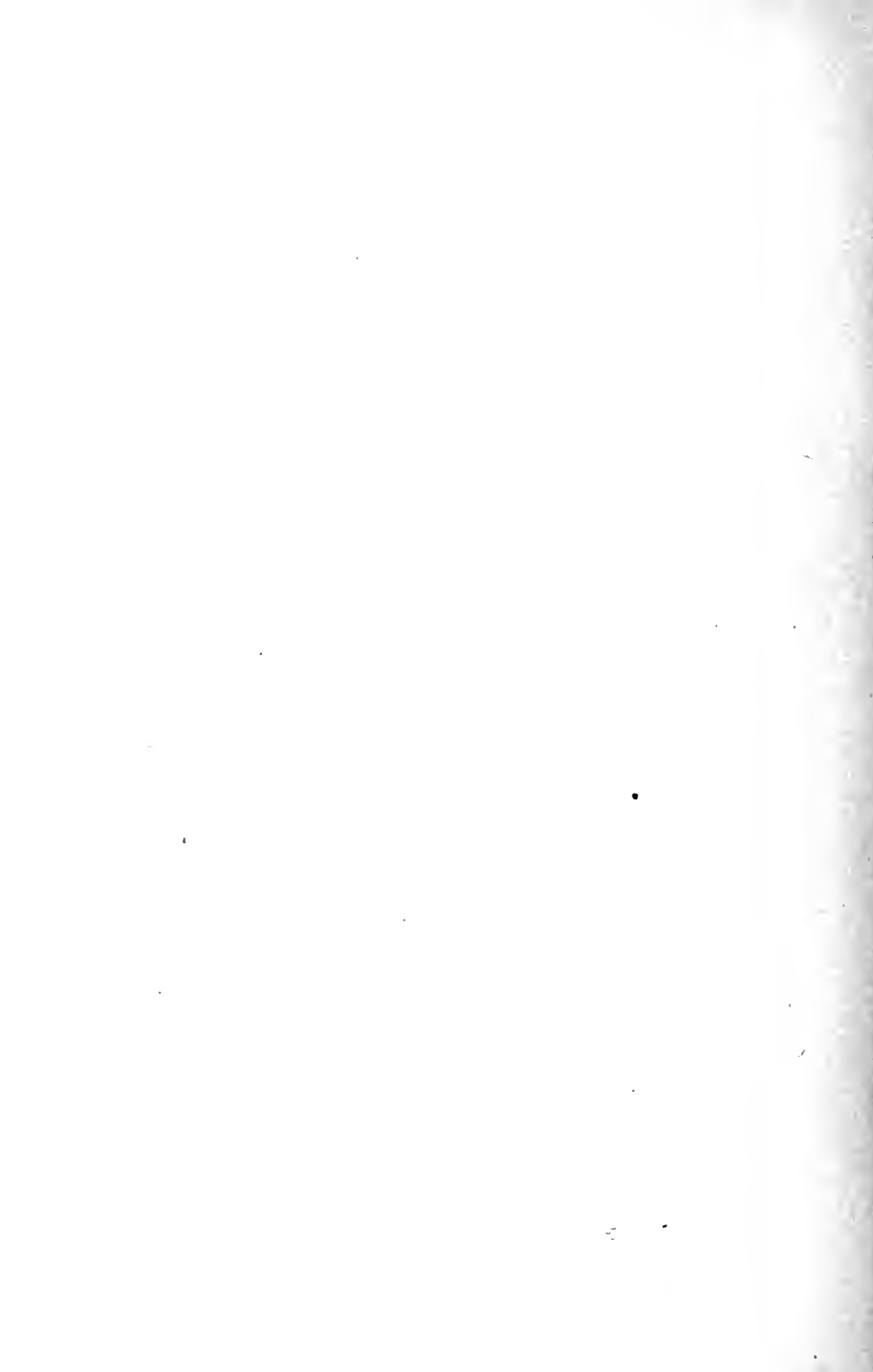
In 1905 the Masque presented a more elaborate production, attempting, for the first time, a comic opera, entitled "Anno 1992." This was given in junior week.

The French Plays

On Thursday, May 14, 1903, two French plays, "L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle," and "La Poudre aux Yeux," were given at Barnes Hall by students of the French department. The actors were coached by Professor Olmsted and Professor Guerlac. Soon after the performance of these plays a French club called "Les Cabotins" was formed, and in April, 1904, the club gave "La Monde ou l'on s'ennuie," at the Lyceum Theatre. The play to be given by "Les



MASQUE, 1903



Cabotins " early in 1905 has been selected, and the cast of characters chosen.

The German Plays

The German dramatic club, " Deutscher Verein," was formed in October, 1903, and on June 2, 1904, two German plays, " Einer muss heiraten " and " Als Verlobte empfehlen sich," were presented by the society. The Deutscher Verein is to present the play " Die Journalisten " in the spring of 1905.

The Savage Club

When the musical clubs were in England, during the summer of 1895, they were entertained by and elected to honorary membership in the well-known London Savage Club, through the kindly offices of Professor H. Morse Stephens, one of the regular members.

The Savage Club of London has had an organized existence of at least half a century. Its membership consists entirely of men who make their living by art, music, letters, or the drama, and through this provision social enjoyment, the chief purpose of the organization, is assured. The club-house, in the Adelphi Terrace, overlooking the Thames Embankment, is arranged with the usual facilities for club life, but the great feature is the Saturday night dinner, held every week during the season. Some of its members are Sir Henry Irving, Albert Chevalier, Charles Wyndham, M. H. Spielman, G. A. Hentz, Sir Charles Beresford, Imre Kiralfy, Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, Fridjof Nansen, and Mark Twain.

The musical clubs were so pleased with the hospitality shown them by the London Savage Club, that in the fall of 1895 those members who returned to Cornell founded a similar organization, though on a much

smaller scale, after securing the consent of the London club to use its name.

The first public performance was given by the Savage Club in the Lyceum Theatre, December 5, 1903, and the proceeds were devoted to the athletic fund. The entertainment consisted of four numbers or "exhibits." The first "exhibit" represented a college student's den, and the purpose of the number was to show a student's room in "full swing" and to introduce a number of catchy songs, by members of the glee club. The second "exhibit" represented a festival in Spain, in which a Spanish dance was executed by R. H. Bourne and R. L. Dempster. The third "exhibit," "The Fringe of Society," represented a Bowery scene, in which numerous well gotten up "types" were portrayed. The fourth "exhibit," entitled "Mrs. Re-Niggs of the Cribbage Patch," was well received. The scene represented the mission school on Christmas Eve and the entertainment given by the children. The number resolved itself into a huge burlesque.

The Savage Club of Ithaca has a membership of about forty, students and others. It requires of its candidates some marked ability in entertainment of a kind in which a student may excel. Besides this, it has made it a practice to entertain as its guests talented visitors to Ithaca.

Sage Dramatic Club

The Sage Dramatic Club was founded in 1897, under the name of the Dramatic Club of Cornell University. It has proved itself a great success in every way, and is one of the most interesting features in the Sage College activities.

For the first few years the plays presented were given before the women of Sage College only, but in

April, 1900, a play entitled " The Ring and the Rose " was given, to which the faculty and their families were invited.

On January 27, 1900, the Sage Dramatic Club presented very successfully a play entitled " A Rice Pudding." March 12, 1901, two short plays were given. The first was " Six Cups of Chocolate," the second " Chalk and Cheese." The following plays have since been produced: " She Stoops to Conquer " (May 29, 1901), " The Man in the Case " (February, 20, 1902), " The Foresters " (May 31, 1902), " The Open Secret " (March 31, 1903), " Love's Labor's Lost " (May 29, 1903), " Look before You Leap " (written by Miss Abbie Potts, one of the members of the club, October, 1903), " A Bunch of Roses " and " A Box of Monkeys " (March 18, 1904), " The Mind Cure " and " The Masque of Culture " (May 30, 1904), and " The Ranee's Necklace " (November 12, 1904).

CHAPTER VII

THE CORNELL NAVY

THE Cornell Navy has a brief but eventful history. In honorable contest, it has met and easily defeated, again and again, rival college clubs in all manner of races. Never guilty of committing a foul; never implicated in disgraceful wrangling, quibbling, or debauchery; never showing the white feather; by straightforward gentlemanly conduct it has deservedly won the esteem of tens of thousands of spectators.

Almost with the first days of the university, there were indications of an awakening interest in boating. Harvard's gallant race with Oxford, in the summer of '69, lit the first spark of enthusiasm. During this memorable year, six young Cornellians associated themselves in forming the Undine Boat Club; but it was only a local organization with an aquatic title, and as such was soon forgotten. It was, however, the shadow of coming events. Tom Hughes's visit, in the fall of '70, awakened a still deeper interest in rowing; his interesting talks on the subject bringing up an earnest discussion by the *Era*, which soon ripened into action.

On Monday, April 17, 1871, one hundred or more enthusiasts, representing all classes of undergraduates, associated themselves in organizing the University Boat Club. The originators of, and active workers in, this meeting, Pike, Moses, Youngs, Edgerly, Lawrence, Smith, Hurd, Warner, Shackelford, Sprague, Iselen, Clark, Sawyer, D'Autremont, and Stoddard, deserve all praise for their clear ideas of organization and in-

defatigable zeal in carrying them out. Their work was necessarily preliminary, and as such was overshadowed by the brilliant events that followed; but without this well-directed effort the boating career of Cornell would have been indefinitely postponed.

Before the meeting adjourned, committees were appointed to draw up a constitution, to solicit necessary subscriptions, and to confer with President White in regard to a lecture which he had already promised for the benefit of the association. On the following Wednesday a second meeting was held, when it was decided to change the name first adopted to the Cornell University Boat Association. This action was taken upon the ground that the first title had previously been assumed by an organization, the existence of which was not generally known until after the meeting of April 17. A committee to examine plans for a boathouse, and also to select a proper site for its location, was also appointed; in fact, nothing was forgotten that tended to place boating on a firm basis.

Early in May the Cornell Navy was adopted as the final name for the boating interests of Cornell. So vigorously was the work of organization pushed that by the first of May a commodious boathouse had sprung up on the inlet by the steamboat landing, containing the eight-oared gunwale barge *Cornell*, built by Burling & Leonard of Ithaca, and the four-oared outrigger, *Buffalo*, the first university shell to be floated on Cayuga. To this flotilla was soon added the *Striped Pig*, a queer looking six-oared lapstreak barge striped blue and white.

Boats once procured, active practice began at once. At the first meeting, the chairman's very natural request: "Those gentlemen present who have ever used the spoon oar will please rise," did not meet with a flattering response. In truth but one man stood up.

Goldsmith had used the spoon oar, and, with one accord, instruction in the manipulation of this queer instrument was delegated to him.

The first trip out in the *Buffalo* resulted in the utter disgrace and confusion of the crew, as they tipped over in the inlet while trying to "oars a-peak." Whether Mr. Pike, the new commodore, gave the order for the salute, or whether the feat was executed in honor of his presence on the float, will always remain disputed questions. Goldy stoutly maintains the former story, while the commodore as positively asserts the latter.

Under Goldy's instruction, shell-rowing was easy enough. You only had to pull the stroke, and let the oar artistically "flip" along the water in the recovery. But although the instruction was easy, misfortune followed the *Buffalo* and its crew, for on June 1 they were run into and swamped by the towboat *Aurora*. No harm was done, however, further than demolishing several inches of the boat's bow—the *Buffalo*, not the *Aurora*, although there might have been some doubt about the question, to one familiar with the enormous proportions of the former craft. This second discomfiture, coupled with the coming commencement, brought the spring campaign to a close; but not until boating had become established as a permanent feature among the sports of the university.

While the navy had been thus rapidly developing, a rival organization was struggling for existence, under the name of the University Boat Club. It had been temporarily organized in March, '71, but quickly relapsed into inaction, from a failure to procure necessary funds. The unfortunate mistake was committed, at the outset, of making it an exclusive organization, or at least of failing to solicit the co-operation of all classes at the university, by which means the general interest and good will of the students were lost, and with these



Varsity Crew, 1873

King, Ferris, Southard, Ostrom, Anderson, Phillips

their cash; both of which were at once permanently secured to the navy, by the policy of its clear-minded founders.

The rival club, however, represented a determined and aggressive element in the university, which at once brought the organization to the foreground. Money enough was secured by the middle of May to place on the water a six-oared outrigger boat, known as the *Green Barge*, another specimen of Burling & Leonard's handiwork. Being unable to build a boathouse, the barge was kept under a barn, near the hotel, at the "corner of the lake." But with all these disadvantages, active practice was immediately begun, and pushed with such vigor that before commencement a well-disciplined crew had been organized; its membership, Anderson, Southard, Copeland, Weeks, and Chadwick being the *crème de la crème* of the rowing element. Before the close of the spring term, it was decided that the organization should hereafter be known as the Tom Hughes Boat Club, a name given at the suggestion of Professor Goldwin Smith. Mr. Hughes acknowledged the compliment by the gift of a valuable silver challenge cup, known as the Tom Hughes Cup.

The fall of '71 passed aimlessly, save in a challenge from the Tom Hughes Boat Club to the navy—which was not accepted—and a review of the latter club. With the early spring Commodore Pike and his officers continued with renewed vigor their work of organization; the most important event being the admission of Cornell to the Rowing Association of American Colleges, on April 12, 1872, which was accomplished mainly through the exertion of James B. Edgerly, secretary and director of the navy.

Immediately following this event class clubs were formed, as a part of the navy, and its first regatta arranged for the 19th of May, open to all clubs and

individual boatmen on Cayuga Lake. On May 2 the boating interests of Cornell were harmonized and strengthened by the union of the Tom Hughes Club with the navy, under the name of the latter. A six-oared cedar shell was also bought of the Yale Navy, and a number of men placed under the charge of Bill Dole, a professional trainer, who was engaged to select and coach a crew to represent Cornell at Springfield.

For many years fall and spring regattas were held by the navy, in which the various class and club crews participated, and occasionally visiting crews. The first regatta of the Cornell Navy occurred May 10 and 11, 1872. This was open to all boating clubs and to individual oarsmen. The principal event was a two-mile race between a university and a Springport four, the latter coached by C. E. Courtney. The latter won in 16 minutes and 45 seconds. Of the Cornell boat Dole was stroke. Goldsmith rowed No. 2, M. C. Bean No. 3, and Dutton bow. In a second event immediately following, a freshman crew in the eight-oared barge rowed against a picked crew selected from the crowd on the shore. In this crew J. N. Ostrom rowed stroke, Nichols No. 2, E. L. B. Gardiner No. 3, J. N. Ostrom No. 4, Walters No. 5, Millspaugh No. 6, Montague No. 7, Knight as bow.

These regattas quickened the interest in boating in the university, besides adding a considerable stock of much-needed practical knowledge.

But although much interest was manifested in boating, and vigorous means taken to raise the necessary funds for defraying the expense of training, the result was a humiliating failure, and at commencement the crew, although having practiced diligently during the term, were forced to disband for want of financial support.

After the Springfield regatta had passed, there were

expressed many regrets that the university crew should have been so shamefully deserted; for it was generally conceded that Dutton, Ferris, Goldsmith, Weeks, Chadwick, and Anderson were six men whom it would have been difficult to outrow, even with their limited experience. But the day of thorough awakening had not yet come, for the fall term passed with nothing of interest save a race between the sophomores ('75) and freshmen ('76), which was won by the former.

With the spring of '73 came a tidal wave of enthusiasm in boating affairs. A crew must be sent to Springfield, or Cornell would cease to be a member of the College Rowing Association. Under this spur, a committee of twenty circulated a subscription paper, bearing the celebrated motto of Oakes Ames: "I put my money where I thought it would do the most good." So well did the students respond to the solicitations of the committee that in one week, ending April 25, was raised the very creditable sum of \$1,433.50. The following week President White showed his high appreciation of rowing, as a means of athletic exercise, by presenting the navy with one of Blackie's best cedar six-oared shells.

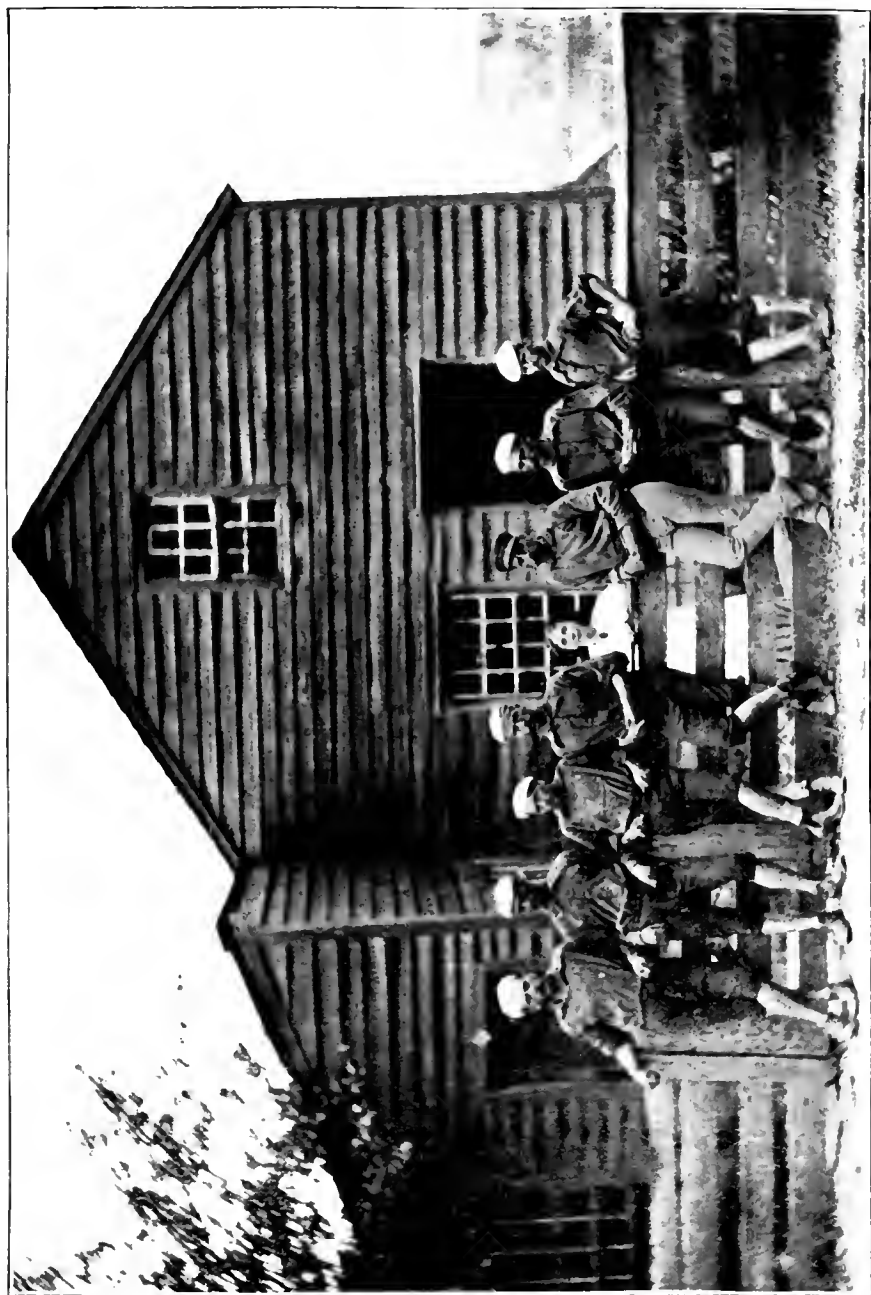
At the third annual convention of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, which was held at Springfield, April 2, 1873, a single scull race was provided for, as a new feature of the yearly contest; and it was further decided not to allow any of the college clubs the services of professional trainers after the season of '73. These important amendments were brought about by the efficient navy representatives, Moses and Edgerly. Harry Coulter, who, in the meantime, had been engaged as trainer, arrived on May 14, bringing his wife Annie to cook for the boys. He at once selected King, Dutton, Ferris, Southard, Phillips, and Anderson for his crew, with Ostrom as substitute, and estab-

lished quarters for them in an old house adjoining the Lake View Hotel.

Training with Harry was serious business, as every one of the boys realized before a week had passed. A daily row of twelve miles or so, with as many walking and running, in the midday sun, dressed in thick flannel shirts, supplemented with a sweater, in bed, under several winter coverlets, comprised the daily régime. There were no grumblers, however, and by the time of the navy regatta, June 6, the crew were said to be in good form. Ostrom was given a permanent seat in the boat, in place of Phillips, for this race, it being merely an exhibition pull over the course against Coulter in his single.

June 24 the crew left for Springfield, where they received the new six-oar cedar shell, the gift of President White. From the outset Cornell was well spoken of by the press; and as the day of the race drew near her chances of victory were placed equal with the favorites, Harvard and Amherst. But this favorable mention was quickly reversed upon drawing for positions, for then it was the foregone conclusion that no crew could win from the last position, number eleven, which fell to the lot of the wicked university.

The single scull race of July 16, the opening event of the tournament, was lost; but it created little disappointment, as Dutton's want of practice made it a foregone conclusion that he would easily be defeated by his skilful opponent, Swift of Yale. The following day the university race was pluckily rowed, and the honorable position of fourth, out of eleven colleges, secured. Starting in an eddy, with an upstream current, and behind an island, around which they were forced to pull, it was honor enough that they out-rowed every crew but Yale, Wesleyan, and Harvard; the trio having had the advantage of a strong current.



1873 VARSITY CREW

Ferris, Anderson, Phillips, King, Mrs. Coulter, Coach Coulter, Ostrom, Southard

and straight course from the first stroke; but it was hard to give up a prize which had seemed almost within grasp, through the mere drawing of a slip of white paper.

The crew returned vanquished, but its creditable record stimulated the navy to renewed exertion. On the return from the summer vacation means were taken to fill the places of the graduates, Dutton, Ferris, and Anderson. The work progressed discouragingly slow, however, for the fall term was frittered away in petty wrangling over the assignment of boats for the first Gluck Cup race, the handsome prize of this event being the gift,—June 6, 1873,—of James Fraser Gluck.

The winter passed in desultory attempts at organization, and not until the opening of the third rowing season was anything definitely known about the crew for '74, although quarters had been engaged at Saratoga, in February, for Cornell's representatives in the Rowing Association of American Colleges. On the 22d of May, however, a six was selected and placed in quarters. When the crew had once settled to regular work, hopes of its success began to be entertained; for the new men, Corwin, Garver, and Clark, possessed an enormous display of muscle which it was hoped could be advantageously and skilfully used by the day of the race. After the regatta of June 6 the men worked faithfully, but, owing to unusually windy weather, comparatively little work was accomplished.

At commencement time the boys left for Saratoga, and took quarters at Ramsdale's, where the world-renowned Ward brothers had trained for their international race of '70. But instead of being a harbinger of victory, the whole surroundings seemed rather to forbode defeat. Sleep, in the small seven by nine rooms, under the most favorable conditions, could not have been refreshing, and, in the furnace-like heat of

July, covered by swarms of mosquitoes, it was an utter impossibility. Before a week had passed Clark had an attack of sickness, which lasted a day or so, and Corwin was so afflicted as to make his life a burden to him, although he pluckily kept his seat in the boat until advised to take a few days' rest.

When the men were well enough to row, it was unusually rough on the lake, so that only short spins could be taken in the cove, or, for variety, exploration trips up the Kayaderosseras, toward Lake Lonely. On the first ascent of this historic stream, the oldest inhabitant was heard to remark: "I'll be gol darned if that ain't the first shell boat that ever went up the Kaderos."

The crew rowed over the entire course but once before the race, which they entered without any hope of winning. After repeated delays, however, the day of reckoning came, and Cornell was found wanting; the fifth position among nine contestants not making as creditable a record as that of the Springfield race the year before. To add to the discomfiture, Phillips was defeated in the singles. The day was retrieved by Cope,—E. R. Copeland,—however, who won his one-mile foot race, at Glen Mitchell, with the same lope that had already made him famous at the university.

This second defeat was discouraging enough, to the general body of students, but only nerved the navy to redoubled exertions. September 18, 1874, the four class clubs of the university united to form the Sprague Boat Club, its aim being similar to that of the Tom Hughes, the two being under the general management of the navy, but owning individual property. Mr. J. B. Sprague, after whom the club was named, presented it with a valuable challenge cup, known as the Sprague Cup, which placed the organization on equal terms with the Tom Hughes Club.

Profiting by the experience of former years, work

in the gymnasium began with the close of lake navigation, and was vigorously continued during the winter, so that the men were in comparatively good condition when the spring opened. With the first breaking of the ice in the inlet, and long before it disappeared from the lake, practice was begun in the pair-oar. By the middle of April Captain Ostrom had selected his crew, and on the 30th practice began in the new paper shell, built according to his direction. At first King could not be induced to row, but he consented to take a seat in the boat before the term closed.

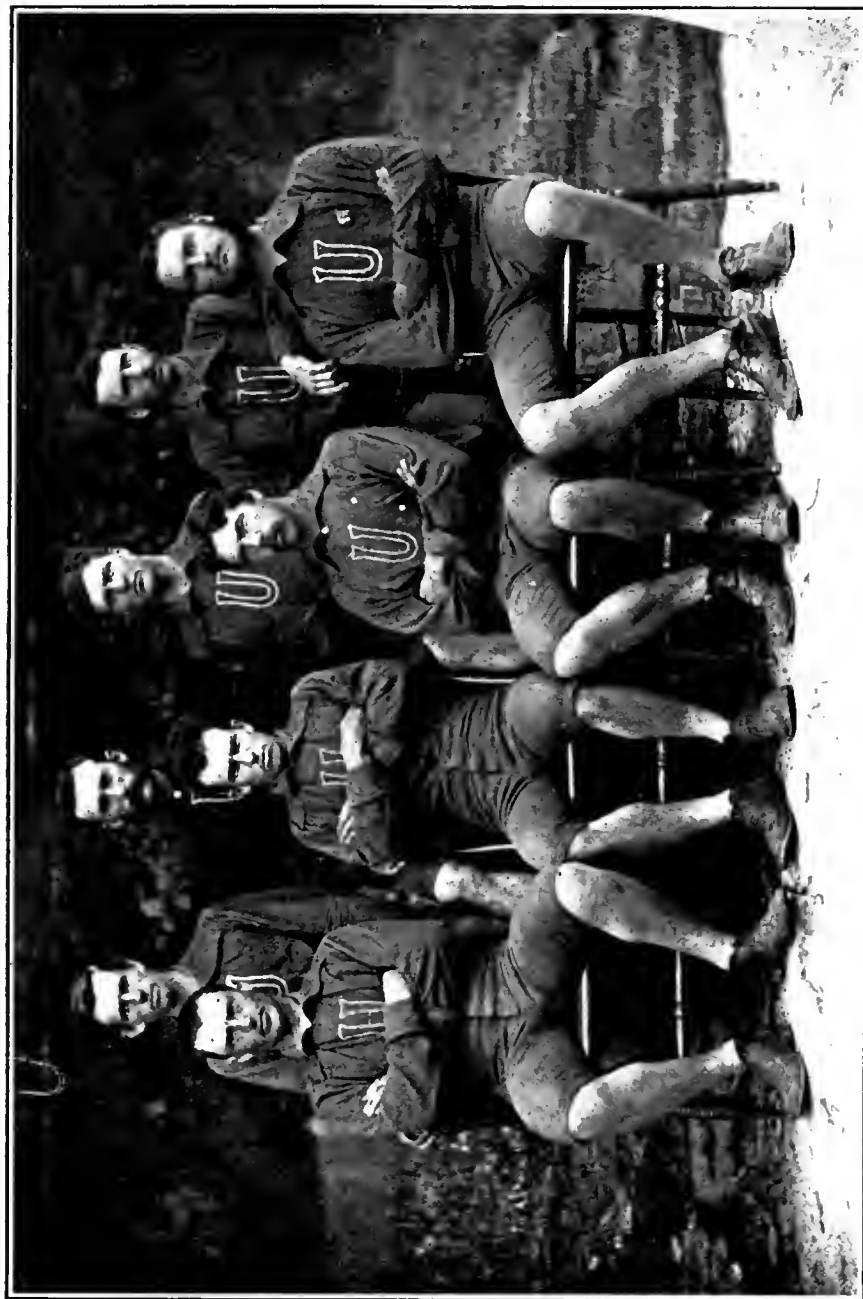
With the exception of Ostrom, the men were all novices, save in the experience gained from a few class races; and besides they were light, compared with the representatives of '73 and '74. But these light men, Gillis, Jarvis, Gardiner, Barto, and Waterman, were true as steel, and quick to grasp every word of instruction. The success of the freshman crew in the fall regatta had so much encouraged them that, about the last of April, the class decided to send a crew to Saratoga. Their old stroke, Jarvis, had been seated in the university shell; but a worthy successor was found in Jack Lewis, who at this time began his brilliant boating career. The remaining seats were also very creditably filled by Carpenter, Graves, Smith, Camp, and Palmer.

In view of giving the crew as much experience as possible, Courtney was invited to enter a six-oar in the spring regatta. He quickly accepted, on condition of being loaned a boat and oars, both of which were immediately forwarded to Union Springs. The idea of exposing the university crew to certain defeat was considered unwise, by the students generally; but as the boys had first proposed the plan, and as a victory over Courtney's redoubtable crew would point to almost certain success at Saratoga, and would consequently

arouse the university into enthusiastic support of the navy, the venture was tried.

May 22 found the boys ready for the trying ordeal for which they had long and faithfully prepared. They knew that public sentiment had predicted their sure defeat; but the certainty of being able to do much better than had ever been done on the lake, nerved them to their utmost exertion. The crews drew up in line amid the silence of the spectators on the long line of flat-cars, who were probably in as gloomy a state of mind as were the wearers of the Dark Blue, in '43, when Oxford started in the Henley regatta, with seven oars against Cambridge's eight. The race was against the boys at the start, but before half a mile was covered it seemed as though they began to hold their own. Certainly Cornell had never rowed so well before. A quarter of a mile more, and ominous glances passed from eye to eye among the Union Springs delegation, for the university boys were certainly gaining. The old veteran also saw the danger, and struggled desperately to escape his fate. But Cornell's day at last had come; for foot by foot the lost ground was recovered until, at McKinney's, the crews were tugging side by side. The average Cornellian, on the moving train of spectators, awoke to the dignity of the occasion. Grave and reverend seniors shouted encouragement until they were hoarse, while the sophomoric element fairly howled with glee. But can Gardiner, and Barto, and Waterman stand Ostrom's stroke for half a mile more? Yes, and more; for now there is clear water between the university rudder and Courtney's bow, and in a few seconds more Cornell's first victory is won.

The game had been well played, for no sooner was the real merit of the crew known, than liberal contributions from all sides were poured into the navy treasury.



CORNELL VARSITY CREW, 1874

L. F. Henderson, No. 2
M. M. Garver, No. 4

J. N. Ostrom, bow and captain
P. D. Clark, No. 3

I. H. Myers, substitute
C. C. King, stroke

J. H. Southard, alternate
R. W. Corwin, No. 5

Southgate's beautiful summer cottage, on Snake Hill, was engaged as quarters for the boys, to which they went at the close of the term. The cottage being only large enough for one crew, the freshmen were located near by, at the Park Hotel. Where, in previous years, matters had gone at odds and ends, now order was introduced. The gods smiled on every undertaking. With the return of the old veteran, King, to membership in the crew, the boat jumped through the water as it had never done without him; and under the efficient coaching of Gardiner, the close of the days of preparation found Cornell able to take a three-mile spin over the course in time that would have made the Carnelian and White a fast favorite had the truth been known. But Bob Cook's English stroke had taken possession of the public mind, and could not be dethroned without the stubborn reality of defeat.

The year 1874 had been a year of disappointments and failures. As the professional trainer was barred at the convention of 1872, through a motion introduced by Cornell's delegates, to take effect after the race of 1873, the captain was now thrown upon his own resources, and he unfortunately closely followed the rules of training laid down the year before, the result being that the men were again stale long before the race, and were unable to secure better than the fifth position, a lower rank by one than the previous year. Again, as in 1873, Cornell was not represented in the freshman race, and Phillips lost the single scull race to Yale.

The year 1875 was the banner year of the old Rowing Association of American Colleges, and the gods smiled upon the red and white. A definite theory had been studied out by the captain, relating to methods of training, types of men, style of stroke, and lines and rig of boat. This took the form of a graduating thesis

in engineering, and the effect of the body motion on the speed of the boat was illustrated by a model, the mechanism of which was propelled by a spring, which proved graphically an important principle in mechanics, by which a mechanical advantage could be secured by its proper application; and it is doubtful if the other crews were aware of the fact. It was a radical departure from the old professional school, but the result was success.

The principal training rule, according to the old professional idea, was to reduce every man at least twenty-five pounds in weight, regardless of figure, temperament, or previous condition. The corpulent man had a comparatively easy time of it, for a few days of vigorous work and sweating would give him a natural figure once more. But it was serious business for the lean fellow to part with twenty-five pounds of adipose. To accomplish it the candidate was bundled up in flannel, and obliged to walk at top speed for several miles in the hot sun, and then run home. He was then covered up in bed, clothes on, and forced to par-boil for about a half an hour; after this came the wash and rub down. Of course the loss of so much perspiration caused a considerable reduction in weight, and a feverish thirst. It was natural to drink, but this in adequate quantities would restore the lost weight, and therefore water was prohibited as far as possible. A cup of hot tea for breakfast and supper, and a pint of Bass's ale for dinner (Harry liked his cups) was the invariable rule, and the fear of dismissal from the training table was sufficient to keep most of the boys to the rack. Sometimes, when the orthodox twenty-five pounds could not be reduced by sweating, purgatives were resorted to, and the result to the victim can readily be imagined. Well remembered are those days of torment at Springfield. Reduced in adipose until the

muscles stood out like those of a Roman gladiator, and the ribs suggested a forty days' fast, parched with thirst, afflicted with boils, which made standing or lying the only endurable position, the days dragged slowly on. But, in spite of all this, twice a day the crew sat down to row, for old Harry would not listen to excuses. It seems like the self-inflicted torture of the Sioux warriors when dancing the snake dance, but pure grit made it possible without a murmur. What determination it took to sit by that cool spring, and hear the waters gurgle by in mockery without even taking a swallow. But one man was always suspected of drinking on the sly, which he afterwards confessed, and he was the only man who rather enjoyed training and who never had a boil.

Under the new dispensation, the plan was to keep up the weight as much as possible, and the old walks and runs were discontinued. After the row and wash, the loss through perspiration was restored by the liberal drinking of pure water. Milk and fruit were also used freely, which had been entirely tabooed before, and a liberal and rational diet was instituted. Of course beef was the staple, and the eight men used twenty pounds per day, cooked to suit the individual taste, and not raw as formerly prescribed. This, with twenty quarts of milk daily, made a tolerably substantial diet, and under the new régime sickness and other discomforts were unknown.

Training now became a pleasure and seemed more like a vacation, with a dash over the course twice a day. When off duty the day was spent in strolls and explorations around historic Saratoga.

The rustic, red-topped cottage in which the crew was quartered was pitched on a cliff of Snake Hill, overlooking the starting point of the race. The old farmer who owned the hill, and whose house nestled in its

shadow, claimed that the name was given by the Indians on account of a den of rattlesnakes which infested the rocks in the early days. Just for the fun of it, and to humor the old chap, the boys one day dug down in one of the crevices on the face of the cliff below the cottage, and there, sure enough were quantities of the vertebræ and skulls of countless snakes. The fangs still adhering to some of the skulls, made it certain that they were real rattlers.

The boathouse was located in a beautiful cove under the hill, which the boys named White Cove, in honor of Prexy White, and it was a standard amusement to catch the small turtles and make scarf-pins of them, This was done by throwing them into boiling water in order to remove the soft parts, after which the hollow shell was dried and varnished for use. The larger turtles were caught, painted red and white, and liberated. For several days afterwards, from the veranda above, red and white disks could be seen darting hither and thither under the placid waters of the lake, making a decidedly exclusive Cornell corner.

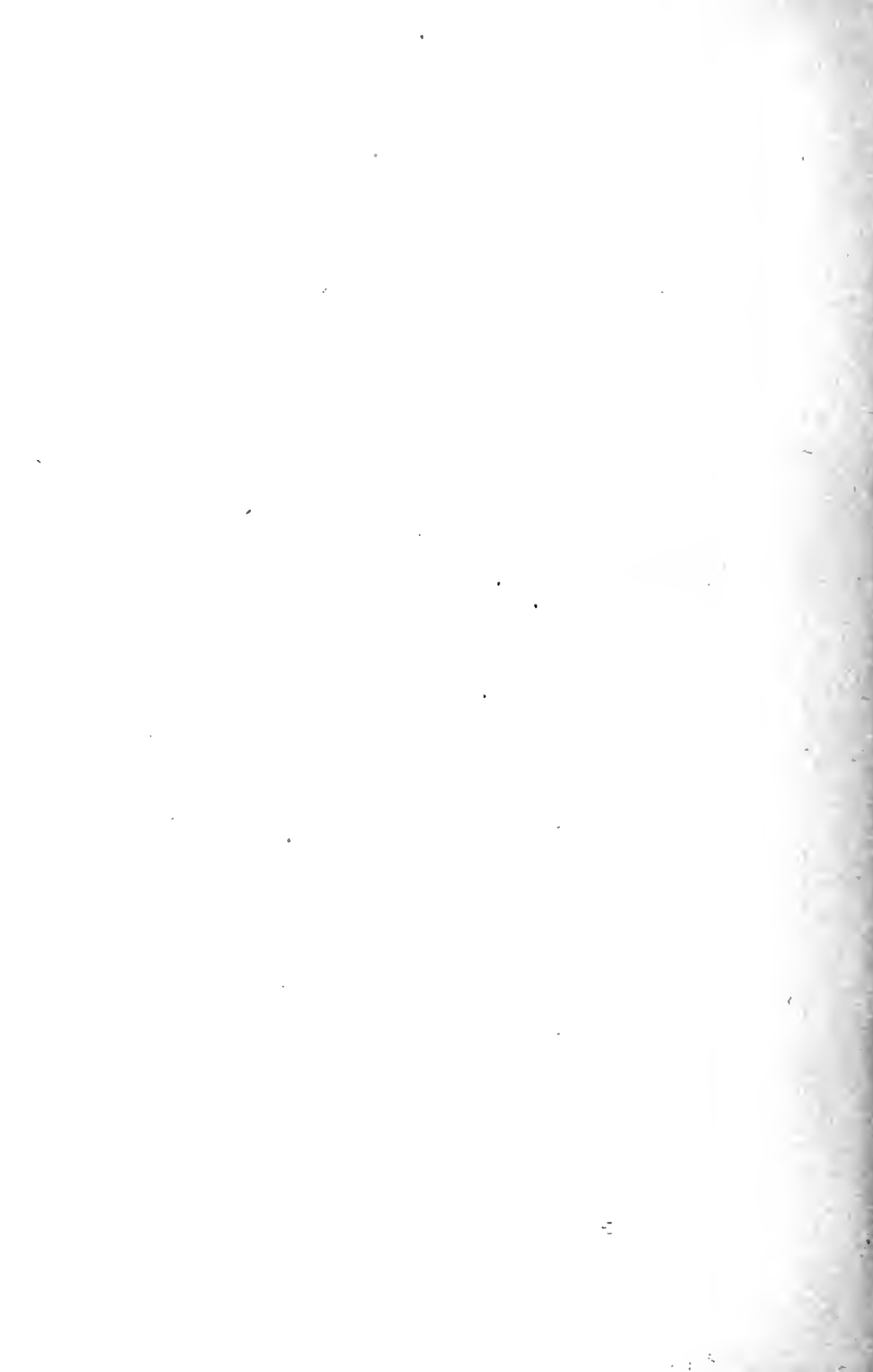
Diagonally opposite from Snake Hill, at Ramsdale's Point, where the Kayaderosseras enters the lake, there evidently was an Indian village in colonial days, as the fields were strewn with arrow heads, and under a small moss-covered mound near the water's edge was found a pile of flint scales, and a fragment of red pottery, indicating an arrowmaker's ancient workshop. Idle strolling hours were frequently spent in this locality in search of curios, and some of the collections secured were decidedly attractive.

Probably the most important side issue was the flag-raising. It was the custom each year for the various colleges to raise their colors, and the strife was always keen to get the flag a little higher than the others. In 1875 Cornell's foresight secured as permanent training



THE VICTORIOUS CREW AT SARATOGA IN THE FIRST REGATTA OF THE ROWING ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICAN COLLEGES, JULY 14, 1875

Ostrom	King	Jarvis
Barto	Waterman	Gardiner
		Gillis



quarters Snake Hill, a trap rock promontory rising probably one hundred feet above the lake and surrounding shores. Except on the rocky face the hill was covered with forest trees, and to the top of the tallest of these, on the tip-top, Cornell hoisted a tall pole—with a red and white flag—spiked in place. There it floated far above all other colors, until nothing was left except the pole. It seemed a harbinger of victory, and the trick was repeated in 1876.

In 1873 the race was most unsatisfactory, owing to a crooked course with an eddy on one side and a swift current on the other. In 1874 there was a collision between Harvard and Yale which resulted in a broken oar for Yale, and a general exchange of recriminations, which were no credit to the contestants and decidedly militated against the standing of the association. To obviate this, a rule was adopted at the meeting of the association in 1874 to buoy the course. A survey was therefore made on the ice in the winter of 1875, and a transverse row of stone anchors was sunk every eighth of a mile, one hundred feet apart. To the top of the anchor-wire was fastened a small wooden float, and to this was attached another short wire on the top face, to hold the buoy in position. The float was sunk just below the ice to prevent destruction, but in the summer a boat picked up the loose end of the short top wire and attached it to a slender cedar buoy pole. This buoy stood on end about a foot above the surface of the water, and in the top end was inserted a small flag representing the college colors. Each crew therefore had a lane one hundred feet wide and three miles long, marked every eighth of a mile on the starboard side with the appropriate colors. According to a new rule it was necessary for each crew to keep in its own lane to prevent being disqualified, and during the two remaining years of the association, no boat ever deviated

from its own course, and therefore the victory of the winning crew was on its merits.

An observation train at Saratoga was impossible, as there was no railway, and the next best plan was to establish an immense grand stand at the finish at Ramsdale's Point. To each college a section with its colors was assigned, and back of these came the raised seats in the form of an amphitheater. In order that the spectators might be interested in the race from the start, the location of the crew was indicated every half mile by hoisting numbers on an elevated frame in front of the grand stand. To each crew a number was given, corresponding with the lane in which it rowed, and as fast as the crews passed a given half-mile point the numbers were hoisted one after the other, showing the order of precedence. Then all the numbers were lowered until another half-mile was reached, and so on. The interest at the grand stand was therefore centered feverishly in the numbers, before the crews were plainly in sight, and every time that glorious two, Cornell's number, arose at the head of the line every wearer of the red and white arose and exploded. Besides the training quarters at the lake, each college had headquarters at one of the three leading Saratoga hotels, the United States, Grand Union, or Congress Hall. Here the friends of the crews congregated during practice days, and after the race a grand regatta ball was held simultaneously at the three hotels, in honor of the victors.

Cornell's cottage on Snake Hill overlooking the start was the key to the position, and the boys were able to make the best use of it through the courtesy of Professor Fuertes, who loaned his large telescope for the purpose of watching the crews while in practice. The big tripod was set up on the veranda, and an observer kept on guard so that no crew could go over the course

without being timed. These observations indicated that Cornell was sure to win the race, barring accidents, and this knowledge was a great stimulant to the crews.

The original navy flag which floated at Springfield in 1873, and at Saratoga in 1874, '75, and '76, was made of two equal stripes of red and white bunting, the dimensions being four by ten feet, a little narrower at the point like a streamer, and notched. This flag was always hoisted at the training quarters, and was distinct from the larger flag, which was spiked to the tree mast at the top of Snake Hill, and left there to flap to shreds. The original flag is still in fairly good preservation, and will some day be placed in the Trophy Room by the present holder, who helped to defend it in each race.

Each year the Rowing Association of American Colleges provided two flags for each race, one an American silk flag, and one a silk banner bearing the name of the association, the location of the race, and the names of the crews. The flag hand-poles were beautifully polished, and at the point of each was a gilded eagle. There would now be in the Trophy Room a pair each for the 'varsity and freshman races of 1875 and 1876, and a pair for the single scull race of 1876, if some curio fiend had not been allowed to get in his work before the directors wisely stopped the practice, by providing cases for the careful preservation of all trophies.

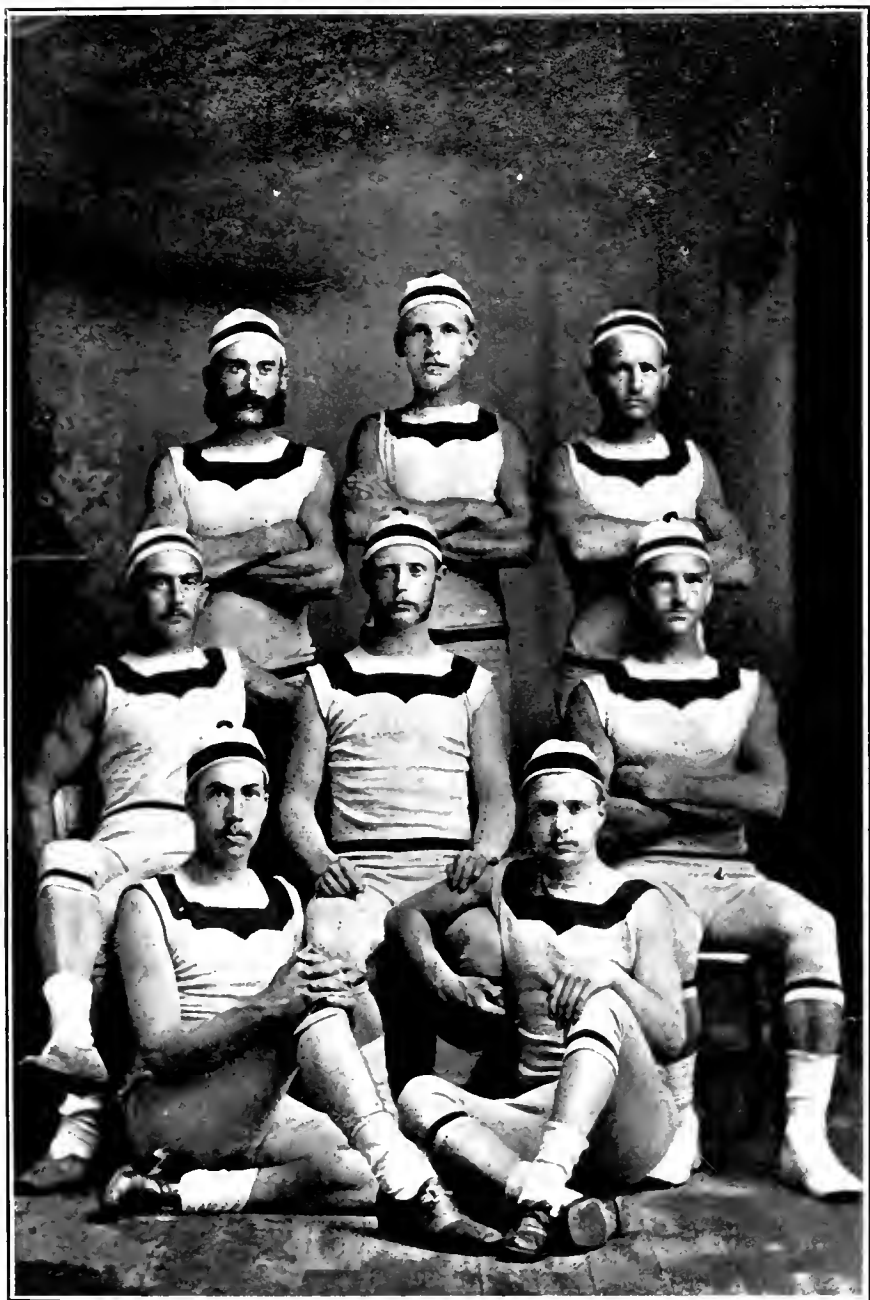
In addition to the flags, the association gave individual diamond badges to each visitor in 1875; in 1876 silver goblets ten inches high, having the figure of an oarsman holding aloft an oar, were substituted for badges.

In 1873 the personal appearance of the crew was governed by the professional trainer, and he believed in the "rough and ready" idea in everything. The

boys lived in an old dilapidated house at the "corner of the lake" and the latchstring was not out to visitors. The costume was a blue flannel shirt, similar to those worn in machine shops, and the rowing pants were made of goods to match, with a leather patch on the inside of the seat. In addition to this, government shoes, most fearfully and wonderfully made, added to the generally fierce and picturesque effect. But, after all, the costume was quite appropriate, since the press had introduced the crew to the world as "a boatload of mechanics from Ithaca." The contrast between these "togs" and the general smart apparel of the other college chaps can well be imagined, and after trying it two years the firm resolve was made to polish up a little.

In 1875 the boys wore on dress parade blue tailor-made suits, and straw hats with red and white hat-bands three inches wide, divided into alternate vertical stripes of red and white five-eighths of an inch wide. It fell to the lot of the captain to procure the hat-bands, and the success of the plan was in doubt for several weeks. Mr. Culver, representing Culver & Bates of Ithaca, hunted all over New York to find the ribbon, but it was not on the market in the usual woven variety. Then the plan of printing red stripes on a white ribbon was tried, but the red blurred and the result was a flat failure. However, the hearts of the crew were set on red and white hat-bands, and another experiment was tried which succeeded. A lot of needle points were bound together forming a pad, and these points were dipped in red ink and then pricked into the white ribbon. This made a clean vertical stripe which could not be easily detected from the properly woven article, and enabled Cornell to sport its colors at Saratoga with the twelve other colleges in a quiet creditable manner.

On July 13, 1875, Lewis, Carpenter, Graves, Smith,



CORNELL VARSITY CREW, 1876

Ostrom, stroke and captain
 Waterman, Bow
 King, alternate

Smith, No. 3
 Barto, No. 2
 Palmer, alternate

Jarvis, No. 4
 Lewis, No. 5

Camp, and Palmer won the first inter-university honors for Cornell, by defeating Harvard, Brown, and Princeton in the best contested freshman race ever rowed. From last in the race, Jack Lewis's steady swing and sturdy arm forced his crew to third place, thence to second, and, in the last quarter to victory. How Cornell shouted as the young heroes drew up before the grand stand to receive their maiden honors! Then for the first time burst spontaneously forth that soul-inspiring slogan: "Cornell! I yell! I yell! yell! yell!" But although this was positively the first time the yell had been raised, a near approach to it was attempted earlier in the day, which undoubtedly suggested the final outburst. While a 'bus-load of fifteen or twenty Cornellians was coming down from Saratoga, on the morning of the freshman race, Charlie Raymond suggested the propriety of trying the Collegensia Quintette version adapted in '69 from, "As freshmen first we came to Yale, etc., eli, eli, eli, eel," etc.,—Cornell! i-ell, i-ell, ell, ell, as a Cornell cry; but although the attempt was made, it did not take. At the grand stand, however, Charlie marshaled the boys for one more effort, when, as the last feeble "ell" died away, a derisive "Oh, Hell!" from some other college chap, brought out a great laugh at Cornell's expense, and completely silenced all attempts at a cry for the time being. When the crew shot by old Harvard, however, swift and straight to victory, then the yell burst forth, to be caught up and passed from lip to lip. It was tried in various combinations; one, "Hurrah! Hurrah! hurrah! Cornell I yell, yell, yell, Cornell!" another, evolved by sophomoric intellect, "Cornell! I yell like hell, Cornell!" and still another, "C-o-r-n-e-l-l, Cornell! I yell, yell, yell, Cornell!" the latter being the present authorized yell.

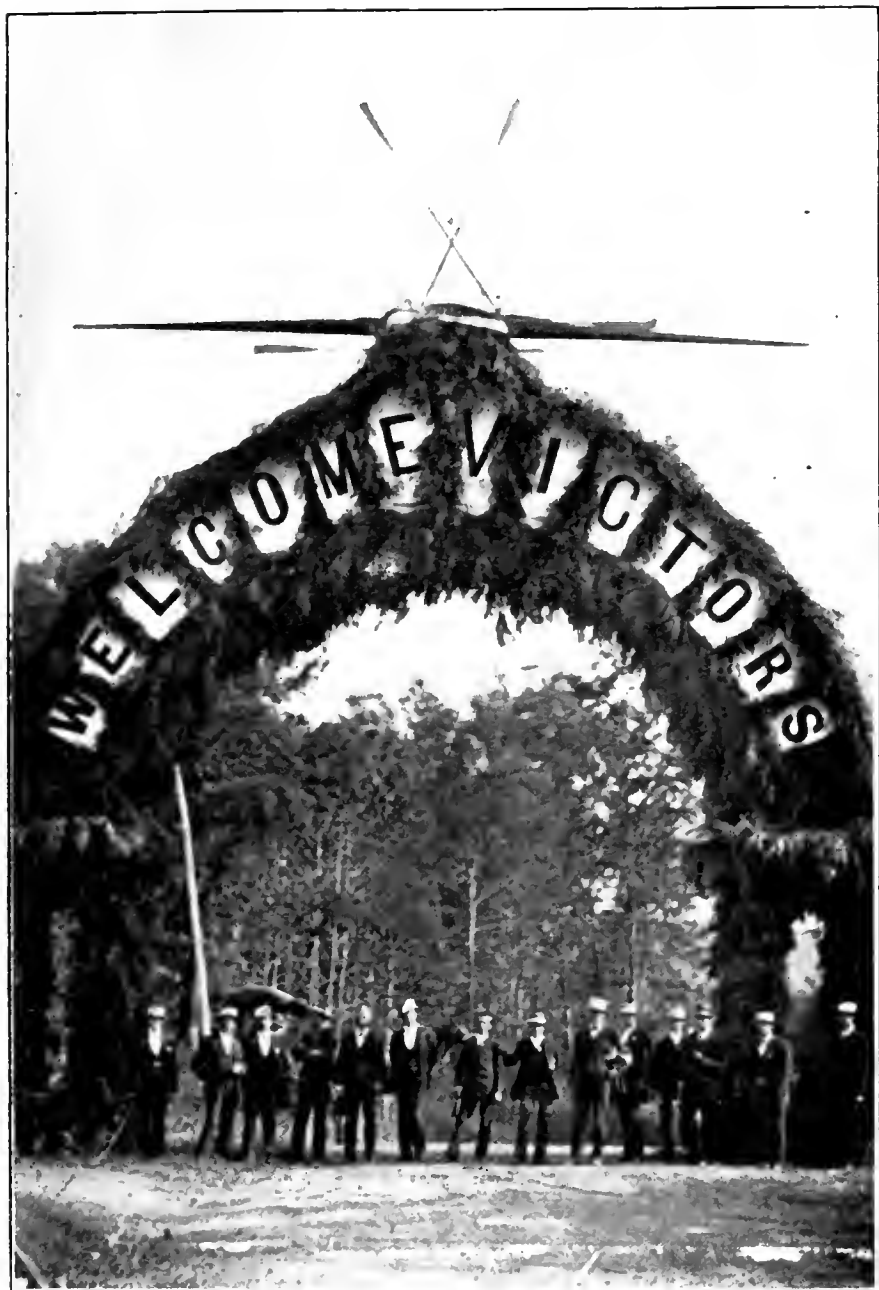
In no human probability will thirteen as well-dis-

ciplined college crews ever again draw up in line, as did on July 14, 1875, under the shadow of Snake Hill, on Saratoga Lake. Tom Hughes's brother, George, could not have had a more inspiring theme when he wrote:

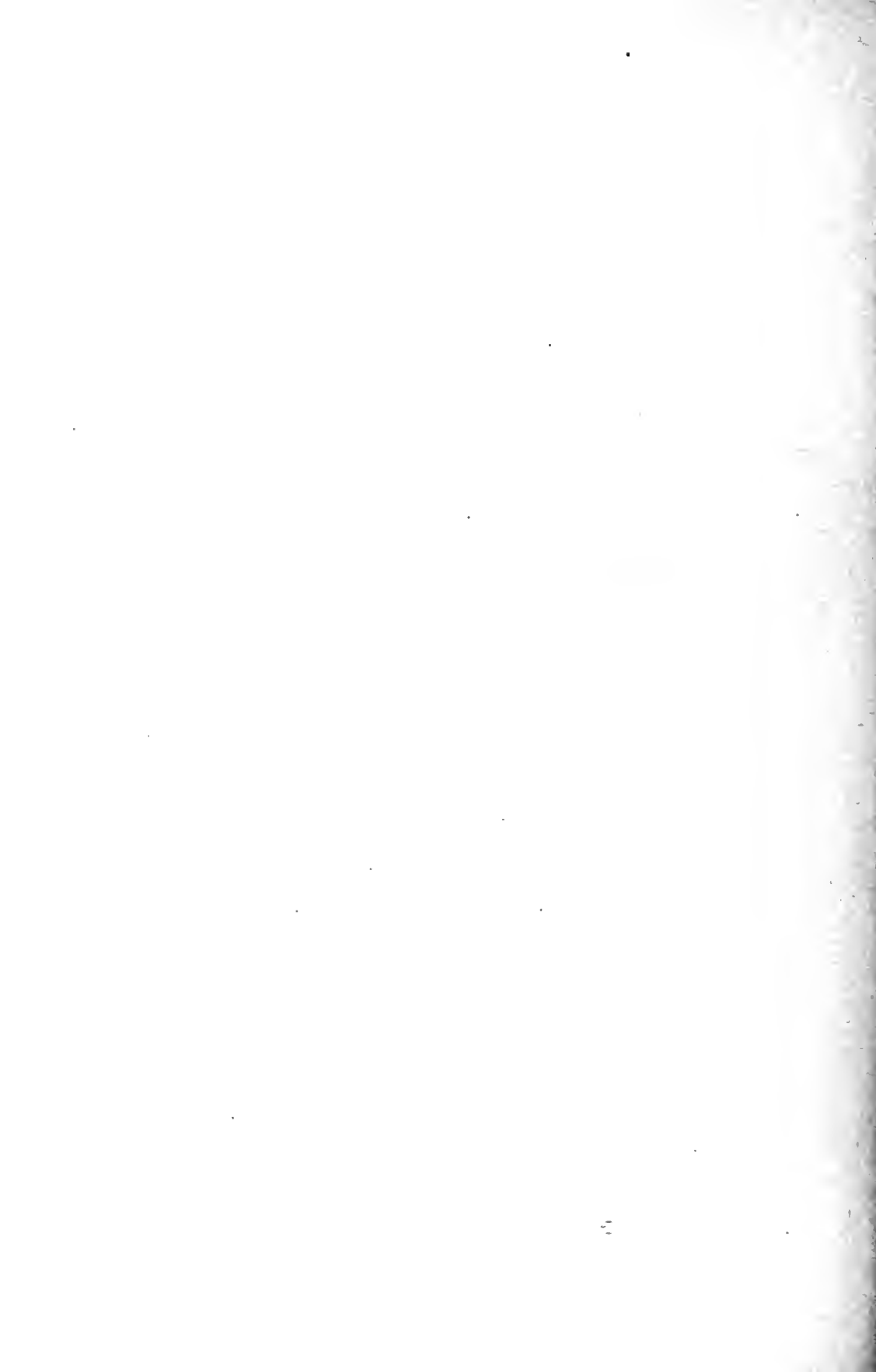
"Off jackets!"—Each oarsman springs light to his seat,
And we veterans, while ever more fierce beats the rain,
Scout well the light form of each sturdy athlete,
And live the bright days of our youth once again."

The long line of nut-brown contestants, with heads decked in the chosen color of each college—carnelian, and crimson, and blue, and all the rest,—seemed but the painting of some master, so still was each young Hercules, waiting, with rigidly set muscles, for the word. But it was only the hush before the tempest. From the first stroke in the race to the one which carried the last crew over the line, the struggle for the mastery was desperate, although unequal. Cornell on the left, Columbia in the center, and Harvard on the right, soon shot from the tugging, shouting mass of humanity, each determined to lead the van. From eighth to eighth the leaders swept down the flag-marked lanes; spurt pluckily met spurt, until the beginning of the last mile, when a fresh burst of speed carried Cornell swiftly to the victory.

"Then followed one of the temporary fits of delirium"—which Tom Hughes so brilliantly describes,—“the sight of which makes one slow to disbelieve any crazy story which is told of the doings of other people in moments of intense excitement.” The forty thousand yelling spectators crowded to the very water's edge, while the boys were dragged from their paper shell and shouldered along in triumph. Maidens, wondrous fair, waved their handkerchiefs, and even patted the brawny backs without even a frown from their equally forgetful mammas. Let ill-conditioned dyspeptics deplore the day of such manly triumphs.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH ERECTED UPON THE RETURN OF THE
VICTORIOUS CREWS IN 1876



Nothing can more thoroughly arouse the admiration of the beholder; and the young collegian who has thus won laurels for his *alma mater*, will ever remember it as the brightest page of his college history.

In 1875 neither the 'varsity nor the freshman crews were favorites, but their victories were popular and the wildest demonstrations followed. The great social honors at Saratoga were the dinner given at the United States Hotel by Commodore Garrison to the various colleges of the association, in honor of Cornell, and the grand regatta ball. Through the courtesy of Senator Wagner a special palace car was provided for the trip home, and the journey was a triumphal procession all along the line. At Ithaca the enthusiasm was simply bewildering. "Town and Gown" was at the station with red fire and open arms. The boys were lifted from the platform to an elevated float which had been provided, and everyone who could reach the drag-ropes fell in line. The procession moved up Main Street between dazzling walls of pyrotechnics enlivened by the mad shouts of the multitude. At the crest of the hill, just where the university buildings come in sight, as one ascends the curved roadway from Cascadilla bridge, a wonderfully artistic and striking triumphal arch had been constructed of evergreens. It consisted of a main arch over the roadway, and two smaller side arches over the sidewalks, niches being left on each side between roadway and sidewalks for living statuary. Surmounting the top of the arch was a single scull with crossed oars, which gave a decidedly aquatic effect. On the side of the arch first seen in ascending from Cascadilla were the words "Good Boys," and on the reverse side "Welcome Visitors." Professor Anthony made this feature a great success by illuminating the letters with a flood of limelight. Besides the arch, the good words from Prexy White at his residence,

speeches in the park, and the supper in town in honor of the crews were features which rounded out a night of tumultuous enjoyment.

The centennial year brought a second series of sweeping victories for the navy. The loss of the graduates, King and Gillis, was at first most discouraging; but the sturdy freshmen, Lewis and Smith, so well filled the vacant thwarts, that by long and careful practice the new crew reached higher practice speed, by several seconds, than that of '75. The freshman, '79, had a no less promising crew; for its six, Mason, Warner, Gregory, Doggett, Baker, and Wilcox, doubtless could have defeated all the rival university crews, save Harvard and Columbia. To make the programme complete, Francis was chosen to represent Cornell in the single sculls, to which he enthusiastically devoted himself from the outset.

The days of preparation were serenely passed by Cornell's representatives on Snake Hill; and when the eventful day at last arrived, they headed the procession in each event, simply as a matter of form. On July 17 the great university race was rowed, and as everybody had predicted, Cornell won easily from the very first stroke. Harvard strained every nerve to win, for once, the coveted honors of the association which it had founded, but only to secure second place from Columbia. In the single scull race, which immediately followed, Francis upheld Cornell's high reputation by washing the representatives of Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton, all along the two-mile course. This brilliant feat indicated that he would also have won in 1875 had not misfortune deprived him of the use of a new shell, which prevented him from entering the race, although he had trained faithfully for that purpose. His success was an example of persistent and intelligent personal effort, which made him Cornell's only

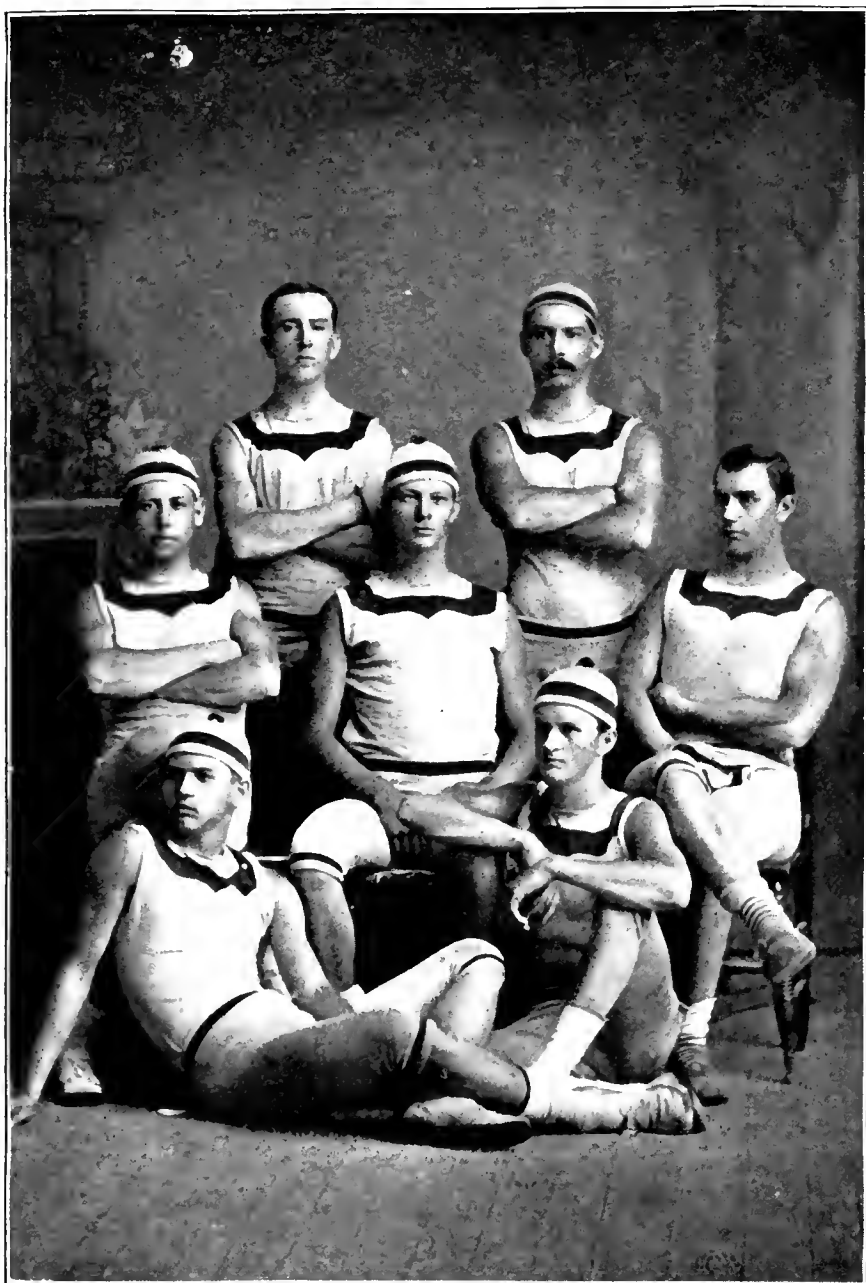
great sculler of his day. To cap the climax of unprecedented victories, the freshmen ran away from their opponents, in the most extraordinary manner. Columbia gave up the unequal contest when only one-twelfth of the distance was completed, and Harvard, although persevering to the bitter end, was many boat-lengths in the rear when Cornell swept over the line, apparently just getting warmed up by the three-mile jaunt. The trip home was but the repetition of the honors of '75. As Dr. Potter termed it, it was "Cornell's annual parade."

The sweeping victories of Cornell in 1875 and 1876, and the withdrawal of Harvard and Yale from the old Rowing Association of American Colleges to institute a dual contest, made the collapse of the old association probable, and as soon as this became tolerably certain, Cornell conceived the idea of securing a race with the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race, similar to the race between Harvard and Oxford in 1869. Up to this time Cornell had not adopted an emblem or monogram for stationery, but before sending challenges to Oxford and Cambridge an order was given to Tiffany to design an appropriate letterhead, and furnish the stationery for the correspondence of the navy. The monogram selected consisted of the letters C. U., intertwined with crossed oars. The letters and oars were printed in red on white paper, and the result was the first authorized navy stationery. Oxford and Cambridge were both willing to enter college crews at the Henley Regatta, but not real university crews, since they could not hold the crews together after the regular Oxford-Cambridge race. Cornell did not consider the honor of winning from simply a college crew of sufficient importance to send the boys abroad, and therefore the race fell through, although pledges for five thousand dollars for that purpose had been received in a short time.

The sum-total of Cornell's rowing knowledge during the campaigns at Springfield and Saratoga was bound up in the men who composed the crews and scullers of those years, the graduate coach being then unknown save in one brilliant exception, Ned Gardiner. Early in the season of '75 he rowed a plucky oar in the Navy Spring Regatta at Ithaca, when the first evidence of a probable victory of the 'varsity at Saratoga became plain to those best qualified to make comparisons; but an unfortunate period of impaired health obliged him to give up his seat in the boat until it was too late to secure it again, and as he graduated that year his active rowing career at Cornell ended. But his keen knowledge of the theory and practice of the stroke, which had been developed for the race of '75, made him invaluable as a coach, and he was retained for that purpose for the balance of the year, and reappointed in '76. He, therefore, was Cornell's first coach, and the only one of the first period, which ended with the clean sweeps at Saratoga in '76.

The regatta of '76 was the last of the Rowing Association of American Colleges. The humiliation of being again and again defeated by the young upstart, Cornell, was agony to the proud spirits of Yale, who took the only means of escaping from fresh indignity by withdrawing from the association. Harvard lingered a year longer, and then followed the example of her ancient rival. There was a disposition on the part of Cornell, Columbia, Wesleyan, and Princeton to continue the yearly meetings; but, as no definite arrangements could be agreed upon, the great inter-university contests were discontinued.

Cornell was now the unchallenged champion of American colleges, and that love of conquest which seems born of victory very naturally led to the contemplation of a race with the university champions. Both



FRESHMAN CREW, 1876

Gregory	Warner	Baker	Mason	Doggett
	Wilcox		Dounee	

Oxford and Cambridge were challenged to row a four-oared coxwain race from Putney to Mortlake, the historic university course of the Thames. The crew, composed of Ostrom, King, Mason, and Lewis, with Fred White as coxswain, was considered invincible; and if skill, pluck, muscle, and previous records were any criterion, the combination was probably all it was thought to be. In less than a week after the decision of sending the crew was made public, five thousand dollars were pledged in New York City alone, and ten thousand could have been easily raised, had there been a necessity for it.

But neither Oxford nor Cambridge could be induced to row a truly university race for the championship. The college crews would row at the Henley Regatta, nothing more. As Captain Ostrom was unwilling to enter the lists, save against the best crews that Oxford and Cambridge could furnish, the project was for the time abandoned.

Then attention was homeward turned. Harvard and Yale were each challenged for an eight-oared race. The reply of the latter: "Your challenge is received, and refused," was the curt Yale reply. Harvard's reply was courteous, and was accompanied with a reason for not accepting the challenge. After searching in vain for foemen worthy of their steel, the old veterans of '73, '74, '75, and '76 disbanded, never to reorganize.

In the fall of '77 a freshman race was agitated between Harvard and Cornell, the former sending a challenge for an eight-oared race at New London. This was quickly accepted with a proviso that the race should be in sixes, and at Saratoga. Finding that Harvard would not listen to these terms, however, it was finally decided to yield the point as to boats, but to insist on Saratoga as the course. After a vexatious delay of

over two months, Harvard at last signified its willingness to row on the old course. Long before this Cornell had given up all hope of a race, and abandoned the work of practice, which placed her at a great disadvantage, as Harvard had been in active practice since the fall term. But the desire was so great of again competing for boating honors, that a crew was immediately chosen, and a boat ordered. Pending its arrival, practice was begun in an eight-oar, kindly loaned by Columbia.

Before the freshman race had been fully agreed upon, the Harvard University Club saw fit to challenge Cornell to a university race. To say the least, this was unexpected. Only the year before, while the victorious crews of '75 and '76 were still organized, Cornell had sought in vain to make a race with Harvard. The loss of the veteran crew necessitated the choice and training of a new one for the occasion, which would have required a whole year for practice. To think of doing this in two months is absurd, and the challenge was accordingly declined. Even before this decision was reached the *Harvard Advocate* had conceded that it was late to send a challenge, and that there would be no cause for grumbling in case of its declination.

After the freshmen had decided on a race, the Saratoga course was changed by mutual consent to Ensenore on Owasco Lake. From this time the crew made rapid progress, under the skilful coaching of the veteran oars, Gardiner, Lewis, and Smith. The champion crews of '78 and '79 were extraordinary ones, but '81 was phenomenal. Its stroke, Shinkel, possessed rare qualities: a cool head; a disposition capable of receiving advice, and profiting by it; a wonderful strength of muscle, backed up by pure grit. He was clearly a leaper from the outset, and a worthy one. The remaining members of the crew, Cole, Jaynes, Allen, Cowles,

Waterbury, Foster, and Curtice, were worthy supporters of the stroke,—noticeably so, Allen and Cole.

The race of July 17 was one of the old time processions, as the boys, although ragged in style, from want of practice, took the lead at the start, increased it to a half-length at the half-mile, to clear water at the mile, and to three lengths at the finish line. Tears were reported in the Harvard captain's eyes. No wonder that he should weep at so melancholy a fate.

In the fall of '78 Harvard was challenged for an eight-oared race. After waiting patiently for a reply for over a month, the challenge was withdrawn; for Cornell did not propose to be put off, with uncertainty, until the eleventh hour, and then enter the race half prepared. After this, nothing eventful occurred until the spring regatta of the navy, when the university crew, Lewis, Shinkel, Allen, and Warner, was defeated by the Watkins four. As little practice had been taken, and as the boat and oars were abominable old things, the loss of the race was not disheartening, although a great surprise.

Attention was then turned towards the National Regatta, which offered handsome challenge cups for college races. Here it was hoped that Cornell could meet Harvard, Columbia, Wesleyan, and Princeton. The directors of the navy were so solemnly assured that other college clubs would be represented at this regatta, that the university four was sent to Saratoga, where it had the melancholy satisfaction of rowing over the course alone. The single scull race was secured in the same manner by Jack Lewis.

Just before this race, Columbia and Wesleyan had passed through Saratoga *en route* for the Lake George Regatta, in which Cornell was also earnestly invited to participate. Although the boys knew that they were rowing in a boat much too small for them, and with oars

several inches too short, the opportunity of entering a *bona fide* college race was not to be lost, even under these disadvantages. To make a bad matter worse, Warner was obliged to leave for home, Jaynes taking his place as bow. The race was lost; being the first university defeat in over four years.

Matters looked gloomy enough after this race. The confidence of the students in the ability of the crew was so completely broken that it was found impossible to raise even a respectable sum for its support. Under these trying circumstances the boys showed the same indomitable grit as did their predecessors when recovering from the defeat of '74. To begin with, a wise change was made in the arrangement of the crew. Shinkel resumed his old position as stroke, in place of Lewis, who moved back to No. 2, from which position he acted as bow. Allen also changed to No. 3, and Cowles, one of the best men from the Ensenore victorious crew, was given a seat at No. 1, in place of Warner, who had graduated. As newly seated, the boys worked diligently; but it was impossible to arouse anything like a hearty support among the students. After much coaxing, however, enough money was collected to procure the necessary equipments, and with hardly a word of encouragement, they started for the Lake George Regatta, to meet Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania. As in '75 all interest was centered on Yale, before the race, so now Columbia monopolized public attention and sympathy. Her crew was known to be better than ever before, and the idea of being defeated by Cornell was simply ridiculous. Boating, however, is not one of the two things of which we are sure, in this fickle world. So quickly and surely did Cornell take the lead, that all interest was lost in the race, after the first minute, save in Lewis's beautiful steering—John Waterman could not have done

better, and that is the climax of praise,—who held the shell on a wonderfully straight course to the finish. Thus Cornell's last race was won like the first, by downright hard work and pluck, against the most discouraging of circumstances.

During the period of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, Charlie Courtney's sun had not yet begun to shine for Cornell, although it had arisen as the world's greatest amateur sculler. In the spring of '72, his four gave Cornell her maiden race at the first Navy Regatta at Ithaca, and again in the spring of '75 his six competed with the 'varsity on the old course; but in '72 a professional, Bill Dole, had charge of Cornell's four, and in '75 the crews were under the charge of the captain, so that the relation in those days was simply one of friendly rivalry. But the friendships of those early days soon led to his selection as coach for the navy, with unlimited authority, and so wonderful has been the record of his crews that the name of Charlie Courtney has become a watchword and an inspiration to Cornellians of all days.

In the spring regatta of '79, the 'varsity was defeated by a crew from Watkins. Excellent excuses were abundant and no one took alarm. In July on Lake George we were defeated by Columbia and Wesleyan. The '79 'varsity crew consisted of J. W. Warner, bow; J. G. Allen, No. 2; J. N. D. Shinkel, No. 3; John Lewis, stroke; H. L. D. Jaynes, substitute.

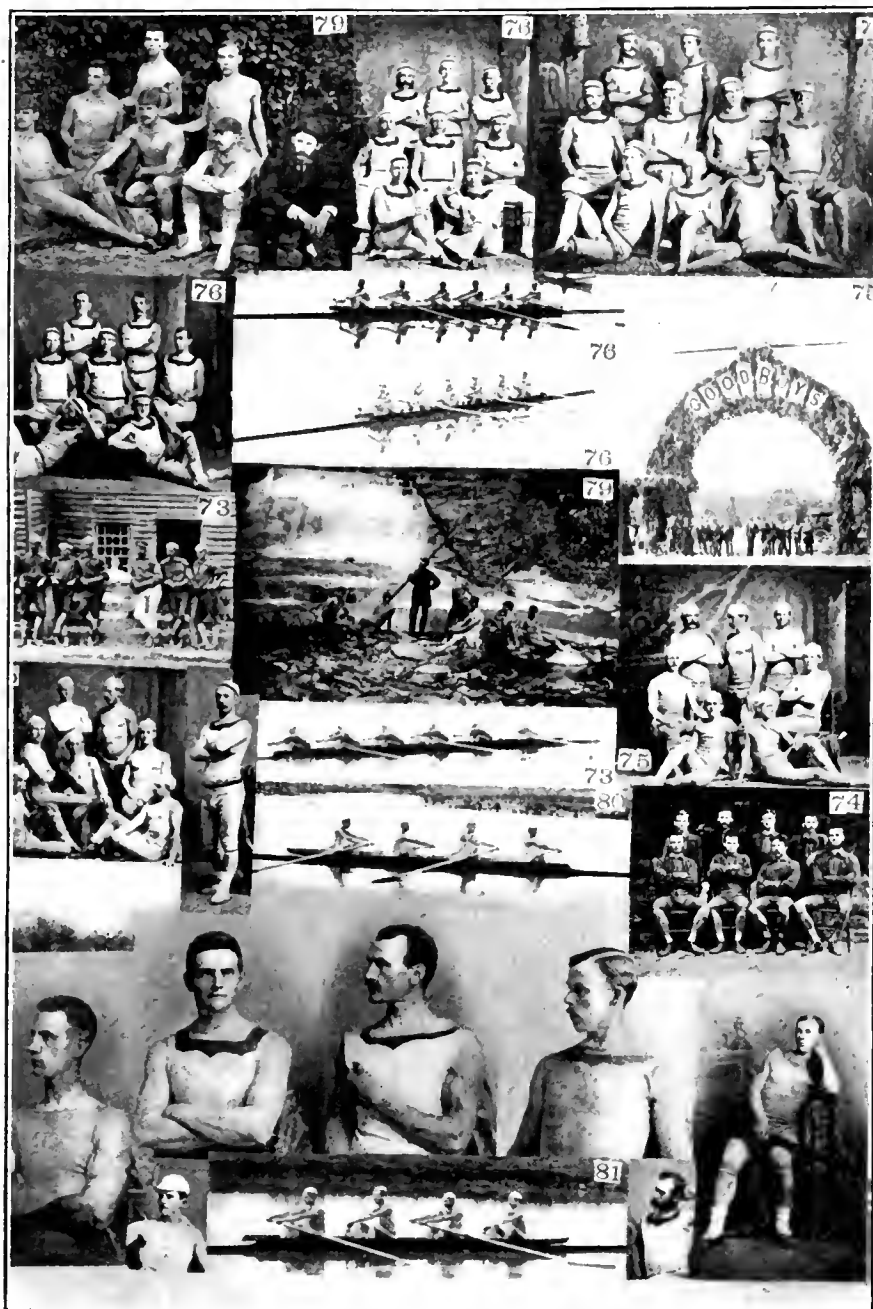
The opening of the season of 1880 was inauspicious for rowing. The majority believed Cornell's racing days were over, while only a comparative few exhibited even lukewarm interest. Messrs. Cowles, bow; Lewis, 2; Allen, 3; and Shinkel, stroke, went into training under the most unfavorable circumstances and taught themselves to row. On Lake George they defeated Pennsylvania and Columbia, the latter, the favorite, se-

curing a poor third. A Pennsylvania paper commenting on the race says: "It was a glorious victory for Cornell and a crushing defeat for Columbia."

The victors at Lake George, with J. E. Read as substitute, were sent to the Henley Royal Regatta in 1881. The crew was undoubtedly exceptionally fast. Three races were rowed in England and one at Vienna. In the contest for the Stewards' Cup at Henley, Cornell was unfortunate in drawing for position, and lost to the London and the Thames Rowing Clubs. Erratic steering lost the race with the Hertford College Rowing Club. Cornell did her best work for the Thames Challenge Cup, over the Putney course, though defeated by her opponents in the first race. The crew sought success on the Danube by a trip to Vienna. In this race the stroke Shinkel fainted when victory was assured. Of the alleged treachery on the part of one of the crew enough has already been written. It is difficult to believe that one of her sons could fall so low as to betray the confidence placed in him by his *alma mater*.

The fall of 1881 was the darkest period of the navy. Besides the shadow of the double defeat in Europe, the navy was hampered by a heavy debt. Unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a freshman race with Yale, Harvard, and Columbia. Toronto and Pennsylvania were tried with no better success. As a last resort Cornell entered a four in the Lake George Regatta six weeks before the race. The crew practiced in an eight, the four-oared shell not arriving until ten days before the regatta. July 4 Cornell met Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, and Princeton. Cornell took the lead to three-quarter mile point, where lack of practice began to show, and she lost ground, finishing fourth.

Though defeated, in the fall of 1882 navy affairs



A GROUP OF EARLY CREWS

looked brighter. The old government under the Tom Hughes and Sprague Club was abolished. The navy now embraced the whole student body, the government being placed in the hands of a board of directors consisting of four representatives from each class.

Never has it been our good fortune to defeat such rowing talent as in the year 1883. Princeton had, earlier in the season, defeated the then famous Harlems and Albanys, and George Hosmer, their trainer, pronounced it the fastest crew in America. Pennsylvania, coached by Ellis Ward, had defeated the Crescents on the Schuylkill for the Childs Cup, in record time for the course. Cornell's chances seemed small; the crew was self-taught, with the exception of ten days coaching by Courtney and the constant attention of C. S. Francis during the three days' stay at Lake George. In the fall the navy was clear of debt and rowing was on a firmer basis than any time since 1876.

In the spring of 1884 Cornell rowed two races; the first on the Schuylkill against Pennsylvania and Princeton for the Childs Cup, Cornell losing to Pennsylvania by three-quarters of a second. The second race, at Saratoga, resulted in another close finish, Pennsylvania winning by a foot.

In the spring of 1885 we again sent a crew to contest for the Childs Cup against Pennsylvania, which had held it for the previous three years. The crew won in eight minutes and fifty-one seconds, the best time ever made in these races. At Worcester, Cornell finished first, but was ruled out because of fouling Bowdoin. A screw not properly in place prevented the rudder from turning, thus creating a collision. Pennsylvania was also ruled out, and the other contestants, Brown and Bowdoin, were ordered to row over the course again to decide the race. The former won.

Cornell did not send out a 'varsity crew in 1886.

Her prestige on the water was, however, upheld by H. S. Howland, '86, who won the junior singles in the National Association Regatta, and by C. G. Psotta, '88, who finished first in the junior singles in the Passaic River Regatta.

In 1887 a professional trainer, John Teemer, coached the crew. In her first race on the Passaic River against the Trenton and Eureka crews, Cornell won an easy victory, even finding time during the race to stop and repair a broken seat. At Worcester we rowed against Brown, winning in the last two hundred yards by two and one-half feet. Both crews were thoroughly pumped. At Philadelphia the crew won the Childs Cup from Pennsylvania by default.

In the following season of 1888, Cornell rowed her last race in a four. The race for the Downing Cup at Philadelphia was rowed in heats. In the first heat Cornell, Pennsylvania, and the New Yorks contested. At the signal Pennsylvania and New York shot over the line, but McComb had slipped his seat and Cornell was five lengths behind when she got away. The crew settled down to a steady stroke, and at the half-mile had closed the gap, finishing three lengths to the good. In the final, with Pennsylvania and the New York Rowing Club, all got off together. At the half-mile the college crews were on even terms, with New York a length behind. Then New York attempted to foul Cornell, getting within a few feet of them when Courtney from the shore suggested "git out of that." The crew did "git out," and finished first.

Commodore Psotta, after seeing the crew through the season, won six races, including the national amateur championship, defeating this year such oarsmen as Donohue, Ryan, and Corbett.

Mr. Percy Hagerman of the class of 1890 thus gives his reminiscences of boating in the years of 1889 and

1890, when he was a member of the winning 'varsity crews:

“ In the autumn of 1888 it was determined that the following year Cornell University should be represented on the water by an eight-oared crew. For several years previously to that time the university had sent out only four-oared crews, and the historic crews of the 1876 period were six-oared, so that in deciding to row in eights in the future Cornell was attempting what in some respects was a new game to her.

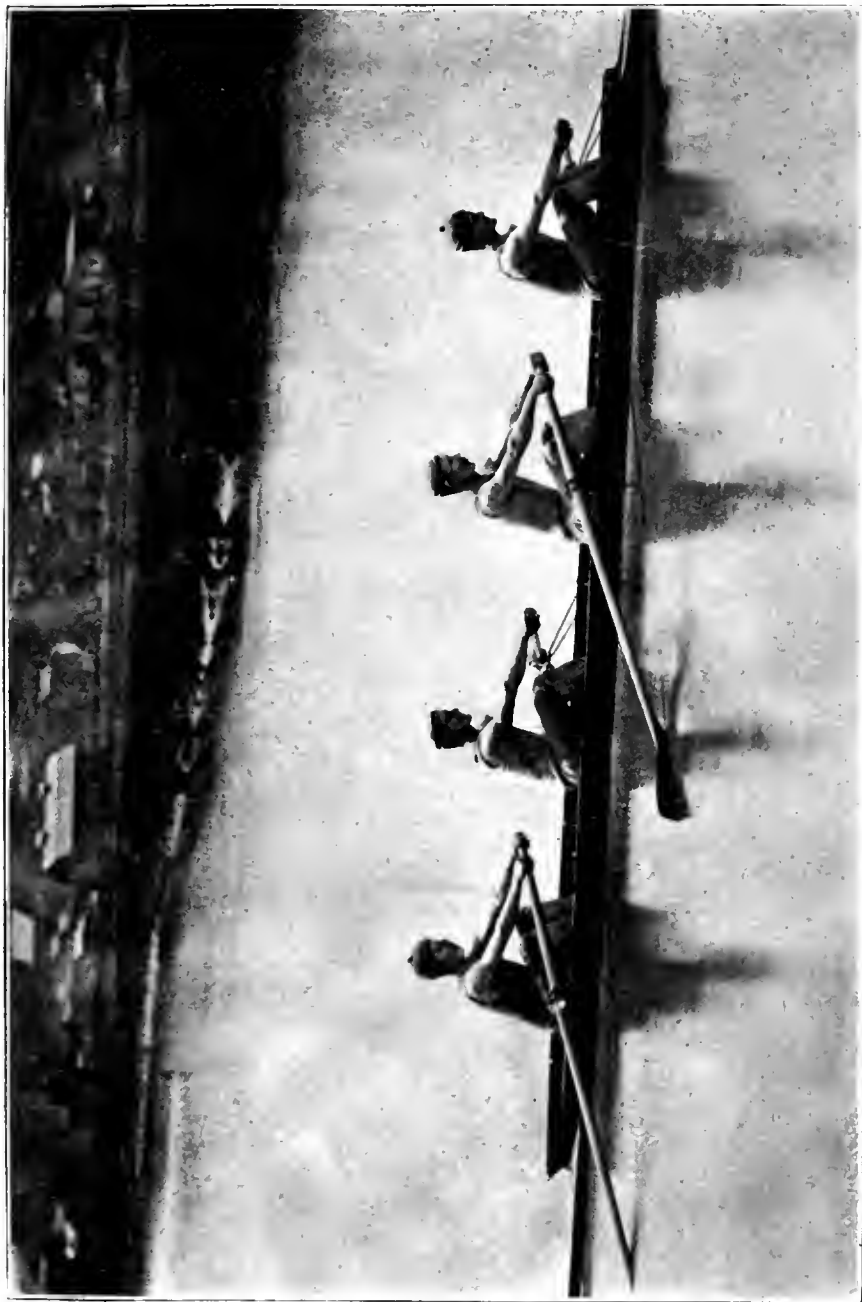
“ It must be said that the prospect of success was not flattering. Cornell's equipment consisted chiefly of the traditions of the past and plenty of confidence. There were not more than a dozen men in the university who had ever rowed in a boat race, or even sat in a shell. The old boathouse on the inlet was a dilapidated affair, containing a nondescript collection of worn-out boats, a few old six-oared shells and barges, some four-oared shells, and one precious old paper eight, which had been used by a freshman crew many years before, and which was the only boat owned by the navy in which eight men could sit. Money was conspicuous by its scarcity. Anyone accustomed to the lavish expenditures and splendid equipment of the salt water rowing colleges would, after looking over the situation at Cornell in the autumn of 1888, have regarded her aspirations as little short of madness.

“ Such an observer might have seen, in addition to what has been described above, somewhere about the boathouse or gymnasium, a large quiet man of about forty-five, named Charles E. Courtney. He would probably have remembered him as a great single-sculler, but would not have regarded him with the respect with which a similar observer to-day would look upon him, for at that time Courtney's unique genius as a coach had not yet been made known to the world.

Though in his experience of the last fifteen years he has undoubtedly learned much, he had even at that time a profound knowledge of rowing and everything connected with it. His methods were those suggested by common sense, backed up by correct ideas of rowing, great skill in building and rigging boats, and splendid judgment in the selection of crews from the available candidates. He established a system which has always been successfully followed, and which has been adhered to from that day to this without deviation. In the writer's opinion, Cornell has won twice as many races in the last fifteen years as she would have won without Courtney and the permanent system which he established.

“ Training began in the winter with the usual gymnasium exercises, except that there were no rowing machines then. There were not many candidates, and among them only three experienced men. These were Tobey and Thayer, regular men, and Ross, the substitute of the 1888 four. A. C. Balch, who rowed on the 1887 four, had been elected commodore of the navy. Negotiations were entered into with Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, and a three-mile race arranged for the following June at New London. The crew was also entered in a one and one-half mile race in the People's Regatta at Philadelphia on July 4, and agreed also to row a special one and one-half mile race with the University of Pennsylvania on July 5. Mr. Balch also sent the first of a long series of challenges to Harvard and Yale, which were promptly declined.

“ As soon as the weather permitted in the spring the old ‘ eight ’ was launched, and steady work on the inlet and lake began. Courtney did not do very much coaching in the then accepted meaning of the term. He did little talking and no nagging, but kept a careful eye on the condition of the candidates and the rigging



HENLEY CREW, 1881

Cowles

Lewis

Allen

Shinkel



of the boat. He had no launch to coach from, and most of his observations were made from the bank of the inlet. The crew was sent off quite alone on many long pulls down the lake. Occasionally a tug was hired, when Courtney accompanied the crew out on the lake for a time trial.

“ Comparing the system of coaching with that followed by Yale and Harvard, the Cornell crew probably rowed three times as many miles during the season as either of the other crews, and received one-tenth the number of suggestions as to the theory of rowing. The result was that the crew developed wonderful endurance and rowed together beautifully. Their rowing was characterized by a stroke of about forty to the minute, which most of the critics declared would lead to disaster, and by particularly good leg work, a feature which so many otherwise good crews have sacrificed in order to develop a pronounced but not very effective body swing.

“ About the 1st of June the final selection of the crew was definitely announced, as follows: No. 1, J. D. Ross; No. 2, H. A. Benedict; No. 3, A. J. Colnon; No. 4, W. B. Tobey; No. 5, A. W. Marston; No. 6, Percy Hagerman; No. 7, G. H. Thayer; Stroke, W. S. Dole; and Coxswain, L. W. Emerick. The crew was a light one, averaging on the day of the race under one hundred and sixty pounds. About ten days before the race the crew went to New London, and there found a new Waters shell, which furnished them the first opportunity they had really ever had to show what they could do in the way of speed, as the old shell in which all their training had been done was in poor condition and very weak. That the crew was fast was conceded by all the critics, though no one was inclined to admit the possibility of any crew rowing forty or forty-two strokes to the minute for three miles. Columbia had

a highly finished and well-trained crew, largely of veterans. A few days before the triangular race Pennsylvania rowed a four-mile race with Yale, in which they showed that they had plenty of grit, as they always have, but no style and little speed. The race was conceded to be between Columbia and Cornell, with the odds in favor of the former.

"The story of the race is soon told. Cornell set a terrific pace, and was never headed by either of her opponents. Pennsylvania dropped out at once, but Columbia hung on like grim death and was only a fraction of a length behind at two miles. The last mile, however, was a walk-away for Cornell, and she won by four or five lengths in perfectly fresh condition. Columbia's crew was so badly used up that it was apparent either that they had been badly trained or that they rowed a pernicious stroke. Game to the end, they had rowed themselves to a dead standstill. Probably they could not have rowed another ten strokes. Cornell, on the other hand, turned around and rowed back to her boathouse three miles away.

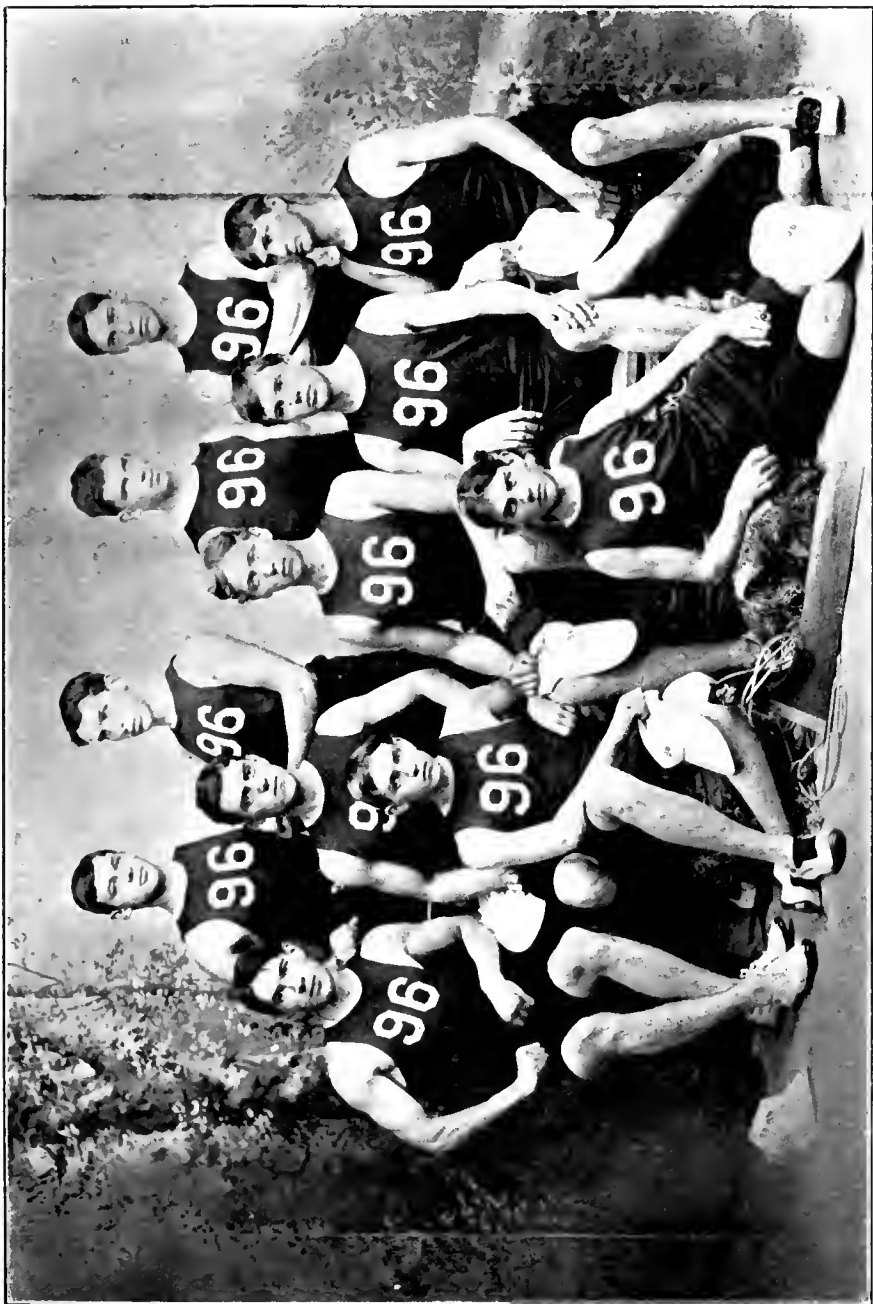
"Immediately after this race the crew proceeded to Philadelphia, where they remained until July 5. On July 4 they rowed a one and one-half mile race for the Sharpless Cup against crews of two of the local boat clubs. This race was a walk-away for the college oarsmen. On the following day a race between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania was to be rowed on the regular one and one-half mile course on the Schuylkill. Having been beaten at New London, Pennsylvania was determined to make every effort to win this race. During the night a heavy rain had fallen, and the river was high, especially at the starting-point, where the channel is narrow. Cornell had the center position, and a few yards after the start she struck several large swells caused by the rapid current in the river. She

very nearly went to pieces, and shipped a large quantity of water. When she finally got into smooth water Pennsylvania had a lead of more than two lengths. It was a stern chase all the way for Cornell, and she only succeeded in overtaking her opponent at almost the last second, for the race was awarded to her by a quarter of a length. However, she had broken the world's record for one and one-half miles, placing the figure at 6 minutes and 40 seconds, which still remains the record for the distance. This remarkable time was partly due to the very fast conditions prevailing, but the desperate strait in which Cornell found herself at the very start of the race induced superhuman efforts, and no doubt the crew rowed faster in that race than it had ever rowed before. It was a fitting climax to a very successful season.

“ The success of the 1889 crew created great enthusiasm in the university, and the following autumn a most absorbing interest in rowing was manifest. Cornell had regained her old-time prestige on the water, and the determination was everywhere apparent that she should again occupy the front rank. A freshman crew in addition to the 'varsity crew was decided on. Mr. C. J. Shearn, of '90, was made commodore, and immediately began negotiations for races with other universities. What Cornell particularly wanted was an opportunity to try conclusions with Harvard and Yale, but this was again denied her this year, as it was for many years afterward. The triangular race with Columbia and Pennsylvania at New London was scheduled, but Columbia eventually determined not to send out a crew. Subsequently a race on Cayuga Lake with the Bowdoin University eight was arranged, and finally, considerably later in the season and on account of a misunderstanding between the Yale and Harvard managements because of which their freshman race

was declared off, the Cornell freshman crew was admitted to a race with the Yale freshmen and the Columbia freshmen. This contest was quite properly regarded as the chief event of the season as far as Cornell was concerned, and unusual efforts were made to turn out a fast freshman crew. At the same time no pains were spared by either the coach or the men in the boat to make the 'varsity crew as fast as possible. The 'varsity crew was finally made up as follows: No. 1, Osgood; No. 2, H. A. Benedict; No. 3, Wolfe; No. 4, Hill; No. 5, A. W. Marston; No. 6, Percy Hagerman; No. 7, Daniel Upton; Stroke, W. S. Dole; Coxswain, L. W. Emerick. During commencement week the race with Bowdoin was rowed from near the Light House to Crow Bar Point on Cayuga Lake. Cornell had no trouble in winning by three or four lengths. Probably the crew of 1890 was a little faster than that of the previous year. The freshman crew was a little inferior to the 'varsity for two miles, though most of the men were very light.

“About the middle of June the two crews went to New London. The first race to be rowed there was the freshman race between Yale, Columbia, and Cornell. The Yale freshmen were much heavier than Cornell's, and their crews were undoubtedly above the average. As it was the only opportunity there had been for many years to compare the results of Cornell and Yale methods, the race excited great interest. The Cornell crew had been trained to consider the distance as a sprint, and they started off at such a tremendous pace that the Yale youngsters seemed to be taken by surprise, and a length or two of open water could be seen between Cornell's stern and Yale's bow before half the distance had been covered. Some of this distance was regained by Yale in the last mile, but Cornell's initial lead was too great to be overcome, and the race was



FRESHMAN CREW, 1896

Matthews	Howard	Roe	Slade	Guilford	Bingham
		Wheeland	Shaw	Dyer	
		Hamilton		Hall	

won easily with still considerable open water between the boats. Columbia was last. It was a distinct victory for Courtney over Cook.

“ The crews of '89 and '90 were typical of the crews of the period from 1889 to 1896. All of these crews won, all rowed a rapid stroke, and all were comparatively light. Much has been said about the change of style shown by Cornell crews since the unfortunate pilgrimage to Henley—the change from a very fast stroke to a slow one, and the claim has been made that the new Courtney stroke is essentially different from the old. It would be strange if a coach of Mr. Courtney's skill did not now and then discover a useful modification to make in his system. But the change mentioned is probably not as radical as it appears to casual observers and to many of the rowing critics. The fundamental principles of the Cornell stroke have always been the same, the first one being that the crew should row comfortably and not be forced into unnatural motions by improper rigging and an exhausting style. No two sets of eight men can be made to develop exactly the same style. Much depends on the physical characteristics of each particular crew. But the same fundamental principles may account for the speed of different crews rowing fast and slow strokes, and the same faults may cause lack of speed and endurance in other crews, some of which strike the water thirty times and others forty times a minute. It used to be said that Cornell crews rowed the ‘ get there ’ stroke. The same term might equally well be applied to the stroke of more recent crews, whose style could not fail to satisfy the most fastidious advocate of a long, slow, smooth swing. The crews have ‘ got there ’ with astonishing frequency.

“ For all of this Cornell may thank Courtney. She may feel sure that every crew has rowed up to the limit of its ability, and that the enthusiasm and sacrifices

of her oarsmen have not been wasted or misapplied. So long as Cornell adheres to her present system she has no reason to expect many defeats on the water."

July 4 (1889), at Philadelphia, Cornell won the Sharpless Cup, and the following day defeated Pennsylvania for the Childs Cup in record time. This year C. G. Psotta contested for the Diamond Challenge Sculls at Henley. He was out of condition, but won the trial heat, though defeated in the finals by Gut Nickalls, the English champion.

At New London, two days after the freshman race of 1890, Cornell and Pennsylvania met. Entering on the second mile two lengths in the lead, stroke Dole's oar struck a wave, and flew from his grasp, striking him on the chest and knocking him backward on Upton, who rowed one stroke directly over him and at the next pushed him back in place. Dole seized the oar and rowed on as usual, the men in the bow being ignorant of the occurrence.

In 1891 both the 'varsity and freshman crews were up to the usual standard. At New London the latter defeated Columbia by two lengths.

Four days later the 'varsity established a world's record of 14 minutes and 27½ seconds for three miles in eights, defeating Pennsylvania and Columbia.

In 1892 both the 'varsity and freshman races were rowed on Cayuga Lake. The Columbia freshmen showed great pluck, but were defeated by three lengths. The Pennsylvania crew trained at Glenwood. We won an easy victory.

The following year the freshmen won from Columbia by eleven lengths. A head wind alone prevented the making of a new two-mile record. The 'varsity met Pennsylvania in a four-mile race—the first ever rowed by a Cornell crew—on Lake Minnetonka, Minn. The

start was made after eight o'clock and finished in darkness amid a large fleet of boats.

The 'varsity race of 1894 was the hardest ever fought between Cornell and Pennsylvania. It was rowed at Torresdale-on-the-Delaware. Cornell won by five lengths. The freshman crew won an easy victory from the Dauntless Rowing Club crew on Cayuga Lake.

In 1895 Cornell suffered her first defeat in eleven years. The race was rowed at Poughkeepsie on rough water, Pennsylvania sinking at the three-mile point. Columbia finished five lengths ahead of Cornell. The latter sank before reaching their boathouse. The freshmen met Pennsylvania on Cayuga Lake. The crews got off well together. Before many strokes No. 2 in the Pennsylvania boat caught a crab and continued to do so at short intervals throughout the two miles. Cornell won by eight lengths.

In 1895 the enthusiasm of the alumni made it possible for the crew to compete with English university crews, both graduate and undergraduate, at Henley. The Henley course is about thirty-five miles, or less than an hour's ride from London. Among the cups which are competed for are the Grand Challenge Cup for eight oars, established in 1839. The contest for this cup is perhaps the greatest single event in the week. There are, in addition, the Ladies' Challenge Cup for eight oars, established in 1845; the Thames Cup for eight oars (1868); the Steward's Challenge Cup for four oars (1842); the Visitors' Challenge Cup for four oars (1847); the Wyford Challenge Cup for eight oars (1855); the Silver Goblets for pair oars (1845), and the Diamond Challenge Sculls (1844).

The Henley course is one mile and five hundred and fifty yards in length, and is almost straight, with the exception of a slight bend at the start. The course is marked with poles bearing white flags, and at every

quarter-mile there is a bell, which rings as the crews pass, thus noting the intervals between them. As the course is only one hundred and thirty feet in width the races are rowed in heats, only two crews being entered in each heat. The course was formerly a mile and a quarter in length and was rowed against a slight current, and there was a sharp turn at the finish. The stream is so narrow that when several crews compete, much difficulty is found in steering if the race is at all close, and fouls are not infrequent in occurrence.

In 1881, when Cornell sent a four-oared crew to England, their chances were ruined in one heat by collision with another shell, and in another heat by running so near the shore as to strike upon shallows. Much depends upon the position which the crews draw, that upon the Berks or south side being better. When the wind blows from the north or Bucks shore, the boat holding the north position has at least a length's advantage. In a single year crews holding the inside or Berks course won in nine events; those holding the central position, twice; and those upon the Bucks side did not win at all.

The Henley races are the pride and the attraction of the year to English oarsmen; often more than one hundred thousand people are present to watch the contests. There are excursions from London, and boats of all kinds line the banks of the Thames for several miles. The English oarsmen are especially well trained. Many crews have rowed for years in these regattas, and are hardened and experienced oarsmen. Certain crews, such as the *Leander* and *Thames*, are composed of the picked oarsmen who have rowed successfully in previous college races. No racing event had for many years attracted so much interest as the race in 1895.

The Cornell crew sailed from New York on May 29 in the steamship *Paris*, and reached Southampton on



HENLEY CREW, 1895

Freeborn, Spillman, Bentley, Dyer, Hamilton, Hager, Fennell, Shape, Roe, Hall, Louis,
Courtney, Colson, Francis, Matthews

July 5. As the *Paris* with the Cornell crew sailed past the squadron of Admiral Kirkland, which was anchored in the harbor, a hearty American cheer welcomed them from the decks of our warships. Training at Henley began on the evening of the following day. Cornell drew Leander for the first heat. The Leander crew, being composed of victors in successive years from Oxford and Cambridge, is usually the fastest on the river. The Cornell stroke was criticised as short and choppy in comparison with the length and sweeping stroke of the Leanders. Cornell participated in the third heat of the series of trial heats for the Grand Challenge Cup. The two crews had taken their position, Cornell having drawn the Bucks side of the river. This happened to be the more favorable side, as the wind was blowing off shore. Upon the inquiry from the umpire, "Are you ready?" Colson, Cornell's coxswain, answered, "Yes," and the umpire heard a similar response from the Leanders. Cornell started with a strong, rapid stroke; only a few of the oars of the Leander crew were in the water, and after several ragged strokes their shell came to a standstill. The Cornell crew halted for a moment, but the umpire motioned to them to proceed, and they pulled leisurely over the course. The coxswain of the Leander crew, as well as the stroke, claimed that they had said, "No," in answer to the referee's question as to whether they were ready. The Leander crew did not row over the course. Cornell rowed the race in eight minutes and eleven seconds, or in time one minute in excess of that in which the crew had previously rowed repeatedly over the course. It seems that just at the time of the start a gust of wind from the Bucks side struck the Leander boat, causing it to tip far to one side, making the oars upon one side dip deeply in the water, and a fair start upon a level keel impossible. The heat was protested

by the Leanders, but the Stewards, to whom the appeal was made, declined to entertain it, holding that the decision of the umpire and starter was final.

Upon the second day Cornell rowed against Trinity Hall, a Cambridge eight. Trinity Hall had a better position upon the Bucks side. Cornell started off pulling at the rate of twenty-four strokes for the first half-minute and forty-six for the minute. Trinity Hall, on the contrary, rowed a uniform stroke of forty-two strokes to the minute. Cornell led a half-length at the half-mile mark, Fawley Court, rowing somewhat faster than the Cambridge men. It seemed as if Cornell would win if the men could maintain the same uniform rate of speed. At the three-quarters of a mile mark Trinity Hall began to gain slowly but steadily upon the Cornell boat; still the latter rowed firmly and persistently. Suddenly there was a collapse in the boat, Fennell at No. 5 missed the water with the blade of his oar and was struck by the handle, and Hager at No. 3 was also injured. Trinity Hall had an exceptionally good crew and won in 7 1-5.

The London press spoke favorably of the crew, but criticised the short stroke of the Cornell men, failing possibly to recognize the length of the stroke made possible by the sliding seats and by the erect backs of the crew. Charges of unsportsmanlike conduct were made by the crowd along the banks, and in the London papers. It must be said that the Cornell crew rowed in obedience to the command of the umpire. The defeat on the second day was due to an accident, in part, but more perhaps to the enervating effects of the English climate. It was noted that in practice during the days preceding the race, the time of the crew fell off by fifteen seconds or more. Cold and rainy weather followed days of dull, enervating heat, and illness on the part of the crew interrupted practice.

Mr. Sears, formerly coach of the Leander crew, in a letter before the departure from America, had stated that English boat crews never trained at Henley more than two weeks at a time. "Henley is so surrounded by high hills that the men would find it too relaxing a place to train in regularly, at least none of the English crews trained there regularly for that reason." He advised choosing quarters ten or twelve miles distant, believing that in this way the men would keep in much better condition than if they lived at Henley all of the time. The regret at the outcome of the race was naturally great.

The musical club, consisting of thirty-five members, sailed for England on the *Paris*, accompanying the crew. They sang on July 5 in St. James's Hall, and the concert was pronounced an artistic and financial success, the audience being especially pleased with the instrumental club. The newspaper comments were very favorable. They sang also at Henley on the following day, and also at the dinner for the American Society on July 4.

On June 24 a second Cornell crew, called the "American 'Varsity," rowed at Poughkeepsie, which, however, was defeated by Columbia, Cornell receiving the second place and the University of Pennsylvania the third. The river was very rough, the boat of the University of Pennsylvania was swamped a mile from the finish, and the Cornell boat was partly filled with water and broken in two before completing the race.

The freshman crew met Pennsylvania on Cayuga Lake. Before many strokes No. 2 in the visitors' boat caught a crab and continued to do so throughout the race. Cornell won by eight lengths.

In 1896, owing to an interruption of athletic relations between Harvard and Yale, an agreement to row for two years in various athletic events was made with

Harvard. A four-cornered race was arranged between Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. At the same time, it was hoped that an arrangement might be made to send a crew to Henley to vindicate Cornell's oarsmanship. A new English shell of red cedar was made by P. Rough of Oxford. The dimensions of the new shell were 62 feet, 4 inches in length; 22½ inches beam; 6½ inches deep at bow, and 5½ at stern. The shell was the narrowest of the ten or twelve shells owned by the navy. The seats were arranged after the English fashion, away from the center and on the side on which the man rows, the four port men being on a line on the one side, and the four starboard men in the line on the other. The training of the crew was similar to that in preceding years. Cornell's diet was plain, but varied with iced tea as a beverage; more license was given to the crews of other universities. The crews rowed in practice twice a day, Cornell and Pennsylvania from one to three miles regularly before the race, while Columbia and Harvard were wont to take short spins of from a quarter to half a mile. Cornell certainly worked harder than the other crews at Poughkeepsie. There was apparently, also, a change in the stroke of Harvard and Pennsylvania. These boats had used the English stroke, but this year they abandoned the peculiarly English features and rowed a strictly American stroke. The English stroke is a short slide, with long body swing, with bent backs and slow recovery with both hands and feet. The American stroke, on the contrary, is made with short body swing, with backs kept erect, slow recovery with seat, but quick with body and hands.

Casper Whitney pronounced the race an interesting contest of strokes. He conceded the 'varsity race to Harvard. If Columbia improved, as it had the power to do, he believed it would win. He regarded

the Harvard crew as the fastest and smoothest-rowing crew on the river. He expected Cornell to do good work for two miles, but believed that it would not retain its excellent form and speed to the finish. In reviewing the freshman race he said: "Cornell's remodeled stroke created a decided sensation among oarsmen. Viewed from the observation train, Cornell looked quite like a Yale crew. Their victory was well merited." Other critics maintained that there had been a complete change in the Cornell stroke, one affirming that the change had been made in the previous year. Any critic familiar with rowing for a series of years will recognize that the Courtney stroke has been substantially the same from the first. Photographs taken of him in his shell, as also of the earlier crews, show a stroke substantially the same. All crews row a slower stroke than formerly. Cornell's great crew of '91, which had held the three-mile record, pulled a stroke of thirty-four.

The freshman race was rowed in very rough water. Cornell's judge even protested against starting. His objections were overruled and the race was rowed, Cornell gaining the advantage upon the start. Harvard and Pennsylvania overtook Columbia, but neither was able to pull up even with Cornell. In the university race Columbia caught the water first; Harvard maintained for a mile a lead of more than a half-length. At the second milepoint the two boats were on even terms. Cornell's steadiness caused the boat to forge ahead until at the three-mile limit there was blue water between the two boats. Cornell won in nineteen minutes and twenty-nine seconds, lowering the American record forty-one seconds.

In 1897 Yale consented to join Harvard in a race at Poughkeepsie and meet Cornell. A new element in American boating had been introduced by the presence

of Mr. Rudolph C. Lehmann. Mr. Lehmann was a famous English university oarsman, and had coached the Leander crew. He volunteered generously to take charge of the Harvard crew and to teach the English system of rowing. The contest which resulted was a contest of the relative merits of the Courtney and the English and Yale stroke. While the Harvard men were much lighter and, possibly, younger than most English crews, they were regarded by Mr. Lehmann as a fair average of a good university crew, whether from Oxford or Cambridge. Robert C. Cook, who coached the Yale crew, said, "In the old days of New London, or rather under former conditions, I should think Yale was a sure winner, but this year Harvard has the fastest crew she ever had. I think Harvard and Yale are finely matched for to-morrow's race—at least for three miles; after that the crew that holds its form and has the endurance should win. Mr. Lehmann and I agree that both Harvard and Yale will defeat Cornell, and from what he said to me to-night I believe he thinks his crew has a slightly better chance of winning than my crew. . . . I consider the Yale crew as fast as any we ever produced." After the race Mr. Cook said: "With the exception of our experience at Henley, this is the first real race which Yale has rowed in ten years. She has been considered the fastest before because she won easily, but this was a contest in which she may be proud to have come in second. I never saw a finer contest on this side of the water than the race this afternoon." Casper Whitney, with his careful and impartial judgment, said: "My impression is that it will be an exceedingly close race; that Cornell's swing back, smoother recovery, and the uninterrupted travel of the boat between strokes will more than match the greater strength in the other boats and that she will win." After the race Mr. Whitney said that "Cornell's vic-

tory was not due to strength, for she averaged eleven pounds lighter than Yale and seven pounds lighter than Harvard. It is not because of better condition, for Yale was in as good. It was simply because Cornell had a better stroke—a stroke which combined to the nicest degree the maximum of power and taste with the minimum of effort. I should be confident of Cornell's present crew defeating this year's Oxford eight or any average English university eight." Courtney's last words to Cornell before the race were: "Boys, do you know what this means? It means that you are Cornell or you are nothing." A metropolitan paper said: "Defeat for Cornell meant an end to the fight for recognition, a ban upon her standing as a university; victory meant equality, freedom, assured position, glory for the victors and prosperity for their college." Other papers stated that Cornell's victory must be acknowledged as the most signal one of rowing annals, and advised that a dual race be arranged between Yale and Cornell or Harvard and Cornell for a series of years. Of the race itself it was said: "Cornell pulled out in her colorless, mechanical, uninteresting way, and nobody paid much attention to her. Yale started behind Harvard, but they were as nearly level as possible. After rowing a dozen strokes Cornell was half a length in the rear and would, of course, soon disappear entirely; then for a moment all were even. At the mile it looked as if Cornell were ahead a little; at the mile and a half Yale was half a length before Harvard; at the two miles Yale had dropped back once more, and Harvard was nearer her than before, though still last. These advantages meant desperate spurts, but Cornell did not spurt; she did not have to; she just rowed on with perfect ease and lightness, and at two and a half miles was two lengths to the good. Three miles had been rowed by the oarsmen, and here both

Yale and Harvard made a final and gallant effort to retrieve themselves. Cornell crossed the line two and one-half lengths ahead of Yale, who held Harvard by one and one-half lengths. Harvard's stroke here dropped senseless in the bottom of the boat; all the men hung limp over their oars; the bow also collapsed. Meanwhile Yale was still blown but not knocked off."

In 1898 the arrangement of the previous year continued, the races being transferred to New London. Mr. Lehmann had returned to Harvard to coach its crew for a second year. The eight-oared 'varsity race between Harvard, Yale, and Cornell was rowed on June 23, having been postponed one day on account of the weather. It was a splendid race. Yale led slightly at the beginning. For the first quarter of a mile Cornell took the lead, a precedence which was not seriously contested. The Cornell crew rowed in almost perfect form, with scarcely a flash from the red and white tipped oars. They spurted rarely, but, whenever they did so, with admirable judgment and with great reserve power. The Yale eight rowed in fine form, but in spite of all heroic efforts at bursts of speed was unable to displace the Cornell men. The Harvard men pulled a long, clean English stroke, but without adequate power to advance the boat. At the close of the race Cornell rowed in sustained vigor two additional miles up the river to its quarters. Colson, the Cornell coxswain, steered in the most skilful manner. Next to the Cornell stroke the greatest credit was bestowed upon the Yale boat, which had been again trained by Cook. After the first mile and a half Cornell continued to gain, having a distinct lead. Its stroke was lowered to thirty a minute; Yale pulled swiftly and fiercely, but was unable to force its shell through the water. Harvard showed a continual falling off, and her shell fell steadily to the rear. As the Yale men sought to in-



Varsity Crew, 1898

Wakeman	Beardslee	Sweetland	Bailey	Raymond	Dalzell
	Savage	Morse	Bentley		
	Briggs		Colson		

crease their stroke, Cornell responded, rowing superbly and during the last half-mile "like demons," winning by fourteen seconds over Yale, while Yale finished twenty-seven seconds over Harvard. The freshman race was a splendid contest for victory and the result was in doubt until nearly the close, when Yale crossed the line in eleven minutes and twenty-two and two-fifths seconds. At the finish Harvard's bow was abreast of Yale's No. 2, while the bow of the Cornell shell was opposite No. 7 of the Harvard boat, and thus the crews crossed the line.

Cornell's relations to Pennsylvania and Columbia caused it to be felt that a race should also be maintained with these crews. Pennsylvania, Cornell, Wisconsin, and Columbia met at Saratoga. Cornell University, which had but a little more than a week before defeated Yale and Harvard, was defeated in this race. The severe contest at New London, followed by travel to Saratoga in the intense heat of summer, had proved too great a demand upon one crew.

The freshman race was rowed at Saratoga on Saturday, July 2, having been postponed on account of the wind and rough water from the preceding day. The crews of Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin contested for the victory. The contest was exceedingly close. Cornell held the west course, with Columbia and Pennsylvania in the center, and Wisconsin on the east. Wisconsin took the lead at the start, and rowed an extremely good race throughout the course, rowing a thirty-four stroke, while Columbia followed with the same stroke, Pennsylvania with a thirty-eight stroke, and Cornell bringing up the rear with a thirty-four stroke. At the mile-post hardly a length separated the four crews. Pennsylvania and Cornell had improved their position, and all the crews were neck and neck. After passing the mile Cornell gained

on Wisconsin, but before the second mile-post was reached the Pennsylvania boat went ahead with a rush and entered the third mile with a slight lead over Wisconsin, Cornell being third, while Columbia was gradually following behind. From the beginning of the last mile the Pennsylvania boat increased its speed constantly, Cornell and Wisconsin struggling manfully for precedence, Wisconsin being slightly in the lead as they entered upon the last quarter of a mile. Pennsylvania crossed the line three lengths ahead of Cornell, whose shell shot across for second place about two-thirds of a length in advance of Wisconsin. Columbia brought up the rear, being about four lengths behind.

The university race also went to Pennsylvania, the time of whose crew was 15.51 1-2; Cornell, 16.01; Wisconsin, 16.06; Columbia, 16.21.

In 1899 Yale and Harvard resumed their dual contest at New London, while Cornell continued its races on the Hudson with its Middle States and western rivals. Three races were rowed at Poughkeepsie. The crew occupied quarters at Red Top, the former quarters of the Harvard crew. The four-oared race with Pennsylvania took place on the afternoon of June 26. The race was a fine one, but the Pennsylvania crew led slightly after the first quarter of a mile. Pennsylvania held the outside or eastern course, and had whatever advantage there was from the tide. The time of the successful crew, eleven minutes and twelve seconds, was slow. Three crews started in the freshman race, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. Columbia was the first to catch the water upon the start, but was quickly overtaken by Cornell, which maintained its lead to the finish, crossing the line a length and a half in front of the Columbia shell. The Pennsylvania crew followed, rowing a desperate and determined stroke, but finishing three boat lengths in the rear. Every effort of

Columbia by successive spurts to overcome the lead of Cornell was met by a similar spurt and a gain for the Cornell boat.

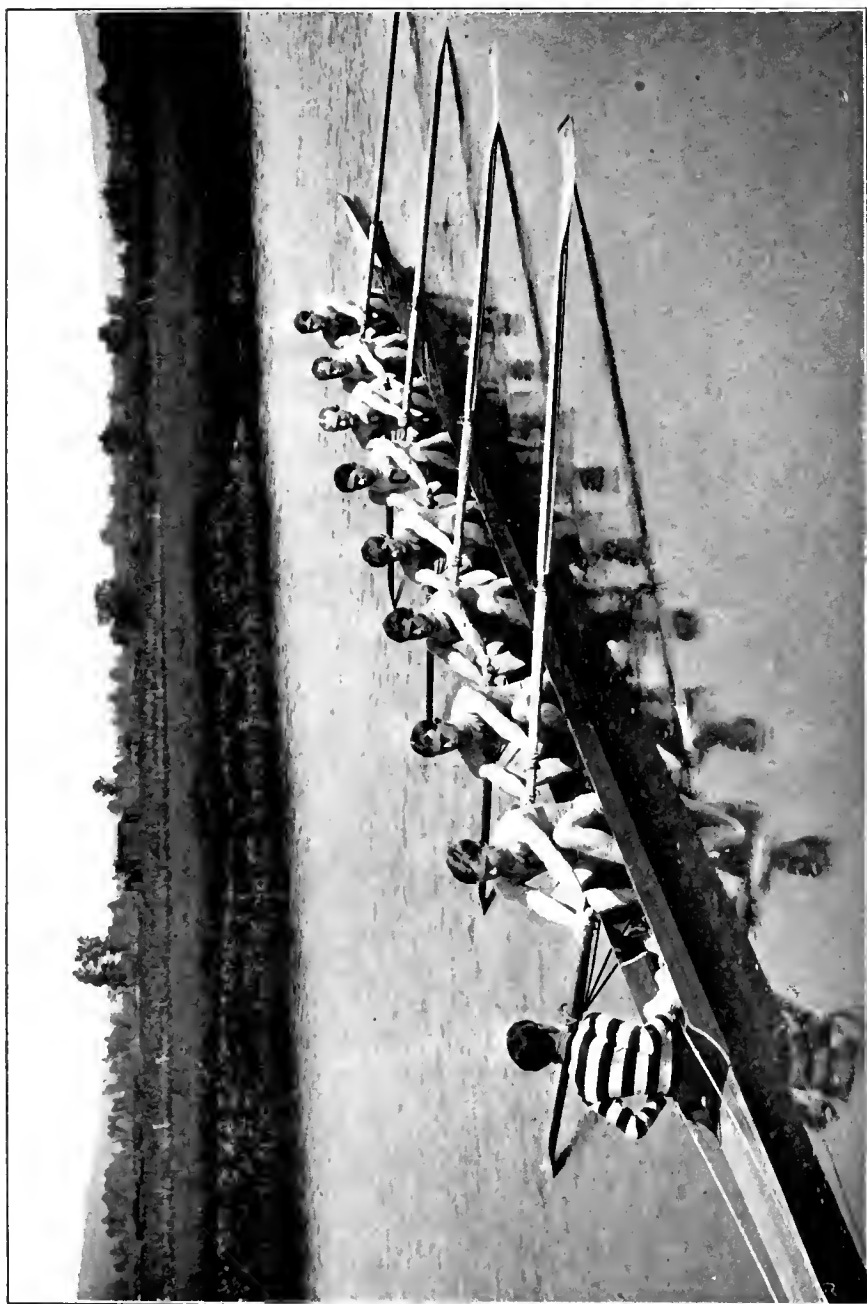
The university race occurred on the following day, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin participating. The Columbia crew used the stroke taught by Dr. Walter B. Peet. This stroke required the crew to reach out to the full extent toward the stern, and, when the blade struck the water, the shoulders were brought back toward the perpendicular. The slide was held toward the stern until the body was nearly perpendicular, when the legs were driven down hard, while the body slid swiftly toward the stern. The speed of the slide was diminished so that the rower might recover position for the next stroke. The blade struck the water almost at right angles.

The Wisconsin stroke was in part the English stroke, as modified by O'Dea, the famous western coach. The catch was apparently light, so as not to jar the boat. The boat pull was at first gentle, but, when the slide began the arms acted swiftly, with almost a jerk, giving the boat a jump forward. The reach of the crew was abnormally long, the recovery was good, but the boat seemed to check between the strokes. The blade of the oar left the water quickly at the end of the stroke, and was feathered as far back as possible.

The Pennsylvania stroke was that taught by Ward. The stroke depended very largely upon the leg-drive, even more than on the catch. The drive of the leg on the finish of the stroke being strong, gave a remarkable impetus to the boat, causing a surprisingly slight amount of checking between the strokes. The grip of the water with the oar was apparently slower than that of the other crews, Cornell catching water swiftly and immediately exerting all its power. The Cornell

crew held the outer course, in which there was supposed to be a slight advantage; Columbia, next; the brawny Pennsylvania crew, next; and the Wisconsin crew upon the extreme left of course. Wisconsin began with a thirty-two stroke to the minute, rose quickly to thirty-six, and their shell cut quickly the water, attaining a lead with amazing swiftness. Pennsylvania led Cornell slightly at the beginning. Swift spurts on the part of the various crews did not change the relative order. At the end of the mile and a half Wisconsin was slightly in the lead. Here it had to turn to the right to pass a floating box in the stream, thus losing distance and the lead. From this point the Pennsylvanians pushed to the front. The splendid rowing of the Wisconsin crew was sacrificed by bad steering, thus giving the race to Pennsylvania. Cornell finished three lengths and a half behind Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin a half-length behind the victorious crew.

The regatta of 1900 occurred on Saturday, June 30, and was in the main a repetition of the contests of the previous year. Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Cornell, Columbia, and Georgetown participated in the university race. The uncertain factor in advance in this race was the advent of the Wisconsin oarsmen. The five crews took the water at almost the same moment, Cornell having possibly a slight advantage, and rowing a stroke of thirty-six, which was lowered after the first half-mile to thirty-four. Cornell rowed in beautiful form, but the Pennsylvania crew pulled with immense power, as did also Wisconsin. Cornell led at the end of the first mile, followed by Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Wisconsin. Here the Wisconsin crew gained a second place over Pennsylvania, which, however, was soon lost, the superior strength of the Pennsylvania men giving them a marked advantage. Cornell fought fiercely with the western crew, which at



Varsity Crew 1901 (World's record)

Smith, Robbins, Petty, Vanderhoef, Lueder, VanAlstyne, Kuschke, Merrill, Hazelwood



the mile and three-quarter mark gained the lead, with Pennsylvania at a half-length behind. Pennsylvania raised its stroke to thirty-eight, and at the second mile mark was once more in advance, leading Wisconsin by a short half boat length. During the last mile Pennsylvania gained the lead of one length over Wisconsin, and Cornell fell astern a length. At the two and a half mile mark No. 7 in Cornell's boat caught a crab, owing to the heavy swell caused by a passing steamboat, but recovered, and at the two and three-quarter mile mark had pulled up abreast of Wisconsin. Petty at No. 3 jumped his stroke, Vanderhoef at No. 2 missed his, and Captain Dalzell was in difficulty. The stroke of all the crews was noticeably fast, Pennsylvania and Georgetown rowing thirty-eight while Wisconsin, Columbia, and Cornell rowed thirty-six. Wisconsin dropped to a stroke of thirty-two at one time, in order to gain strength for a magnificent spurt, which gave it temporarily the lead. The positions of the various crews in the river were: Cornell upon the west, then Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Wisconsin, and Columbia. The lighter crew was Columbia, with an average weight of 160 1-16 pounds; Cornell next with a weight of 161, the remaining crews averaging about 164 1-2 pounds.

The freshman race was not started until eight o'clock. The water was smooth, and there was little wind, but a strong ebb tide. Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Columbia, and Cornell participated. Wisconsin rowed with less finish but with a powerful stroke, which forced its shell swiftly through the water. Pennsylvania followed the western crew closely and was a vigorous contestant. Cornell finished third and very close to Pennsylvania; Columbia last.

The four-oared contest was postponed from Saturday to Monday, July 2. Cornell rowed with Columbia

and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania established a new record for the Poughkeepsie course, winning in 10.31 1-5. Pennsylvania and Cornell rowed an even race for the first half-mile, when both the Cornell and the Columbia shells left their course and were cautioned by the umpire to retain their proper position. The crew struggled manfully, but was outrowed and was in a weak and distressed condition at the end, Brinckerhoff being in a faint. This explains in part the irregular course of the boat.

In 1901 Cornell resumed its place at the head of the river. The success of Pennsylvania in previous races made them the favorites. The conditions were not favorable for the race. There was a brisk breeze, and the waves tossed the shell disadvantageously. Pennsylvania and Cornell led at the start, with the Quaker crew slightly in advance, Columbia following half a length behind, with open water between Cornell and Pennsylvania. For the first half, Pennsylvania led, Columbia being second and Cornell three lengths in the rear. The current and wind caused all the boats to deviate from the course. Cornell spurted as she neared the finish and rapidly closed up the gap between her and the two leading crews, passing swiftly Pennsylvania and Columbia. Cornell won in 11.39 3-5.

In the freshman race Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Syracuse participated. Cornell led for a mile and a half. No. 7 in the Cornell boat collapsed temporarily, but regained his oar. A second failure ruined the chances of victory for the Carnelian and White. Pennsylvania won with a time of 10.20 1-5; Cornell followed with a time of 10.23.

In this race John M. Francis was to have contested in the single sculls for which he had trained. Mr. Francis was an exceptionally brilliant oarsman, having won in repeated races. Owing to the inability of

Mr. Courtney to afford the requisite assistance on account of his engagement with the crews, Ten Eyck was engaged as the special coach for Mr. Francis. Certain objection was made to the Athletic Council against the right of Mr. Francis to represent the university, as he had trained, in part, under a private coach. The Council ruled at first adversely to Mr. Francis's right to compete, although no existing legislation was apparently on record limiting the right of a student in training. Later the objection was withdrawn, but Mr. Francis's entry in the single sculls was canceled, and the victory possible for the university in this contest lost. Mr. John M. Francis's record was equally brilliant with that of his father, Mr. C. S. Francis, of 1877. He was

1889, stroke of the winning freshman crew at Poughkeepsie; winner of the Francis Championship Diamond Sculls in Cornell record time, 6:29. 1900, 'Varsity crew, Poughkeepsie; junior single scull championship, Hudson River. 1901, Junior single scull race, Harlem Regatta, New York, one mile, 5:44½; Syracuse Regatta, single sculls 1½ miles with turn, 10:06 3-5; intermediate single scull New England championship, Boston, Mass., 1½ miles with turn, 10:39; senior single scull championship, Hudson River, 2 miles with turn; record for course, 13:23 4-5.

An interesting description of the stroke taught to the various crews was made by the different coaches. The stroke at this regatta used by Syracuse was practically the same as that taught by Courtney at Cornell.

Mr. Courtney stated for Cornell: "From the beginning of the stroke the backs of the men are kept straight, as are also the arms, until the body has its full swing; then the hands are brought quickly up to the body, the elbows being kept low and close to the sides. Instead of putting the oar into the water at right angles, like the Pennsylvania crew, it goes in at an angle of about forty-five degrees, turning after it is in the water. The slide is not started until the oarsman

has passed the erect position, and the oar is at right angles with the shell. Then it is shot out to its full length. The recovery is slow and deliberate, to prevent checking the boat." Mr. Hanlan said for Columbia: "I have endeavored to get the crew to begin the stroke with a quick catch pulled through hard to the finish, and not jerked out. The body-swinging and the leg drive are simultaneous, and not separated like Mr. Courtney's. When the slide limit is reached, the body should be erect and the stroke then carried out to the finish by a tremendous pull with the shoulders, the body being firmly placed at the groins. The recovery is slow, so as not to jerk the boat and thus produce a check. The bodies are carried forward quietly until ready for the sharp catch again." Mr. O'Dea said for Wisconsin: "We have tried to obtain a long reach with the back nearly as straight as possible, and the arms straight and rigid. The power is applied by swinging the shoulders on the oar, the body being brought to an upright position before the leg drive is used. Then the legs are driven steadily on the stretchers, no decided kick being given, but just strong enough to keep the seat well under control. When the hands reach the knees, the arms begin to bend and the oar is swept home with a steady pressure. This completes the pull; the hands are dropped low enough to clear the water well with the blades, and then shot out at an even pace, the body following sharply. The recovery gradually tones down until it ends softly just before the new catch." Mr. Zappone said for Georgetown: "I can tell you my cardinal principles very briefly. It is a full reach, with a very quick catch and a full leg-drive, giving all the leg-power possible in conjunction with the shoulders. The recovery is quick and the stroke rowed is high." Mr. Ward said for Pennsylvania: "The stroke depends very largely



JOHN M. FRANCIS

on the leg-drive, even more so than on the catch, the drive of the leg on the finish of the stroke being strong enough to give a boat such tremendous impetus that there can be a sharp recovery without any check resulting to the boat. The reach is as long as possible, but the grip on the water is slower than that of most of the other crews."

In 1902 the university was again successful at Poughkeepsie, winning first place in the three events. The university race was rowed on June 21, six boats competing, viz.: Cornell, Wisconsin, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Georgetown. The Cornell crew averaged $22\frac{1}{2}$ years in age, 5 feet $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and $169\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in weight. Cornell won easily in 19 minutes 5 3-5 seconds. The contest, however, was one in which the competitors were very evenly matched, the difference in time between Cornell and its nearest rival, Wisconsin, being but 8 seconds, while Wisconsin led Columbia by only 5 seconds, and Columbia led Pennsylvania by 8 seconds. Syracuse was less than 5 seconds behind Pennsylvania, and Georgetown finished almost even with Syracuse, the difference in time being less than one second. In the freshman eight-oared race Cornell, Wisconsin, Columbia, Syracuse, and Pennsylvania competed. There was a spirited contest for the first mile, when Cornell established a sure lead. After two miles Wisconsin spurted and attained second place. The time of the five crews varied but 25 seconds between Cornell, the fastest, and Pennsylvania, the slowest. Wisconsin and Columbia rowed a swifter stroke than Cornell—at the finish thirty-seven strokes to the minute—while Cornell rowed but thirty-two. In the four-oared race Cornell won by four open lengths over Pennsylvania, which led Columbia by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

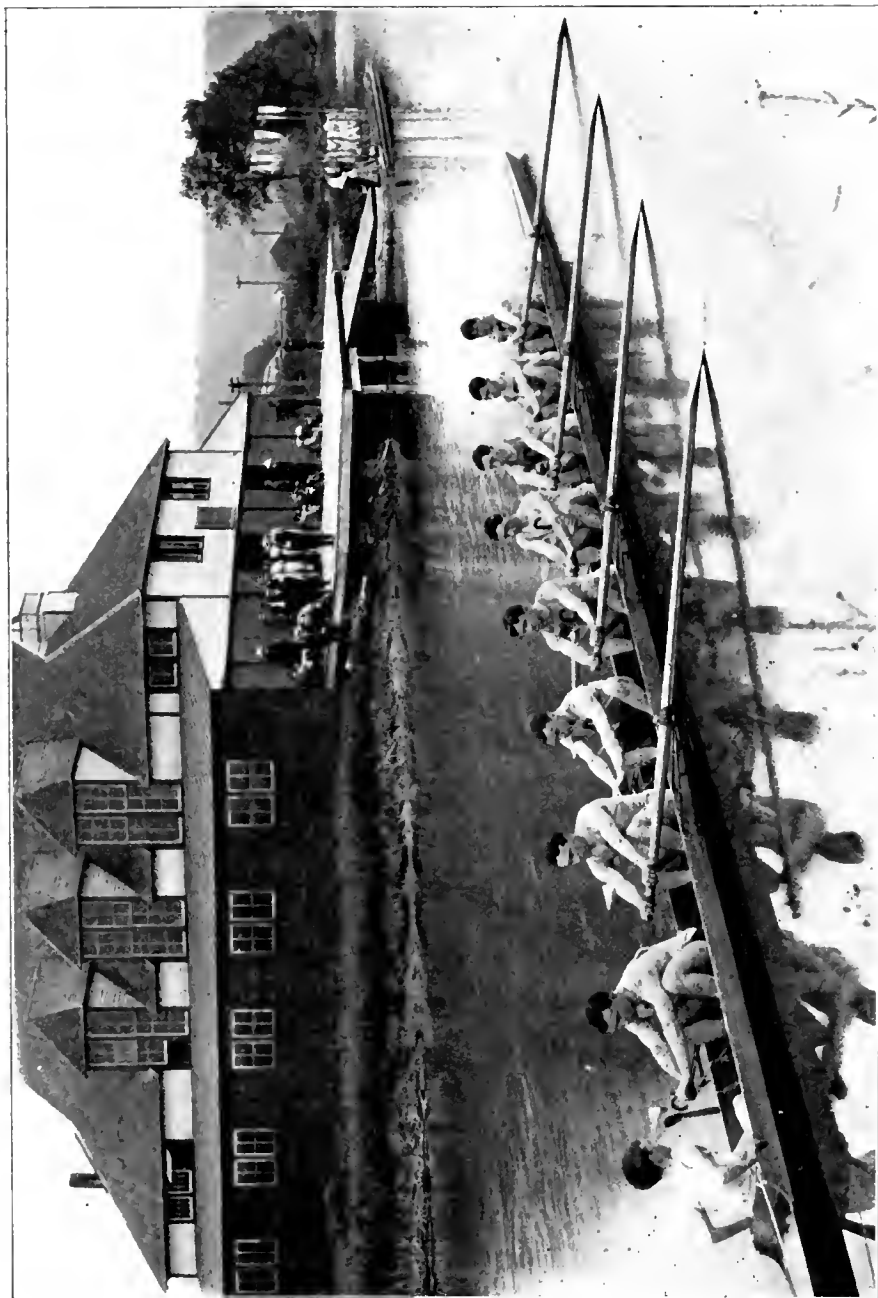
In 1903 a junior 'varsity race of two miles was held

on Lake Cayuga at Ithaca, Cornell competing with Pennsylvania and Harvard. Cornell won in 11 minutes 14½ seconds, having an assured lead from the beginning. Pennsylvania followed, time 11 minutes 36¾ seconds, while Harvard finished last, time 11 minutes 46 seconds.

The intercollegiate regatta took place on June 26 at Poughkeepsie. The crews from six universities competed as in previous years. After the first half-mile Cornell led throughout the race. The stroke of the Cornell crew was noticeably slow: beginning with thirty-two, it fell after the first mile to thirty, and in the last mile to twenty-eight. The difference in the statistics of age, height, and weight of the various crews was, in certain features, marked in this race. The average age of the Cornell crew was 22 years, height 6 feet ¼ inch, weight 174½ pounds. Syracuse sent the oldest crew, its average age being 26⅝ years, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 165⅝ pounds. The Pennsylvania crew, as has been frequently the case, exceeded the Cornell crew slightly in age, the average being 22¾ years, height 5 feet 11⅛ inches, weight 165¾ pounds.

In the freshman eight-oared race of two miles, five universities sent crews—Cornell, Syracuse, Wisconsin, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. The Cornell crew rowed a uniform stroke of thirty-three throughout the race and won by a length from Syracuse, which finished three lengths in advance of Wisconsin.

In the four-oared race, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Columbia competed. At the 1½-mile mark Pennsylvania led. Cornell only won in the last half-mile, its long stroke pushing its shell ahead inch by inch. A difference of less than 2 seconds between the times of the two leading crews shows how close the contest was.



CORNELL VARSITY CREW, 1903

Buchanan, Coffin, Edmonston, Nutting, Foote, VanAlstyne, Wadsworth, Lueder

In 1904 a "second 'varsity" eight-oared race of two miles was held on May 30 at Ithaca between Cornell and Harvard, Cornell winning in a race not seriously contested; time, 11 minutes 27 1-5 seconds. The intercollegiate regatta was held again at Poughkeepsie, and afforded a sensation in its results. Six crews were entered as in preceding years. The time of the race was extremely slow, that of the winning boat being 20 minutes 22 3-5 seconds, a time which had been surpassed again and again by the Cornell 'varsity eight in practice. Syracuse led at the finish by about 9 seconds. The cause of this defeat was much discussed. The Syracuse crew had been trained by the veteran oarsman Ten Eyck. It was alleged that the Cornell 'varsity had not maintained the rigorous discipline of previous years, which had so often contributed to its victory. An experiment, apparently unfortunate, was made of rowing two men in two successive races. G. W. Foote and E. T. Foote rowed both the 'varsity four-oared and eight-oared races. In the 'varsity four-oared race of two miles Cornell met Columbia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Georgetown, winning in a sure race in 10 minutes 53 3-5 seconds. The real contest was between Columbia and Pennsylvania, when there was at the finish a difference of only 3½ seconds between them. Wisconsin was a strong rival for the third place, finishing only 3 seconds behind Pennsylvania.

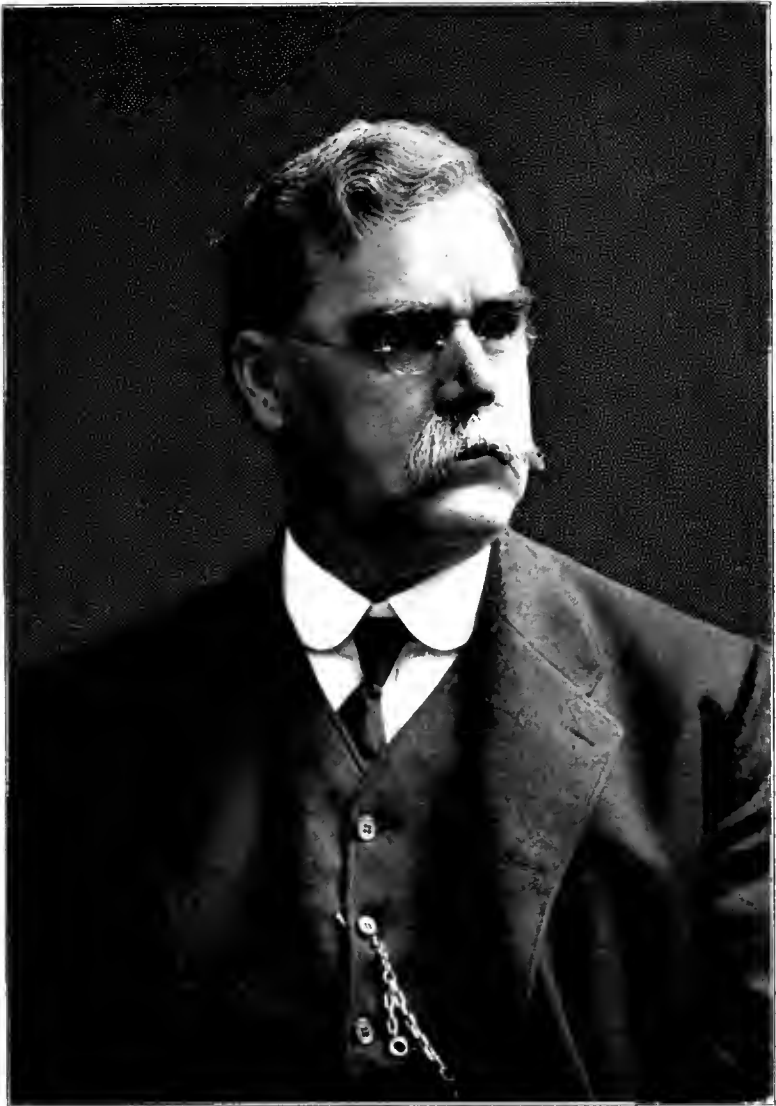
Courtney, the Cornell Trainer

Charles E. Courtney, amateur oarsman for nine years, and professional for nine years more, has rowed one hundred and thirty-four races during his entire career. Up to the time he was induced against his better judgment to become a professional, he had rowed in eighty-eight contests and had never lost a

race. And out of all his one hundred and thirty-four trials of muscle and skill on the water he lost but seven. Such is the wonderful record of the man who has since added to his fame as the greatest oarsman of his day and generation, the glory of being a coach and trainer without a peer. For many years he has taught others how to row, and of all the eight-oared crews he ever trained—and he has trained quite a number—very few have ever lost a race under his charge. For twenty-two years he has coached the Cornell crews to victory. With him as their guiding star, they have in all that time seldom known defeat.

Charles E. Courtney was born on November 13, 1849, at Union Springs, a quiet village near the northern end of Cayuga Lake. His father was a landscape gardener, and had come from Salem, Mass., with the Howland family, who settled at the Springs in 1840, coming there in a packet, a mode of travel in vogue in those early days. James Thomas Courtney was a hard-working, frugal man with a large family. There were seven children, Charles being next to the youngest, and but six years of age when his father died. The future sculler was born where the old Quaker meeting-house now stands, and always lived in the same square, about a stone's throw from the lake. When he grew up and built himself a house, it was situated in what had been the children's playground in his childhood.

“From the time I was old enough to walk,” said he, “I was always around the water. I could swim at five or six years of age, as soon as I had strength enough, and I was always crazy to go into the skiffs. Union Springs at that time was the most noted place in the state for pleasure and racing yachts. There was a great strife between the Springs and Aurora. Sometimes they got a boat that would beat ours, and then



CHARLES COURTNEY

our people would go down to Aurora and return the compliment. At one time they brought up the *Ashland*, a boat that was built in New York, and she swept everything before her. Then our folks got her measure, and Mr. Ludlow obtained permission to take her lines, and he built the *Island Queen* after her, a much larger boat though, and she went to Aurora and promptly beat their boat. Then there was the *Cayuga Chief*, and the *Flying Cloud*, and a lot more, that all took a hand. The war was kept up for thirty years or more, and neither place ever acknowledged itself finally defeated. In fact, it is no more settled to-day than it ever was. In 1894 the *Lark*, in which I owned a half-interest, went to Aurora and beat their boat. Then their boat came to Union Springs and beat us again. So it kept up the interest in boating, and there has always been the best of feeling on both sides, the lead being taken by people of wealth, who entered into the thing simply for the pleasure there was in it. Then, too, there was a great strife between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and we would often go over to Geneva and the Geneva folks would come to us.

"I can well remember how I used to run away from school to help the boys put black lead on the bottom of the boats and polish 'em up. Each of us had his favorite, and when they were all ready to go forth to race we could at least stand on the dock and cheer for them. I could row a boat when I was seven and go anywhere on the water, and we had races about every evening after school. When I was about twelve years old I made up my mind that I could build a boat of my own. I got hold of some hemlock boards for the sides and a two-inch plank for the bottom, but, boy-like, cut the plank all around with an ax, canoe-shape, and tried to fit it inside of the boards, when I ought to have nailed the plank right on the boards and then trimmed

enough off all around the outside. Of course it was a poor job, and I took yellow clay and plastered it into the crevices, but the water would force it off in no time, and then the boat went down like lead. We had great fun racing in her, though. The conditions of the race were to see who could go around a stick about fifteen rods out in the lake and back again before the craft would sink. I don't remember anybody getting around that stick and back again before she went down; but," he added reflectively, "there's where the fun came in.

"After I got to be about fourteen years old I was given a chance. Captain John Carr was my tutor, and he taught me how to sail a boat. John was the pioneer of them all. He was brought up within four rods of the lake, at Carr's Cove, where he began his career as a hunter, fisherman, and sailor.

"Speaking of racing with the boys in those youthful days, I may say I was strong and large for my age, and that gave me the advantage. We had a fashion of rowing three in a boat, one in the middle and one on each side, and if we did not have the right ones we would, of course, come in second. But I may say I out-classed the boys and was a better oarsman than the average boy. My style of rowing was different from theirs, too. I don't know how I happened to pick it up, but it was the style I always had, and is the same that I am teaching these boys here at Cornell.

"When my father died he left a large family in poor circumstances, and we all had to hustle. I came to adopt the carpenter trade through Mr. Ludlow, who was building a boat, and nights after school I used to watch him and hold up the ends of the boards for him, and whenever he saw me he would say, 'There comes my carpenter.' By and by he let me saw off the boards, and one night I remarked to him, 'Uncle Silas, I can

saw with one hand as well as with the other.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I can, too, and a little bit better.' You see, he wasn't going to let me get ahead of him. That was where I got my idea of becoming a mechanic.

"My folks had kept me to school as much as possible, and, although it was hard work, I got more than the average education, finishing at the high school under W. G. Ellery, now dead. Then I started in with Mr. Jaquith, in the carpenter line, and later with Emmet Anthony, an architect, who subsequently went to Denver. We built houses and churches. My brother, John F., and I went into business together as carpenters, under the name of Courtney Brothers.

"When I began going to school I had a chum named William Cozzens. He was a great hand to read, and when he left school he got a position as clerk in the post-office. While there he got hold of a magazine describing McGregor's trip in the *Rob Roy* canoe, a little boat, twenty-four inches wide, nine inches deep, and sixteen feet long, in which the man went through England, Scotland, and Europe. Showing me the paper, this chum of mine said to me after I had read it over: 'Say, let's build one.' It was easier said than done. We had no money, no lumber—no experience. I'll never forget the struggle that took place. It was about the year 1867 or 1868, but we built that boat in the cellar of the post-office, and all the tools we had were a back-saw, a hammer, and a smooth plane. How did we get the lumber? Well, the less said about that lumber the better; some of it we came by legitimately, and some of it we got boy-fashion.

"But the boat was built, and when she was finished she was a beauty. Cozzens was a natural mechanic; he afterwards became telegraph operator and deputy post-master, and died a number of years ago. We took the dimensions of the other boat, and built ours with a red

and white cedar deck. Then we took her down to Howland's millpond and launched her. The natives thought that was the narrowest thing they had ever seen. They declared those boys had built themselves a coffin and were going to drown themselves. It was after six o'clock when we got her in the water, and we had quite an audience. We called her also the *Rob Roy*, after the McGregor boat. She would be called a large boat to-day. I may say I had never heard of such a thing as a racing shell. We would paddle around with a double-bladed paddle, and time each other as we made the circuit of the pond. Of course there was a good deal of sneaking around the corners, and we had a heap of amusement. The other boys, and even the older men all got a chance. We kept the *Rob Roy* a long time, but finally she got off and was lost while the boys were in swimming.

"That was the beginning of my boating or racing career. There was a young fellow in town named Noyes Collins, and he was a chum of Cozzens and myself. One night he came in and remarked, 'Say, Charlie, I saw in the papers to-day that they have made a boat out of paper, twelve inches wide and thirty feet long.' Then I said, 'Noyes, they must be crazy.' And we laughed at the idea. But he said, 'It's so; and there's a fellow named John Tyler who is going to row a race in her.'

"Then Will Cozzens said: 'Charlie, let us put oars on our boat.' I replied, 'All right; but where's the money coming from?' 'Let us make them,' said he. So we got some more lumber and made the oars.

"Just about the time the oars were made and our boat was all finished, there was a yacht race and a single scull race advertised to take place at Aurora. Captain Angel saw me and said, 'Charlie, there's going to

be a single scull race up there; why don't you go in?' I asked, 'What's a single scull race?' He replied he had seen Mr. Morgan of Aurora, and the latter had asked if there was anybody at Union Springs who could row in a boat (a shell boat was a thing I had never heard of before). The captain had informed Mr. Morgan that I had built a little boat, and he would try and persuade me to enter. The prize was a silver cup. So they all got after me and were bound I should go. But, mind you, we were all in the dark about those shell boats. I thought the *Rob Roy* was the smallest and nicest boat in the world, and finally consented to go. The big boats and yachts all went ahead, and I took the little craft in the steamer the next morning. Will I ever forget the expression on the boys' faces when I met them on the dock at Aurora? There was Collins, with his chin clear down. 'My God,' says he, in a hoarse whisper, 'there's two men here with those shell boats! You never saw such d— looking things in your life; they're only so wide,' and he indicated about six to eleven inches, which took my breath away.

"You have heard of people's hearts going down in their boots. I went over into the store-house with Collins and saw those boats, like two bars of polished steel—twelve inches wide and finished as beautifully as a piano body. I looked at them and said, 'Let's go and cover my boat up.' I had taken her from the steamer and put her out on Captain Angel's sailboat, and she was quite a curiosity to the crowd—a boy's boat in every sense of the word. The New Yorkers went out and looked at her and poked each other in the ribs and winked. I was just as ashamed of her as I could be. Their shells weighed thirty pounds apiece; mine weighed nearly eighty.

"I don't know what happened next, but I do remember Captain Angel saying to me, 'Charlie, I want you

to win that race. Go in, for I know that you can beat those chaps, even if they have got better boats than you.' He knew that I was strong as a horse.

"I think the race was called at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was over a three-mile course, one and a half out and back. Before the hour approached the excitement was up to fever heat. Those boats from New York were a complete surprise to everybody. One of the oarsmen was named Joseph Seeley; I think he lived in Seneca Falls. I don't remember the other, but living in the larger places they had heard of shell boats and had them.

"I don't suppose I shall ever be able to tell the feelings and sensations that came over me when I got into my boat, or the looks of pity on the faces of my friends who wanted to see me win, but didn't think I had the ghost of a show. They saw those other fellows go right out and row away in those boats as if they had been in them all of their lives. I didn't believe, nor any of us, that anyone could sit in them, and there they were! Of course I had the sympathy of the whole crowd. W. H. Bogart, of Aurora, started the race, and when we were backed up to the line I knew that I was in a boat and I was out there and was going to try to beat somebody. If those shell boats were a surprise to all concerned, I may say that the race was a bigger one. I just literally ran away from those two oarsmen, right straight from the word go. Lord, if the boys didn't howl! Every inch I pulled harder, for I was afraid they might catch me in those boats. Never will I forget the expression of their faces as I shot away from them. They looked around at me, but never said a word. And when it was all over, it was found I had beat them in the three miles nearly half a mile. Time, thirty odd minutes—they just guessed it off. Of course my opponents were no good as oarsmen, or I could

never have beaten them, handicapped by a boat more than twice as heavy as theirs.

“After the race Mr. Bogart made the presentation speech, and he made some very kind remarks. I have the prize to-day, and think more of that little silver cup than I do of any other prize I ever won.

“That was in August or September, 1868, and it marked the first outbreak of boating at the Springs. In 1869 I did not do much in the way of racing to speak of; I think I was at school; but the first time I ever saw a man in a boat who could really row, and that I could learn anything of, was at Buffalo on July 4, 1870. I had heard that there was going to be a shell boat race up there, and went up to see how other people rowed. I knew the record was 15:15, and that I was rowing two minutes faster than that. We had an accurately-surveyed two-mile course—out and back—and I had made it in 13:10. I therefore went up to Buffalo to see how those other fellows were rowing, and I was surprised to see how slow they went. I began to think that perhaps I could row.

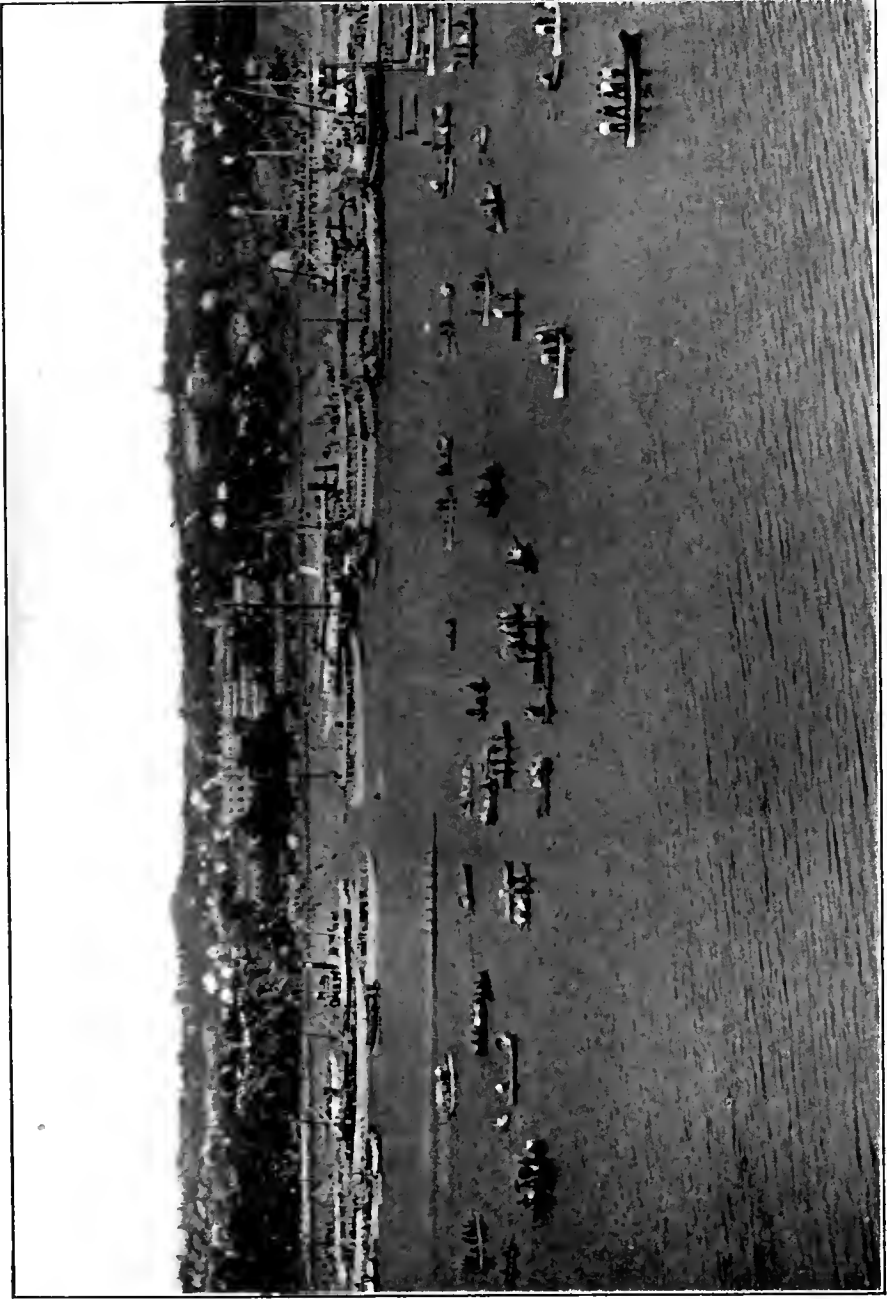
“I came home, and then there is a brief season in which nothing of importance took place. I rowed in some local races, of course, but my next race of any note was at Syracuse on June 25, 1873. It was a three-mile race, and there were two entries from New York—Charles Smith and William Bishop. I won it by a quarter of a mile, and the prize was a gold watch which I wore for twenty-two years. In that race I had a lap-streak boat, twenty-three feet long and nineteen inches wide. I got her at Geneva. I gradually decreased my boats in width until I got down to the racing shell; by the time I reached this I had complete control of the boat.

“About this time there was a young man from Union Springs employed at the Grand Union Hotel at

Saratoga, who spoke of me, and the first thing I knew I had an invitation to come up there. They were going to have a boat race in September, and finally I made up my mind to go. For that race I had a boat twelve inches wide, thirty feet long, and weighing thirty pounds. It was the first regular racing shell I ever owned, and such a time as I had to get the money to buy it with! I was still learning my trade at a dollar a day and paying for my board, and it wasn't an easy matter to raise a hundred and twenty-six dollars. The boys chipped in, of course; the folks around town helped me some, and Dr. Fordyce generously took our note for a loan of forty dollars to make up the balance.

"I left for Saratoga with \$15 in my pocket and that, I reckoned, ought to pay my board for at least three weeks. I got there and went right to the hotel and saw my young friend. Then I went to the desk and asked the clerk about the price of board, and when he told me three dollars and a half a day I nearly dropped. I went into the dining room and was about half scared to death. I had never been far away from home for any length of time, and I was green and unused to any but village ways. I imagined everybody was looking at me and I couldn't eat. I next went out to the lake and stopped at Moon's Hotel. Charles Moon, the proprietor, took a fancy to me and placed me at the table with the Argonauta crew, and it was the same as at the other hotel—I couldn't eat. If I reached for a fork I would get my fingers in the butter, and I cannot tell how many mishaps befell me. I next went out to row, for we all began practicing for the race, and they saw me, and someone told John Morrissey that there was a young countryman out at the lake who could row like the wind but who was as green as a pumpkin and wouldn't eat anything.

"Mr. Morrissey immediately came out and had a



FINISH VARSITY RACE, POUGHKEEPSIE



talk with Mr. Moon, and he asked if they couldn't take me to the family table, and invited himself to supper—and such a supper! Biscuit, brook trout, black bass, partridge—everything that was good. And then Morrissey got to telling me his history, and all about his training, and I got so interested that I forgot all about my bashfulness, and they finally just sat and watched me eat while he talked. I will never forget that dinner. Many years afterward I learned how, out of the kindness of their hearts, they had prepared it all expressly for me. Well, in a few days I got a little more used to things and ate pretty well, but the moment I got outside I would make for the back of the boathouse and lie down on the grass. It got noised around how green I was and folks would come and look at me. But Mr. Morrissey ever after that looked out for me. He never failed to come each day, or to send someone to see how I was getting along. But I was far from comfortable with but fifteen dollars in my pocket and board \$3.50 a day. You can imagine how I felt. I plucked up courage one day and told Mr. Moon just how much money I had and that I thought I would have to go home. You see we were there some eight days before the race, training every day. Mr. Moon looked at me and said: 'Lord bless you, young man, I'll see that you get back to Union Springs, and see that you don't have to walk, either.' This relieved me, so that I was able to sleep nights.

"Mr. Morrissey didn't have any bets on the race, but Mr. Moon did. There were thirteen starters—twelve besides myself. An unlucky number? Lucky enough for me. There was quite a number who had come down from Union Springs. The Albany people were backing a fellow named Wilson. They had a pretty high opinion of him, but there didn't anybody at the outset seem to think enough to bet any money

on me, though I told the folks from home I could win; I knew I could. It was a beautiful day on which the race was rowed. It was a beautiful sight to see those thirteen men in line and see those thirteen pairs of oars splash in the sunlight.

“ When I think back over it all I have to smile at some of the funny things that occurred. Soon after the word go was given I was a long way ahead when a young man up at Ramsdall’s Point who had a lady in a boat with him asked me if I wouldn’t stop and take a drink of lemonade. ‘ You have time enough,’ he said; but I never stopped—I rowed her all the harder. Everybody at home had told me I would be beaten, and I was wondering every stroke if someone would catch me. But no one did, and I won by over a quarter of a mile. The time was 14:15, which was one minute faster than Josh Ward’s record (professional), and they all thought it was a wonderful performance, but I had a minute up my sleeve even then, if the water had been smooth.

“ After the race I didn’t have to walk home. I went up to pay my board and asked what the bill was. I said I thought I ought to settle. ‘ Yes, young man,’ said Mr. Moon, ‘ I believe we *ought* to settle; come with me into the sitting-room.’ We went and he sat down at a table and pulled out a roll of bills and counted them out. ‘ There’ he said, ‘ I won \$300 on this race—take half of that.’

“ I was astonished. I didn’t know there was a cent on the race. He insisted on my taking the money, and he didn’t charge me a cent for board besides, and had his horses hitched up and took me and my boat back to Saratoga. That was his part of it. Then James H. Brister of Union Springs next came up to my room at Saratoga, when he could get at me, and said he had placed a little on the race, and as I had done all the

work I ought to have a share in the result. He had won \$600, and gave me half of it. I had told him before the race I knew I could win. He being from home, I was not afraid to tell him.

"So I left Saratoga with four hundred and fifty dollars in my pocket, besides my fifteen dollars, and I tell you I never let go of that money—kept it right in my hand—until I got home. There I felt like a Rothschild; I never had so much money before. Mother was glad I won, but was afraid it might lead me on to other races. She had opposed my racing from the beginning; all of the family, except brother John, were opposed to it, too. But I continued, and from that day until I ceased to be an amateur, I rowed eighty-eight races and never lost a race.

"The hardest race I ever rowed was the double-scutt race at Saratoga, with Frank Yates as partner. That was the fastest race for two miles ever rowed in this or any other country, in that kind of boat. The record, 12:16, stands to-day. I rowed at Aurora, in a single scull, against a double scull, two miles, in 13:10, but it was never allowed, owing to that technicality. The fastest mile I ever made—timed by myself, by my own watch, so that I know it was absolutely correct—was in 6 minutes. My best record in a race for a mile and a half is 9:46, although I have rowed it exactly in 9 minutes in practice."

"Why did you abandon the amateur field and start in as a professional, in 1877?" was asked.

"Because I was a fool," replied the veteran oarsman with some warmth. "I had no more business in the professional line than I had of being a preacher. I was simply led into it—urged on by my friends. I had reached a point in my career where nature was asserting her rights. I had trained for eighty-eight races, and that ought to have satisfied any man's am-

bition. I was satisfied, too, but it must be remembered that I was young, and my eye-teeth were not as long as they are now.

“ I had rowed for nine years. I was still a young man—about twenty-eight—but I was no longer capable of always doing my best work. I had a sunstroke, and never was the man I was before that. There were days when I could row a race that would bother any man, but there were other days when I could not do myself justice. Dr. Van Cleve told me, at Watkins, that I had trained to a point where I had to stop or I would kill myself. I thought not. I had gotten into it and thought I could wriggle out of it, but the more I wriggled the deeper I got in.

“ The first time I was beaten was by Hanlan, at Lachine, in 1878. You will find plenty of men who will tell you I crossed the line first; I always had my opinion in the matter, but the race was awarded to him, and I accepted the decision of the judges. I had no business to be racing any longer at that time, anyway. Man isn't like a steam engine; you can't go on shoveling in coal all the time. The time will come, as I said before, when nature will assert itself.

“ Then great efforts were made to have us meet again; but the way the newspapers pitched into me, and the outrageous falsehoods that they circulated, caused me to become indifferent about it. I was even accused of cowardice. I had rowed in eighty-eight contests and won every time, and now that I was beaten once the American public seemed to lose its head. I was beaten by one of the best oarsmen that ever sat in a boat, and I know this, that there was but precious little difference between us two.”

The writer was present in Rochester on the 12th day of September, 1879, when Courtney and Hanlan finally met and signed articles of agreement for another race,

to be rowed over a five-mile course, with turn, on Chautauqua Lake, on the 8th day of the following October. The race never came off, because, on the morning of the 8th, it was discovered that Courtney's shell had been sawed in two. It seemed as if never since the firing on Fort Sumter did an event so arouse the anger of the American people. In every city, village, and hamlet, wherever a telegraph wire or a newspaper penetrated, the storm of indignation raged. And, not strange at all to relate, but perfectly natural, as has always been the case from time immemorial, the majority did not place the blame where it belonged, but, in their blind and unreasonable anger, accused the last man on earth who would have done such a thing. His whole racing career, from the time he won his first silver cup at Aurora, had been without a breath of suspicion and without reproach. He never touched a drop of liquor, he did not use tobacco, he did not gamble, he knew no fast companions. He was the same upright, honest country boy that he was when he first went to Saratoga with but fifteen dollars in his pocket. Success had not turned his head, and feeling that he had not been fairly defeated at Lachine, he was ready to try again. He was in perfect condition for the race, and knew he could win. What happened? Hanlan, whose convivial habits were well known, had been out the day before. He had listened to the voice of the charmer and forgotten all about the race. His friends and backers became alarmed. Those who had gone to place bets were notified by wire of the condition of affairs, and they came back at once. A conference was held with Courtney the same night. They insisted that "Ned" had got to win the race, and finally offered the Union Springs man the entire prize of six thousand dollars if he would consent to their arrangement. His reply was characteristic of the man. "Gentlemen,"

he said, "if Hanlan wins that race to-morrow he has got to row for it."

If I had been Charles E. Courtney I would have slept in my boat in the boathouse that night, surrounded by my friends. As it was, a suspicion of foul play never entered his head, and before the morrow dawned, those whose offers he had refused had their revenge.

It is the one event in his life that has thrown a shadow over his otherwise clear and sunny sky. He has borne the false insinuations and accusations these many years and has lived them down, so that when I mentioned the subject to him he did not care to be set right; he was perfectly willing to leave the matter to the future for a settlement, and what I have here said regarding it is entirely on my own responsibility.

We come now to his career as a trainer of other oarsmen. He had trained a class of young ladies from the Seminary at Union Springs, as early as in 1875-'76 and '77. It was simply as a means of recreation and to teach them how to handle the oar. The first training of young men he did was among the Cornell students. They engaged him in 1883 and he has been the coach of the Cornell crew ever since with the exception of 1884, when John Teemer had them in charge. He has trained the crews for nineteen races in all during this time.

For the training of the crews there is ample accommodation at the inlet near the lake. Here a large and well-equipped boathouse has been erected for the Cornell navy, supplemented with a steam launch which shines resplendent from stem to stern, with its brass mountings, gem-like machinery, and the highly polished woods in which it is finished. In the boathouse are the various boats in which the crews go out to practice, including one made of aluminum, all being

under special charge of Walter Fowler, Mr. Courtney's assistant and right-hand man. Nothing could exceed the harmonious discipline which rules at that boat-house. Every student who has won the coveted honor of handling an oar in one of the boats is on his mettle, and realizes the responsibility and dignity conferred on him. While they are a jolly and good-natured lot, and have plenty of amusement with each other as each crew waits for those who are last to arrive, no military company is more correct in discipline and demeanor than the oarsmen as they pick up their shell, carry it to the water's edge, launch it, enter, seize the oars, and pull off under the words of command given by the little coxswain. The visitor feels impressed with the wonderful command that their trainer has over them. He does not show himself close at hand all the time, although his watchful eyes see everything that is necessary. At some of the races which the Cornell boys have engaged in, the trainers of the other crews would be very conspicuous, giving orders in a loud voice, and the spectators would look at the Ithacans preparing to go forth and ask where their trainer was. The answer would be, that quiet man back there in the crowd, plainly dressed, but with eyes like those of an eagle. He had his men so perfectly trained that it was not necessary for him to give them a single order or suggestion, and the astonishment caused by it was equaled only by the sensation which their rowing produced in every instance.

The original launch was a valuable gift to the navy, procured chiefly through Burt Hagerman of Colorado Springs, of the class of '94. It was burned. The present one is placed entirely at the disposal of the trainer, and with it he has been able to follow his crews and observe, direct, and correct their movements as never before. A signal from the whistle tells the oarsmen

when to stop or go ahead, so that he has them under complete control from the moment they leave the boathouse until they return. This is far different from the old method by which the trainer could only judge of their work as long as they were in sight, and in addition to this Courtney has another still more potent aid in locating carelessness or inefficiency on the part of any member of the crew. He is an expert amateur photographer, and carries a large camera with him on board with which to take snap-shots at his protégés at any moment. If a man has been shirking, or kept out of position with the rest of the crew, or allowed his oar to splash the water, or committed any other error in rowing, there it is, photographed in black and white, and no amount of excuse, argument, or denial would enable him to get out of it. This is but one of the many ingenious devices which this veteran of the oar employs to insure success. It is part of his wonderful mastery of the art of rowing. If he has not reduced it to a science no one ever has, and the young men who attend college know that, while they may be ahead of him in their languages and other sciences, in this he is the master. Hence their utmost confidence in him; their unbounded respect for his judgment. He can do anything with them; they never question his commands. They know he is right, and that, if they but obey, they will win victories on the water. One of the first requisites of an oarsman in his estimation is correct living, in every sense of the term. A man whose habits are not up to the standard required of him is dropped from the crew, without a moment's notice. This is so well known that only those who are ready to submit to the severest restraint and discipline will dare to enter.

In the boathouse, when off duty, his relations with the men are without restraint and cordial, and yet his voice is never loud nor his manner boisterous. His

kindness of heart, his quiet demeanor, his fund of information concerning boating and oarsmen, the knowledge of his own achievements, these and other manly qualities seem to act as a magnet on all those around him. No wonder he can do nothing but win victories, year after year, with his charges.

Courtney is also an inventor, and builder of racing shells the world over, and those who purchase boats are reaping the benefit. It happened in this way, and but again illustrates the unsuspecting nature of the man and the confidence he always placed in others. When he first began to train the Cornell crews there was in use in some places an old sliding seat for the oarsmen. This he replaced with a seat on rollers, so arranged that the axles with which the wheels revolve are not held in one place, but move back and forth under the seat with a peculiar motion, giving the occupants of the boat the greatest ease and freedom in their movements. So different from and superior to the rigid single-motioned sliding device was this idea that it has been universally adopted in this country and other countries as well. And yet he has not reaped one cent of royalty or benefit from the invention, because those upon whom he relied to make application for the patent for him delayed it until two years were up, and it became public property owing to the fact that it had been in use during that time. This invention was first made and put into practical use in 1877. Among the relics at the boathouse, carefully guarded by "Walt" Fowler, as the boys affectionately call him, is the original roller seat for oarsmen, built by Courtney himself and used for many years. He told me if it were not for the fact that the position of the men in the shallow boat required smaller rollers so as to bring the center of gravity down, this old seat with its big wooden rollers would be better than any of the

newer ones. There is also in the boathouse another device which attests to his ingenuity, and that is a machine for measuring new recruits for the navy. They are placed in position and every racing quality is accurately gauged, so that the trainer knows just what part of the boat they will fit to the best advantage, keeping in mind the other material already in the crew. There is one peculiarity about the operation on this machine, and that is that while the students have seen hundreds measured on this machine they have never yet seen their trainer take down a figure, and yet after the operation is over he knows the man he has measured so accurately and has his proportions so strongly impressed on his mind, that he can at any time thereafter place him according to the measurement.

“ So you don’t think you will ever row again, yourself? ”

“ No,” said he, “ you can bet I never will. I am well out of it.”

Courtney stands just six feet high in his shoes. He weighs at present two hundred and thirty-five pounds, and has weighed as high as two hundred and forty. His weight when he was at the height of his career as an oarsman was from one hundred and sixty-three to one hundred and sixty-five pounds. When he rowed Hanlan he weighed one hundred and sixty-eight. He is still in the prime of life, a giant in strength, with the prospect of many years of usefulness before him in the manly sport to which his life is devoted.

Since 1899 all the boats for the navy, as well as the oars, have been manufactured here by John Hoyle. The oarlocks alone are manufactured elsewhere. Hoyle also manufactures shells for other universities. The present year (1905) he is building the shell for the Wisconsin crew for the races of this year.

The Hon. Charles S. Francis, of the class of 1877, late

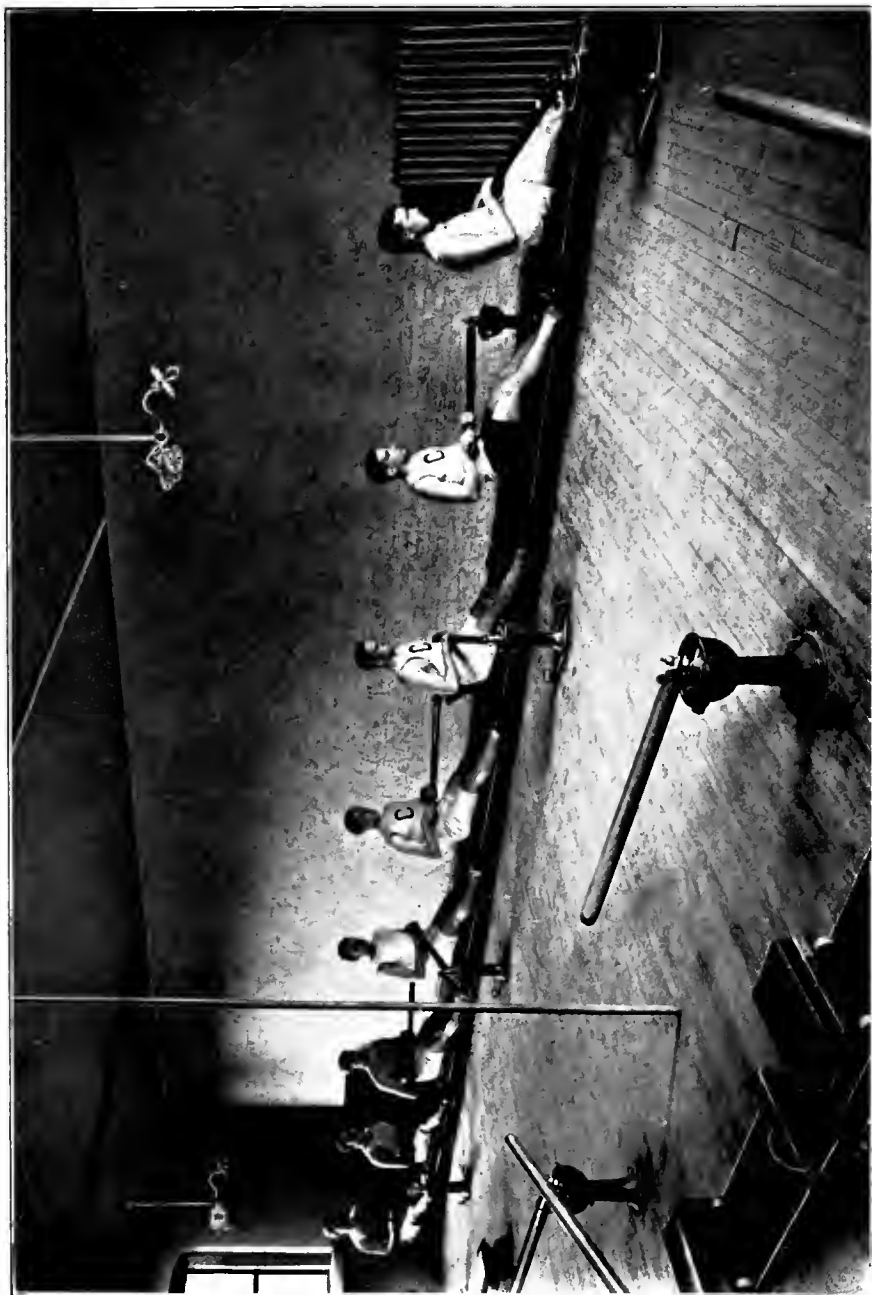
United States Minister to Greece, a veteran oarsman and familiar with the rowing of the English universities as well as with that of America, thus describes Cornell rowing:¹

“Everyone who knows anything about boating and aquatic affairs has at least heard of the famous Courtney stroke, even though very few know the principles of that stroke. As a matter of fact it is impossible to fix a certain kind of stroke—a standard—for all oarsmen, from which there must be no departure. What may be best for one man may not answer entirely for another, simply because of a difference in build, in physical make-up, and in temperament. The successful coach must study his men before he decides what exact stroke will best suit them. But there are certain cardinal principles that must be observed by every oarsman who wishes to attain any degree of speed in a shell. A man may have enormous strength and great endurance, and yet be an utter failure as an oarsman, simply because he does not understand the principles of rowing and cannot use his strength and power effectively. The coach is expected to teach these principles and to cor-

¹Mr. Francis won at Saratoga, July 19, 1876, the intercollegiate single scull championship over Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton, his time being 13:42¾ in dead water, no wind. This is an intercollegiate record which had never before, nor has it since, been equaled by another. He held the single scull championship at Cornell for three years, and was never defeated by a Cornell oarsman in any sculling race in which an even start was made. His last race at Ithaca was in October, 1876, when he defeated, in a two-mile race, John Ostrom, captain and stroke of the famous Saratoga 'varsity crew. In the first regatta given by the city of Troy, on July 4, 1893, Mr. Francis rowed in the crew that won the senior four-oared race—sixteen years having elapsed between his public races, in both of which he was successful. A still more remarkable fact, proving that rowing does not injure a man physically, was his private performance in August of the same year, when he rowed two miles with a turn in 13:35, or something like seven seconds better than his official intercollegiate record.

rect faults that may occur. His success in that capacity will depend not alone upon his own understanding of the proper methods, but his ability to make others understand them as well and to put them into practice.

“ America has from time to time produced many famous oarsmen, but no one has ever attained greater fame in aquatic circles than Charles E. Courtney. Mr. Courtney has been, beyond all doubt, one of the fastest scullers who ever sat in a shell. Although self-taught, he intuitively understood the correct principles of rowing and practiced them from the first. Mr. Courtney began sculling in 1868. He was at that time a carpenter in Union Springs, and his first boat was one that he built himself. In this craft he used to row on Cayuga Lake and easily vanquished all local rivals. It was not a shell, but a light working boat, sixteen feet in length with a beam of twenty-four inches. It was not until 1870 that Mr. Courtney knew anything of shells. In that year he went to Buffalo and witnessed a single scull race between Harry Coulter, once a famous professional, and Bob Berry of Toronto. Courtney's first appearance on the water was at Saratoga Lake in 1873. He was called the ‘ countryman ’ before the race, and rowing men were disposed to ridicule him, never for a moment supposing that the modest Cayuga Lake boy was in the same class with the many prominent oarsmen who competed. Yet when the race was rowed, the ‘ countryman ’ distanced the field, winning by at least an eighth of a mile in the easiest possible manner. Of late years Mr. Courtney has done little or no rowing himself, but has devoted all his energies to coaching the famous crews of Cornell University. The principal credit for the many victories of the red and white belongs justly and is justly given to Charles E. Courtney. The records of the ‘varsity and freshman crews certainly prove to the satisfaction of every reasonable



ROWING MACHINES IN CREW ROOM

person that his method in rowing is just as sound now as it was when he practiced it personally years ago.

“ There is not a Cornell man in or out of college who will not frankly admit that much of the credit for the university's success in aquatics is due to Charles E. Courtney, the greatest of all college coaches in this country. During the twenty-two years in which he has acted as their instructor the Cornell crews have won many victories and suffered no defeats. The Ithaca university boasts of its ability to turn out young men who are splendidly developed and models of fine physical manhood, but other colleges can do the same. It is, however, one thing to make a man strong and hardy, and quite another thing to make him pull a sweep. Unless a crew is well instructed and knows how to exert its strength to the best possible advantage, physical development does not count for very much. In other words, a properly coached crew of inferior strength can defeat a crew of young giants who do not know how to row properly. Therefore, although furnished with the very finest material, the major share of the credit for turning out fast crews belongs to Courtney.

“ There are many things which contribute to his success. He has absolute control of his men, and can remove any man from the boat and substitute another, at will. He is a wonderful disciplinarian and judge of character. He is patient, sympathetic, establishes and maintains close friendly relations with his men, never shows favoritism, and is always fair and just. He knows all about boats and the rigging of boats, and, in addition to this, he teaches his pupils the Courtney stroke. This stroke has been used by him all his life, and is distinctively his own. It is known to me personally that he practiced it as far back as 1873. It is the same identical stroke, modified somewhat in certain

respects, that Courtney taught me in a single shell, and that enabled Cornell's representative to win the intercollegiate championship in 1876, at Saratoga, and at the same time make the world's intercollegiate sculling record for two miles.

" One of the most noticeable features of the appearance of Courtney or his pupils in a boat is the fact that the back is kept straight. This idea Courtney obtained from seeing Coulter row in the race at Buffalo, and he has always practiced it himself since that time. By keeping the back erect Courtney sensibly claims the lungs are enabled to do their work more easily and satisfactorily, and there is no unnecessary strain upon the abdominal muscles. ' No kink in the back if I have anything to say about it,' Courtney emphatically remarked.

" When Courtney was asked to specify the main characteristics of his ' stroke ' he smiled good-naturedly and said:

" ' Well, that's a pretty long question, and covers a good deal of ground. To answer it let me say first of all that I regard it as essential to keep the sculls, or sweep, as the case may be, in the water the longest possible time, and in the air the shortest possible time, without, of course, wasting any time at any part of the stroke. If you do that it stands to reason you are " pushing " your boat through the water as fast as you can. The blades should hold on the water as long as possible, and never beyond the point when, in doing so, power is sacrificed. When the stroke is finished the hands should be dropped sharply in the lap, the blades of the sculls coming cleanly out of the water at right angles to it, and the arms shot forward as quickly as possible for another stroke. The slide on the recover should be started at first rapidly, but gradually slowed up before the finish, in order not to have the weight

of the oarsman "brought up" too suddenly on the stretcher, which would, as a matter of course, retard the movement of the boat. In other words, to get the best possible results the oarsman should "sneak up" on the slides. It amuses me not a little to read and hear that this "sneaking" process is claimed as original with the Cook stroke. Ask anybody who saw me row even twenty years ago, and I believe the statement will be promptly made that this common-sense use of the slide was observed by me then. In fact, it has always been a peculiarity of my so-called "stroke," and the men I have trained will attest to the truth of the statement. But to return to the subject, at the catch the blade should not be dropped in at perfect right angles with the boat, but should be inclined just a trifle, so that it will enter the water easily and cleanly, "scoop fashion." The blade should strike the water very sharply, and no time be wasted before applying the power to the stroke. All there is to this part of the stroke is to get the blade into the water cleanly and to get it in without wasting time. I want a man, however, to always cover his blade fully, and keep it covered, and right here I would remark that this is a great fault with many oarsmen. The blade should not be sunk too deep in the water, but it should always be covered. The stroke can be rowed so that to an outsider it appears as if the oarsman's blade is covered, while in reality it is only the pressure of the water against the blade, forcing itself against it and apparently covering it. Great care should be taken to have the blades as close to the water as possible before the catch in order to avoid "clipping," which I find is the fault of many an oarsman who in other respects does fairly well. Too much attention cannot be paid to the leg work. The legs are, of course, the strongest part of the body, and to my way of thinking, they should, therefore, be required to

do the greatest amount of work in rowing. An oarsman should not try to keep his knees tight together, for by so doing he occupies a cramped position and is physically handicapped at just the time when the most work is demanded of him. On the other hand, he should not open his legs too wide, for he is then "pulling around a corner." Unless the knees are in an easy position, the muscles are strained and considerable power is lost. I believe in rowing we should accept every advantage nature has given us.

"I have already spoken of the necessity of keeping the back straight. The bend should be at the hips and with no "kink" in the back. Another point which cannot be too closely followed is to keep the arms perfectly straight until the shoulders have gone back as far as it is intended they should go. The shoulders should never go back so far that it is an effort to bring them to the perpendicular. I am firmly impressed with the belief that a straight back is desirable to an oarsman. It stands to reason if he keeps his back erect there is less compression of the vital organs of the body, but I must admit in this connection that a straight spinal column is not absolutely demanded of a fast sculler, for there are many living examples to the contrary. I claim, however, it is easier for a man to row without a "kink" in his back—that's all.

"Summed up, then, in answer to your question how should a man row to pull a boat fast through the water, I would say: Let him keep his blades as long as possible in the water, and the least possible time in the air. When his sculls or oars are in the water he is pushing his boat along; when they are in the air he is not. The oarsman should never overreach and be equally careful to avoid going back too far on the last of the stroke, for bringing his body back to the perpendicular requires great effort on the part of the abdominal mus-

cles. Catch the water firmly, with the blades slightly inclined in. Pull the stroke through from beginning to end. Bring the blades cleanly out of the water with a snap, and out at right angles to it. Don't "hang" when the stroke is finished. Shoot the arms forward like lightning, and let the slide follow on the recover, at first quickly, but gradually decreasing in speed as the ends of the seat-rails are approached. Don't lose any time in dropping the blades in the water when they are back in position for the catch. Pull with straight arms until the shoulders are back to the farthest point it is intended to carry them. Never "buckle" or slide up to meet the handles of the sculls. Avoid dropping the shoulders and "kinking" the back. Bend from the hips. On the recover, of course, keep the blades as close to the water as practicable without striking the surface. But above all else, pull hard if you desire to make your boat go fast, and never for a moment forget the fact that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. Many a boat race has been lost by poor steering.'

"In regard to the methods he employs in selecting men for the crews at Cornell, Mr. Courtney said: 'In the first place, I have a large number of men at Cornell University to select my crew from, but I have to pick my preliminary material before I see the boys on the water. To do this I watch the men in the gymnasium, and ascertain their disposition and temperament. To be a desirable man for a crew, a student must not only have a good physique, but he must be willing, have a high moral character, and be an excellent student. I will not take any man who is not of good moral character, nor will I take one who is not doing well in his university work. I have found by experience that the best students make the best oarsmen. The students go to Cornell primarily to secure an education, and

their athletic sports must be subordinate to that purpose. If I find a man getting behind in his university work, I drop him at once. It is the systematic men who are of the most service in a boat, as everywhere else. There are some students who are without a balance-wheel. They will come rushing into the boathouse and throw their coats one way and their hats another. For these men I have no patience. The man who comes to the boathouse the exact minute he has promised to be there, who hangs up his clothes methodically, dons his rowing costume and goes out in the boat quietly, and without any "hurrah" about it, is pretty sure to be the man who will do the hardest work in a race, and who can be depended upon not to go to pieces in a pinch. If you get one disturbing element in a boat, one man who is a growler or grumbler, you will always have trouble to make that crew row fast.

"I begin to look over my material for the freshman crew about January 1. Long before that time freshmen will come to me and say: "Mr. Courtney, what can I do to improve my chances of getting on the crew?" I always tell them to get well ahead in their university work and then there may be some chance for them, but there never will be as long as they neglect their studies. We allow everybody who wants to try for the crew to send in his name. Then on the 1st of January I begin the sifting process. By about April 1, when the ice in Cayuga Lake breaks up and we are usually able to get out on the water, the candidates have been sifted to sixteen. The university work at Cornell is such that the men have not as much time to devote to rowing as at other colleges, and I am, therefore, decidedly handicapped at the outset in my efforts to produce speedy crews. For instance, most of the men have shop work which detains them until 4 o'clock or after before they can get away for practice, while there are

some who are detained in the laboratories so that they are not able to report at all for two or three afternoons in a week. Another handicap is the fact that we have no rowing-tank in the gymnasium at Cornell, such as they have at Yale and Harvard. The men therefore know nothing about blade work until they get out on the water. To be sure, Cornell men have an advantage in their training in being compelled to climb the steep Ithaca hills each day, going to and from the university. This exercise develops the muscles of their legs, and for that reason my style of rowing, which demands a great deal of work from the legs, is particularly well adapted to our crews.'

" Mr. Courtney has never been a believer in the old-fogy notions about training. His idea is that a man in training should eat plain, nutritious food, the most acceptable to his palate and agreeing best with him, and that there should be a variety in the bill of fare. Years ago, and possibly some old timers stick to that theory now, it was believed the very best food for men in training was raw beefsteak. Such food was partaken of by the oarsmen, no matter how nauseating it might become. Another pernicious custom was to shut off the supply of drinking water to a man in training. Beer and ales were extensively used, the silly supposition being that they were strengthening, while water weakened the body. Courtney is himself a total abstainer, and he employs temperance methods in training a crew. The men who sit at the training-table at Cornell are always well fed. In coaching his men on the water Courtney uses the very principles that he himself employed in sculling. But it is one thing to tell a man how to do a thing and another to have him do it. Some would-be oarsmen apparently cannot break themselves of their faults and learn to row properly. All the coach can do is to patiently

strive to correct them, and it is manifestly unfair to blame him if, after weeks of conscientious coaching, some of the men fail to follow this instruction. One remarkable fact is quite often observed: A man may prove a failure in his first year at rowing, but if he has the perseverance to continue, he may the second season develop into a first-class oarsman.

“ Mr. Courtney was asked what in his opinion was necessary to make a crew fast. He replied: ‘ The ability to row a stroke in which they can get their oars in and out of the water in the cleanest possible manner the greater number of times to the minute, while at the same time they are exerting the greatest possible power. The most effective stroke for a race varies altogether with the make-up of the crew. It is not possible for a light crew to use a slow stroke successfully, and I do not believe it is possible for any crew, whether light or heavy, to accomplish the best results with a stroke as slow as twenty-eight or thirty to the minute. The average crew in a three-mile race should, in my opinion, row a stroke ranging from thirty-four to forty, the minimum being the best for the heavy crews and the maximum for the light crews. They should be able, if pushed, to row a still faster stroke. A few years ago no Yale or Harvard man would have believed that crews from those universities would ever row a faster stroke than the old “ man-of-war ” swing of twenty-eight to the minute or thereabouts, but recently both colleges have taken to rowing a faster and more effective stroke.’ ”

“ A marked peculiarity of the Cornell stroke has always been that the crews slide about four inches farther in taking the stroke than the average crew. This leads to a subject of the utmost importance in rowing—the rigging of boats. It is very seldom that two men in a crew are exactly alike in build. One man

may have a short body and long legs, another a long body and short legs. Or a member of the crew may rejoice in having both body and legs of rather unusual length, while another possesses short legs attached to a short body. It is plain to be seen that under these circumstances a style of rigging which may suit one man will not suit another. If eight men, differing in build each from the others, attempt to row in the same boat in which all the seats, slides, stretchers, and outriggers are rigged exactly alike, the result will be that they do not row together. The blades enter and leave the water at different angles, and the body work cannot be done in unison. Formerly individual rigging was done almost entirely by guesswork. The coach would size up his man, rig him high or low with short or long stretcher, as he deemed advisable, and then trust in good luck for the oarsman to adapt himself successfully to his surroundings. This bit of hit-or-miss policy was abandoned several years ago by Courtney, who invented an apparatus by the use of which he is able to find the exact rigging adapted to each man in the boat, so that when they row together it will really be together; they will swing in unison, and their blades will catch the water at exactly the same angle. This device has revolutionized the manner of rigging boats. Last year, at the national regatta in Washington, Courtney noticed that the Dempsey brothers, then of the Atalantas of New York, were rigged badly in their boats. He mentioned the matter to the janitor of one of the boathouses on the Potomac, with the remark that there was a crew that would be beaten in the race because of bad rigging. The Dempseys heard this, and, realizing themselves that something was wrong with their shell, came to Courtney for advice on the subject. He constructed a rough form of his measurement machine, and by its use found just what rig was

necessary for the two men, at the same time discovering that according to the old rig one man was sliding five inches farther than his mate. The boat was hastily re-rigged, and, upon trying it, the crew discovered that they could row it fifteen seconds faster over the mile-and-a-half course than before. When it came to the race the Dempseys won by only a very slight margin, proving that had they rowed in their old rig they would undoubtedly have been beaten.

"All oarsmen have their own peculiar ideas as to rowing, simply because different persons see the same thing from different points of view. It is folly for anyone to claim to know it all. Mr. Courtney says that he makes not the slightest pretension to infallibility, but is always open to conviction. If he sees a good idea he is quite ready to adopt it, and, in fact, he is constantly on the lookout for new ideas. Perhaps it is in this as much as in anything else that his pronounced success as a coach lies; but the fact stands out conspicuously that the Cornell University crews, since they have been under his instruction and care, have invariably won every race in which they have entered."

Mr. Percy Hagerman thus records his impressions of the science of rowing:

"It has always seemed to me that there has been a great deal of useless speculation, largely by people having no knowledge of the subject, in regard to the different strokes taught by the various coaches in this country. As a matter of fact, the best crews turned out by Cook and the best crews turned out by Courtney have presented very much the same appearance. In my opinion the best type of rowing is pretty much the same the world over. There are certain fundamental principles to which all of the fastest crews adhere. I should say that the production of a fast crew by any

college, university, or boat club depends on the following things:

“First. Proper selection of material. In any large number of young men there is almost sure to be enough material for a good crew, but it takes a person of judgment and experience to pick them out.

“Second. Proper training and coaching. These should be of such a character that the men will be at the top of condition on the day of the contest. A crew cannot hold its best form for very many days. If the men come on too early in the season they are pretty sure not to be quite so good on the day of the race. It requires as much nicety of judgment to train men for a contest of this sort as it does to train horses for the track. Men are capable of a certain limited amount of effort. To use this to the best advantage is where skill in coaching and training tells.

“Third. In order to get good results the mechanical appliances must be of the best, and they must be properly adapted to the men who are to use them. By this I mean that the seats, oars, outriggers, etc., must be so adjusted that the eight men will work comfortably and absolutely in unison, so that each individual man will be able to apply his power to the best advantage. All crews in this country use practically the same boats, oars, slides, etc., but a great deal always depends on the adjustment of these appliances.

“In my opinion there is no man in America whose judgment in connection with all three of the matters mentioned is as good as Courtney’s, and to this I attribute in a large measure Cornell’s success in rowing.

“As to the fundamental principles of rowing, I think that all competent coaches are in practical agreement. These principles I should enumerate as follows:

“1. A sharp catch, with the blade well covered.

“ 2. A good body-swing starting at the shoulders, with the slide well under control.

“ 3. A powerful drive with the legs, the body-swing and leg-drive being so timed that the maximum of power is being exerted when the oar reaches a point perpendicular to the keel of the boat.

“ 4. At the finish of the stroke the hands to be brought well into the body, the oar to be well buried in the water to the very end, and then to be taken out easily.

“ 5. The arms to shoot quickly away from the body, the slide to start back on the recovery quickly, and toward the end to move more slowly, in such a way that the weight of the men may move toward the stern for the next stroke without checking the headway of the boat.

“ I do not think there is any doubt that the above are the universally accepted principles of good rowing. Naturally, in a series of movements so complicated, there is plenty of opportunity for differences of opinion as to details, and the variations noted in the strokes of different crews are due to the varying ideas of coaches as to which of the many motions is most important and ought to preponderate. Thus in some crews the heave of the shoulders at the catch is much more apparent than in others, and the body-swing is longer. This is due to the fact that the crew has been coached on the theory that the back is more powerful than the thighs, and should do more work. In other crews the body-swing is less pronounced, and a close observer would say that the leg-drive has been developed somewhat to the detriment of the body work.

“ There are many differences of opinion as to the details of feathering, finishing, etc. The best style is that in which all of the different movements going to make up the stroke are so nicely adjusted to each

other that it is difficult to say where the power comes from at all. The Cornell crew of 1897, which was the last of our crews that I have seen, showed a style which, in my opinion, was the perfection of rowing. The boat crept along so smoothly, and with so little apparent exertion on the part of the men, that it almost seemed propelled by an unseen force. No one feature of the stroke was noticeable. What was apparent was a perfect rhythm and unison, with absolutely no loss of power. On the other hand, in both the Yale and Harvard crews, a very pronounced body-swing was noticeable, which by comparison looked uncomfortable and exhausting, and no doubt was so. There have been Cornell crews in which the body-swing was insufficiently developed. In the crew of 1897 nothing was lacking and nothing was exaggerated. The production of such a crew as that is proof of enormous skill in the coach, and of great aptness and diligence on the part of the oarsmen."

Cornell University Naval Record: Victories and Defeats

1872

May 11, at Ithaca

Four-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Union Springs | 16:54 |
| 2. Cornell 'Varsity | 16:58 |
| Bow, M. C. Bean | No. 3, G. W. Goldsmith |
| No. 2, C. S. Dutton | Stroke, Wm. Dole |

May 11, at Ithaca

Single-scutt race, two miles

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Charles Courtney, Union Springs | 19:51¾ |
| 2. J. H. Elseffer, Cornell | 19:52 |

1873

July 16, at Springfield, Mass.

Intercollegiate single sculls, two miles

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1. E. M. Swift, Yale | 14:42 |
| 2. E. C. Dutton, Cornell | 15:59 |

July 17, at Springfield, Mass.

Intercollegiate 'varsity six-oared race, three miles

1. Yale	16:59
2. Wesleyan	17:01
3. Harvard	17:11
4. Dartmouth	17:27½
5. Amherst	17:32
6. Columbia	17:53¾
7. Bowdoin	18:07¾
8. Massachusetts Agricultural	18:19¼
9. Cornell	18:24
Bow, Rufus Anderson	
No. 2, J. N. Ostrom	
No. 3, J. H. Southard	
No. 4, C. S. Dutton	
No. 5, F. B. Ferris	
Stroke, C. C. King	
Substitute, E. L. Phillips	
10. Trinity	18:42
11. Williams	19:25½

1874

July 15, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate single-scul race, two miles

1. Wilcox, Yale	14:45
2. Devens, Harvard	
3. E. L. Phillips, Cornell	

July 18, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate six-oared 'varsity race, three miles

1. Columbia	16:42
2. Wesleyan	
3. Harvard	
4. Williams	
5. Cornell	
Bow, J. N. Ostrom	
No. 2, L. F. Henderson	
No. 3, P. C. Clark	
No. 4, M. M. Garver	
No. 5, R. W. Corwin	
Stroke, C. C. King	
Substitute, J. H. Southard	
6. Dartmouth	
7. Princeton	
8. Trinity	
9. Yale	
No official time	

1875

May 22, at Ithaca

Six-oared race, two miles

1. Cornell	11:14
2. Union Springs Boat Club.....	11:27
3. Cornell Freshmen	11:49¼

June 3, at Ithaca

Single-scuil race, two miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Charles S. Francis | 16:56½ |
| 2. F. C. Reed | 18:30 |

July 13, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate six-oared freshman race, three miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 17:32¼ |
| Bow, Lynde Palmer | No. 4, J. L. Camp, Jr. |
| No. 2, A. W. Smith | No. 5, H. I. Carpenter |
| No. 3, V. De L. Grave | Stroke, John Lewis, Capt. |
| 2. Harvard | 17:37¼ |
| 3. Brown | 17:39¼ |
| 4. Princeton | 17:49¼ |

July 14, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate six-oared 'varsity race, three miles

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 16:53¼ |
| Bow, J. S. Waterman | No. 5, C. C. King |
| No. 2, D. O. Barto | Stroke, J. N. Ostrom, Capt. |
| No. 3, A. R. Gillis | Substitute, E. Le B. Gardiner |
| No. 4, J. L. Jarvis | |
| 2. Columbia | 17:04¼ |
| 3. Harvard | 17:05¾ |
| 4. Dartmouth | 17:10¾ |
| 5. Wesleyan | 17:13¾ |
| 6. Yale | 17:14¾ |
| 7. Amherst | 17:29¾ |
| 8. Brown | 17:33¾ |
| 9. Williams | 17:43¾ |
| 10. Bowdoin | 17:50¾ |
| 11. Hamilton | Time not taken |
| 12. Union | Time not taken |
| 13. Princeton | Did not finish |

August 7, Sodus Point Regatta

Single-scuil race, two miles (short course)

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Charles S. Francis, Cornell..... | 13:10 |
| 2. H. G. Danforth, Harvard University Boat Club..... | 13:20 |
| 3. James McCabe, Riverside Boat Club, Rochester.... | Withdrawn |

September 14, Ensenore Regatta, Owasco Lake

Single-scuil race, two miles

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Charles S. Francis, Cornell | 15:12 |
| 2. Robert H. Larmon, Union Springs Boat Club | |
| 3. Charles Myers, Union Springs Boat Club | |
| 4. N. B. Eldred, Auburn | |

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October 9, at Ithaca

Single-scuII race, two miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Charles S. Francis | 14:51 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 2. H. Russell | 15:40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. H. J. Rice | 17:24 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 4. E. M. Bartlett | 18:54 |

1876

June 10, at Ithaca

Single-scuII race, two miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1. Charles S. Francis | 12:56 |
| 2. G. M. Wells | 13:09 |

June 10, at Ithaca

Six-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Cornell 'varsity crew | 13:30 |
| 2. Cornell freshman crew | 14:01 |
| 3. Watkins crew | Swamped |

July 19, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate six-oared 'varsity race, three miles

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 17:01 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bow, J. S. Waterman | No. 5, John Lewis |
| No. 2, D. O. Barto | Stroke, John N. Ostrom, Capt. |
| No. 3, A. W. Smith | Substitutes, D. W. King |
| No. 4, J. L. Jarvis | Lynde Palmer |
| 2. Harvard | 17:05 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 3. Columbia | 17:18 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4. Union | 17:27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5. Wesleyan | 17:59 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6. Princeton | 18:10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

July 19, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate single-scuII race, two miles

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Charles S. Francis, Cornell..... | 13:42 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| (World's intercollegiate record to 1900; best previous
time made July 14, 1875, by Julian Kennedy of Yale,
14:21 $\frac{1}{2}$.) | |
| 2. H. G. Danforth, Harvard..... | 13:50 |
| 3. George D. Parmly, Princeton..... | 14:21 |
| 4. F. D. Weeks, Columbia..... | 14:22 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

July 19, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate six-oared freshman race, three miles

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 17:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bow, F. N. Wilcox | No. 4, E. W. Gregory |
| No. 2, G. S. Baker | No. 5, J. W. Warner |
| No. 3, W. Doggett | Stroke, J. P. Mason |
| 2. Harvard | 17:38 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 3. Columbia | Did not finish |

October 4, at Ithaca

Single-scutt race, two miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1. Charles S. Francis | 15:15 |
| 2. John N. Ostrom | 15:17 |

1878

July 17, on Owasco Lake

Freshman eight-oared race, three miles

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 17:13¾ |
| Bow, F. C. Curtiss | No. 6, D. L. D. Jaynes |
| No. 2, E. C. Foster | No. 7, E. H. Cole |
| No. 3, H. T. Waterbury | Stroke, J. N. D. Shinkel, Capt. |
| No. 4, A. H. Cowles | Cox., Volney Elstun |
| No. 5, J. G. Allen | |
| 2. Harvard | 17:27¾ |

1879

May 30, at Ithaca

Four-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. Watkins | 13:25 |
| 2. Cornell. | |

July 9, National Regatta at Saratoga Lake

'Varsity four-oared race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 9:15 |
| Bow, J. W. Warner | Stroke, John Lewis |
| No. 2, J. G. Allen | Substitute, D. L. D. Jaynes |
| No. 3, J. N. D. Shinkel | |

July 9, National Regatta at Saratoga Lake

College single-scutt race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1. John Lewis, Cornell | 11:54½ |
|------------------------------|--------|

July 18, at Lake George

Intercollegiate 'varsity four-oared race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Columbia | 8:26 |
| 2. Wesleyan | 8:38½ |
| 3. Cornell | 8:46 |

1880

July 7, North Hector Regatta

Four-oared race

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | |
| Bow, A. H. Cowles | No. 3, J. G. Allen |
| No. 2, John Lewis | Stroke, J. N. D. Shinkel |
| 2. Unknown crew | |
| 3. Unknown crew | |

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July 16, at Lake George

Intercollegiate four-oared 'varsity race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 9:12 |
| Bow, A. H. Cowles | No. 3, J. G. Allen |
| No. 2, John Lewis | Stroke, J. N. D. Shinkel |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 9:20½ |
| 3. Columbia | 9:27⅞ |

1881

June 30, at Henley, England

Four-oared race for Stewards' Cup, about one and one-fourth miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Thames Rowing Club | 8:56 |
| 2. London Rowing Club | |
| 3. Cornell | |
| Bow, A. H. Cowles | Stroke, J. N. D. Shinkel |
| No. 2, John Lewis | Substitute, J. E. Read |
| No. 3, J. G. Allen | |

July 2, at Henley, England

Four-oared race, Henley course

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 1. Hertford | 8:19 |
| 2. Cornell (Did not finish) | |

July 14, at Putney, England

Thames Challenge Cup for fours, about one and one-fourth miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 1. London Rowing Club | 8:19 |
| 2. Thames Rowing Club | |
| 3. Cornell | |

August 11, at Vienna, Austria

Four-oared race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Vienna | |
| 2. Cornell (Did not finish) | |

1882

July 4, at Lake George

Intercollegiate four-oared 'varsity race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | 9:35 |
| 2. Wesleyan | 9:40 |
| 3. Princeton | 9:53 |
| 4. Cornell | 9:55 |
| Bow, J. F. Tuthill | Stroke, H. B. Swartwout |
| No. 2, A. H. Cowles | Substitute, E. C. Read |
| No. 3, S. S. Holman | |
| 5. Bowdoin | 9:57 |

1883

May 25, at Cazenovia

Four-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 11:30 |
| Bow, C. A. Raht | Stroke, H. B. Swartwout, Capt. |
| No. 2, F. G. Schofield | Substitute, F. E. Wilcox |
| No. 3, C. C. Chase | |
| 2. Elmira | |
| 3. Syracuse | |

July 4, at Lake George

Intercollegiate four-oared 'varsity race, two miles

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 11:57 |
| Bow, C. A. Raht | Stroke, H. B. Swartwout, Capt. |
| No. 2, F. G. Schofield | Substitute, F. E. Wilcox |
| No. 3, C. C. Chase | |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 12:29 |
| 3. Princeton | 12:40 |
| 4. Wesleyan | 12:46 |

*October 13, at Ithaca*Single-scull championship of Cornell University, for Francis Badge,
one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Carl A. Raht | 12:00 |
| 2. Herbert S. Howland | |

1884

June 19, at Philadelphia

Four-oared race for Childs Cup, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | 9:06 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 2. Cornell | 9:07 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 3. Princeton | 9:17 |

July 7, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate four-oared 'varsity race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | 8:39 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2. Cornell | 8:41 |
| Bow, C. A. Raht | Stroke, F. G. Schofield, Capt. |
| No. 2, A. L. Cornell | Substitutes, W. G. Barney |
| No. 3, H. S. Howland | W. Church |
| 3. Princeton | 8:49 |
| 4. Columbia | 9:25 |
| 5. Bowdoin | Did not finish |

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1885

June 19, at Philadelphia

Four-oared race for Childs cup, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 8:51 |
| Bow, H. S. Howland | No. 3, G. H. Thayer |
| No. 2, S. S. Holman | Stroke, F. G. Schofield, Capt. |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 8:54½ |

July 4, at Worcester, Mass.

Intercollegiate four-oared race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 9:10½ |
| Bow, H. S. Howland | No. 3, G. H. Thayer |
| No. 2, S. S. Holman | Stroke, F. G. Schofield |
| 2. Brown | |
| 3. Bowdoin | |
| 4. Pennsylvania | |

Cornell was disqualified for fouling Bowdoin

1886

July 20, National Regatta at Pleasure Island

Junior singles, one and one-half miles, (second trial heat)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. J. Berry, Rutherford, N. J..... | 8:58 |
| 2. Herbert S. Howland, Cornell..... | 8:58½ |
| 3. Hinton, Union Springs Boat Club..... | 9:06½ |
| 4. Gugerty, Cohoes Rowing Club..... | 9:30 |

Berry disqualified for fouling Howland

July 21, National Regatta at Pleasure Island

Junior singles, one and one-half miles (final heat)

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Herbert S. Howland, Cornell..... | 10:08 |
| 2. Quigley, Institute Boat Club..... | 10:09 |
| 3. McDougall, New York Athletic Club..... | 10:25 |
| 4. Dailey, Bradford Boat Club..... | Did not finish |

1887

June 11, Passaic Regatta, Newark, N. J.

Junior four-oared race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 8:13½ |
| Bow, W. Stranahan | No. 3, W. H. Peck |
| No. 2, G. L. Fielder, Capt. | Stroke, A. C. Balch |
| 2. Triton Boat Club | |
| 3. Mystic Boat Club | |
| 4. Eureka Boat Club (finished second, but disqualified) | |

July 5, at Worcester, Mass.

Intercollegiate four-oared 'varsity race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 9:38 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Bow, W. Stranahan | No. 3, W. H. Peck |
| No. 2, G. L. Fielder, Capt. | Stroke, A. C. Balch |
| 2. Bowdoin | 9:39 |

July 9, at Philadelphia

Four-oared race for Childs cup, one and one-half miles

1. Cornell
Forfeited by Pennsylvania

1888

July 4, People's Regatta, Philadelphia

Four-oared race for Downing cup, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 9:36 |
| Bow, N. B. Tobey, Capt. | Stroke, R. L. McComb |
| No. 2, W. M. Dollar | Substitute, J. D. Ross |
| No. 3, G. H. Thayer | |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 9:48 |
| 3. Institute Boat Club | |
| 4. New York Rowing Club | |

July 4, People's Regatta, Philadelphia

Senior singles, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. C. G. Psotta, Cornell..... | 10:54 |
| 2. Corbett, Chicago | 11:16 |
| 3. Baltz, Pennsylvania Barge Club..... | 11:23 |
| 4. Stephens, Union Boat Club | Did not finish |

July 19, National Regatta, Sunbury, Pa.

Senior singles, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. C. G. Psotta, Cornell..... | 9:55 |
| 2. Donahue, Hamilton | 9:55 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. Ryan, Toronto | |

1889

June 27, at New London, Conn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, three miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 15:30 |
| Bow, J. D. Ross | No. 7, Guy H. Thayer |
| No. 2, H. A. Benedict | Stroke, W. S. Dole, Capt. |
| No. 3, A. J. Colnon | Cox., L. W. Emerick |
| No. 4, W. B. Tobey | Substitutes, L. W. Healy |
| No. 5, A. W. Marston | H. L. Barker |
| No. 6, Percy Hagerman | |
| 2. Columbia | 15:34 |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 15:39 |

250 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

July 4, at Philadelphia

Eight-oared race for Sharpless cup, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 7:03 |
| Bow, J. D. Ross | No. 6, Percy Hagerman |
| No. 2, H. A. Benedict | No. 7, Guy H. Thayer |
| No. 3, A. J. Colnon | Stroke, W. S. Dole, Capt. |
| No. 4, W. B. Tobey | Cox., L. W. Emerick |
| No. 5, A. W. Marston | |
| 2. Crescent Boat Club | 7:17 |
| 3. Fairmount Rowing Club..... | 7:21 |

July 5, at Philadelphia

Eight-oared race for Childs cup, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 6:40 |
| (World's record) | |
| Bow, J. D. Ross | No. 6, Percy Hagerman |
| No. 2, H. A. Benedict | No. 7, Guy H. Thayer |
| No. 3, A. J. Colnon | Stroke, W. S. Dole, Capt. |
| No. 4, W. B. Tobey | Cox., L. W. Emerick |
| No. 5, A. W. Marston | |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 6:40½ |

1890

June 18, at Ithaca

Intercollegiate eight-oared varsity race, three miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 17:30¼ |
| Bow, W. D. Osgood | No. 6, Percy Hagerman |
| No. 2, H. A. Benedict | No. 7, D. Upton |
| No. 3, J. M. Wolfe | Stroke, W. S. Dole |
| No. 4, T. W. Hill | Cox., L. W. Emerick |
| No. 5, A. W. Marston | |
| 2. Bowdoin | 17:39 |

June 24, at New London, Conn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 11:16¼ |
| Bow, G. P. Symonds | No. 7, W. Young |
| No. 2, F. W. Kelley | Stroke, G. P. Witherbee |
| No. 3, C. B. Hadden | Cox., E. P. Allen |
| No. 4, A. T. Baldwin | Substitutes, E. A. Griffith |
| No. 5, G. V. Fowler | M. H. Brown |
| No. 6, C. J. Barr | |
| 2. Yale | 11:25 |
| 3. Columbia | 11:29 |

June 26, at New London, Conn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, three miles

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 14:42½ |
| Bow, W. D. Osgood | No. 6, P. Hagerman |
| No. 2, H. A. Benedict, Capt. | No. 7, D. Upton |
| No. 3, J. M. Wolfe | Stroke, W. S. Dole |
| No. 4, T. W. Hill | Cox., L. W. Emerick |
| No. 5, A. W. Marston | |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 15:02 |

1891

June 20, at New London, Conn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 10:38 |
| Bow, R. B. Daggett | No. 6, T. Hall |
| No. 2, W. S. Dole, Capt. | No. 7, E. G. Gilson |
| No. 3, F. S. Root | Stroke, W. G. Kranz |
| No. 4, W. H. Dunham | Cox., T. S. Clark |
| No. 5, A. H. Place | Substitute, S. D. Higley |
| 2. Columbia | 10:50 |

June 25, at New London, Conn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, three miles

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 14:27½ |
| (World's record) | |
| Bow, W. Young | No. 7, A. W. Marston |
| No. 2, F. W. Kelley | Stroke, H. A. Benedict |
| No. 3, J. M. Wolfe, Capt. | Cox., E. P. Allen |
| No. 4, T. W. Hill | Substitutes, E. A. Griffith |
| No. 5, G. F. Wagner | C. J. Barr |
| No. 6, G. P. Witherbee | |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 14:45 |
| 3. Columbia | 15:05 |

1892

May 30, Passaic Regatta, at Newark, N. J.

Eight-oared race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 7:21 |
| (Record for course) | |
| Bow, W. Youn g | No. 6, G. P. Witherbee |
| No. 2, F. W. Kelley | No. 7, A. W. Marston, Capt. |
| No. 3, J. M. Wolfe | Stroke, H. A. Benedict |
| No. 4, T. W. Hill | Cox., E. P. Allen |
| No. 5, G. F. Wagner | |
| 2. New York Athletic Club | |

252 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

June 15, at Ithaca

Single-scuil championship of Cornell University for Francis badge,
two miles

1. W. D. Osgood 14:33
2. W. T. Boyrer

June 15, at Ithaca

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, three miles

1. Cornell 17:26
Bow, F. W. Kelley No. 7, E. G. Gilson
No. 2, C. J. Barr Stroke, T. Hall
No. 3, G. F. Wagner Cox., E. P. Allen
No. 4, W. H. Dole Substitutes, F. S. Root
No. 5, A. W. Marston, Capt. W. H. Dunham
No. 6, G. P. Witherbee
2. Pennsylvania 17:49½

July 9, at Ithaca

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

1. Cornell 10:56
Bow, A. C. Freeborn No. 7, R. L. Shape
No. 2, P. A. Robbins Stroke, G. W. Collins
No. 3, E. C. Hager Cox., N. N. Sherman
No. 4, W. B. Sanborne Substitutes, J. A. Nichols, C.
No. 5, H. C. Pitcher Heitman, J. Zalduondo
No. 6, H. C. Troy, Capt.
2. Columbia 11:24

1893

June 20, at New London, Conn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

1. Cornell 10:08
Bow, F. B. Matthews No. 7, F. C. Slade
No. 2, E. H. Bingham Stroke, R. B. Hamilton
No. 3, E. F. Guilford Cox., L. J. Hall
No. 4, G. P. Dyer Substitutes, Z. W. Wheland
No. 5, H. L. K. Shaw, Capt. M. W. Doe
No. 6, W. Howard
2. Columbia 10:42
Pennsylvania was entered, but withdrew

July 8, at Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 23:40 |
| Bow, A. C. Freeborn | No. 7, E. G. Gilson |
| No. 2, C. J. Barr, Capt. | Stroke, Thomas Hall |
| No. 3, E. C. Hager | Cox., N. N. Sherman |
| No. 4, P. A. Robbins | Substitutes, G. W. Collins |
| No. 5, R. L. Shape | H. L. K. Shaw |
| No. 6, H. C. Troy | |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 23:52 |

1894

June 16, Torresdale-on-Delaware River, near Philadelphia

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 21:12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bow, A. C. Freeborn | No. 7, R. L. Shape |
| No. 2, Thomas Hall, Capt. | Stroke, P. A. Robbins |
| No. 3, E. C. Hager | Cox., E. P. Allen |
| No. 4, G. P. Dyer | Substitutes, H. C. Troy, R. B. |
| No. 5, T. N. Carver | Hamilton, L. L. Tatum |
| No. 6, F. W. Freeborn | |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 21:34 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

June 19, at Ithaca

Eight-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell freshmen | 11:15 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Bow, J. H. Taussig | No. 7, L. Dillingham |
| No. 2, W. B. Chriswell | Stroke, E. O. Spillman, Capt. |
| No. 3, C. A. Louis | Cox., F. D. Colson |
| No. 4, E. A. Crawford | Substitutes, J. W. Beacham |
| No. 5, D. C. Scott | W. H. Squires |
| No. 6, L. Kinney | |
| 2. Dauntless Boat Club of New York | 12:11 |

1895

June 14, at Ithaca

Interecollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 11:18 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Bow, E. J. Savage, Capt. | No. 7, C. S. Moore |
| No. 2, C. K. Conard | Stroke, F. A. Briggs |
| No. 3, I. C. Ludlam | Cox., E. A. Boyd |
| No. 4, Jesse Fuller | Substitutes, H. W. Jeffers, J. |
| No. 5, Edgar Johnson | R. Ammon, J. H. Wynne, W. |
| No. 6, J. C. Inslee | C. White |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 11:51 |

254 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

June 24, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Columbia | 21:25 |
| 2. Cornell | 21:46 ² / ₅ |
| Bow, F. C. Slade | No. 7, L. L. Tatum |
| No. 2, W. B. Chriswell | Stroke, H. C. Troy, Capt. |
| No. 3, C. S. Moore | Cox., R. T. Richardson |
| No. 4, C. H. Smith | Substitutes J. H. Taussig, F. |
| No. 5, Edgar Johnson | A. Briggs, E. A. Crawford |
| No. 6, W. B. Sanborne | |
| 3. Pennsylvania | Did not finish |

July 9, at Henley, England

Grand Challenge Cup for eight-oared crews, one mile 550 yards

(first trial heat)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 8:11 |
| Bow, M. W. Roe | No. 7, C. A. Louis |
| No. 2, E. O. Spillman | Stroke, T. Hall |
| No. 3, E. C. Hager | Cox., F. D. Colson |
| No. 4, F. W. Freeborn, Capt. | Substitutes, R. L. Shape, F. B. |
| No. 5, T. F. Fennell | Matthews, W. Bentley, R. B. |
| No. 6, G. P. Dyer | Hamilton |
| 2. Leander Rowing Club | Did not finish |

July 10, at Henley, England

Grand Challenge Cup, for eight-oared crews, one mile 550 yards

(second heat)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Trinity Hall (Cambridge) | 7:15 |
| 2. Cornell | Not rowed out |
| Bow, M. W. Roe | No. 7, C. A. Louis |
| No. 2, E. O. Spillman | Stroke, T. Hall |
| No. 3, E. C. Hager | Cox., F. D. Colson |
| No. 4, F. W. Freeborn, Capt. | Substitutes, R. L. Shape, F. |
| No. 5, T. F. Fennell | B. Matthews, W. Bentley, |
| No. 6, G. P. Dyer | and R. B. Hamilton |

1896

June 24, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 10:08 |
| Bow, W. B. Stamford | No. 4, C. M. Oddie |
| No. 2, T. L. Bailey | No. 5, Platt Russell |
| No. 3, S. W. Wakeman, Capt. | No. 6, A. C. King |

No. 7, W. C. Dalzell	Substitutes, G. O. Wagner
Stroke, E. B. Carter	A. B. Raymond
Cox., S. L. Fisher	
2. Harvard	10:22
3. Pennsylvania	10:26½
4. Columbia	10:51

June 26, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

1. Cornell	19:29
Bow, I. C. Ludlam	No. 7, L. L. Tatum
No. 2, W. B. Chriswell	Stroke, F. A. Briggs
No. 3, C. S. Moore	Cox., F. D. Colson
No. 4, F. W. Freeborn, Capt.	Substitutes, Edgar Johnson,
No. 5, E. J. Savage	H. C. Troy, W. Bentley, F.
No. 6, E. O. Spillman	C. Slade
2. Harvard	19:42
3. Pennsylvania	20:11
4. Columbia	20:25

*October 11, at Ithaca*Single-sculd championship of Cornell University, for Francis Badge,
two miles

1. Mark W. Roe
2. Edward Davis

1897

May 15, at Annapolis

Eight-oared race, two miles

1. Cornell second 'varsity	11:15
2. Naval cadets	11:22

June 25, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

1. Cornell	20:34
Bow, S. W. Wakeman	No. 7, E. J. Savage
No. 2, Wilton Bentley	Stroke, F. A. Briggs
No. 3, C. S. Moore	Cox., F. D. Colson
No. 4, A. C. King	Substitutes, W. C. Dalzell, C.
No. 5, M. M. Odell	M. Oddie, E. B. Carter, T. L.
No. 6, E. O. Spillman, Capt.	Bailey
2. Yale	20:44
3. Harvard	21:00

256 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

June 30, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

1. Cornell	9:21 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bow, P. Will	No. 7, A. R. Ayers
No. 2, C. B. Smallwood	Stroke, J. W. Ihlder
No. 3, P. B. Windsor	Cox., E. T. Magoffin
No. 4, H. E. Halloway	Substitutes, R. H. Gamwell,
No. 5, L. F. Hanmer	R. W. Beardsley, R. W. Dorn,
No. 6, C. W. Coit	M. E. Shire
2. Columbia	9:22 $\frac{3}{8}$
3. Pennsylvania	9:23 $\frac{1}{8}$

July 2, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

1. Cornell	20:47 $\frac{4}{5}$
Bow, S. W. Wakeman	No. 7, E. J. Savage
No. 2, Wilton Bentley	Stroke, F. A. Briggs
No. 3, C. S. Moore	Cox., F. D. Colson
No. 4, A. C. King	Substitutes, W. C. Dalzell, C.
No. 5, M. M. Odell	M. Oddie, E. B. Carter, T.
No. 6, E. O. Spillman, Capt.	L. Bailey
2. Columbia	21:20 $\frac{2}{5}$
3. Pennsylvania	Swamped

July 23, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

1. Yale	9:19 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Harvard	9:26 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Cornell	9:29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bow, Phillip Will	No. 7, A. R. Ayers
No. 2, C. B. Smallwood	Stroke, J. W. Ihlder
No. 3, P. B. Windsor	Cox., E. T. Magoffin
No. 4, R. H. Gamwell	Substitutes, H. E. Halloway,
No. 5, L. F. Hanmer	R. W. Beardsley, R. W. Dorn,
No. 6, C. W. Coit	M. E. Shire

October 20, at Ithaca

Single-sculd championship of Cornell University for Francis Badge, one mile

1. Isaac D. Ludlam.....	6:55
2. Wilton Bentley	
3. Charles H. Young	

1898

June 23, at New London, Conn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 23:48 |
| Bow, W. C. Dalzell | No. 7, E. J. Savage |
| No. 2, Wilton Bentley | Stroke, F. A. Briggs |
| No. 3, S. W. Wakeman | Cox., F. D. Colson, Capt. |
| No. 4, T. L. Bailey | Substitutes, A. B. Raymond |
| No. 5, C. S. Moore | E. R. Sweetland |
| No. 6, R. W. Beardsley | |
| 2. Yale | 24:02 |
| 3. Harvard | 24:35 |

June 23, at New London, Conn.

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Yale | 11:22 ³ / ₈ |
| 2. Harvard | 11:23 ¹ / ₈ |
| 3. Cornell | 11:26 ¹ / ₂ |
| Bow, C. H. Fay | No. 7, S. W. Hartley |
| No. 2, H. E. Vanderhoef | Stroke, C. B. English |
| No. 3, E. C. King | Cox., N. L. Ritchie |
| No. 4, C. W. Cross | Substitutes, D. R. Thomas, R. |
| No. 5, Albert Ball | W. Robbins, T. B. Taylor |
| No. 6, L. S. Lyon, Capt. | |

July 2, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, three miles

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | 15:51 ¹ / ₂ |
| 2. Cornell | 16:01 |
| Bow, W. C. Dalzell | No. 7, E. J. Savage |
| No. 2, Wilton Bentley | Stroke, F. A. Briggs |
| No. 3, S. W. Wakeman | Cox., F. D. Colson, Capt. |
| No. 4, T. L. Bailey | Substitutes, A. B. Raymond, |
| No. 5, C. S. Moore | E. R. Sweetland |
| No. 6, R. W. Beardsley | |
| 3. Wisconsin | 16:06 |
| 4. Columbia | 16:21 |

July 2, at Saratoga Lake

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 10:48 |
| Bow, C. H. Fay | No. 7, S. W. Hartley |
| No. 2, H. E. Vanderhoef | Stroke, C. B. English |
| No. 3, E. C. King | Cox., N. L. Ritchie |
| No. 4, C. W. Cross | Substitutes, D. R. Thomas, R. |
| No. 5, A. Ball | W. Robbins, T. B. Taylor |
| No. 6, L. S. Lyon, Capt. | |
| 2. Columbia | 11:07 |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 11:08 |

258 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

October 12, at Ithaca

Single-scull championship of Cornell University for Francis Badge,
one mile

- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| 1. W. C. Dalzell | 7:31 |
| 2. Charles H. Young | |
| 3. Shirley C. Hulse | |

1899

May 30, at Ithaca

Intercollegiate race for second crews, two miles

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 11:26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bow, T. B. Taylor | No. 6, L. S. Lyon |
| No. 2, H. E. Vanderhoef | No. 7, S. W. Hartley |
| No. 3, L. F. Hanmer | Stroke, C. B. English |
| No. 4, C. A. Tryon | Cox., W. L. Pate |
| No. 5, L. A. Rice | |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 11:28 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

June 26, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 9:55 |
| Bow, A. F. Brinckerhoff | No. 7, E. D. Toohill |
| No. 2, H. L. Chase | Stroke, J. M. Francis |
| No. 3, L. S. Haskin | Cox., G. E. Long |
| No. 4, F. H. Teagle | Substitutes, W. O. Beyer, E. A. |
| No. 5, A. S. Petty | Burrows, W. B. Kugler, E. |
| No. 6, E. H. Powley, Capt. | L. Walker |
| 2. Columbia | 10:00 |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 10:10 |

June 26, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate four-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | 11:12 |
| 2. Cornell | 11:14 $\frac{2}{5}$ |
| Bow, A. R. Ayers | No. 3, L. F. Hanmer |
| No. 2, L. S. Lyon | Stroke, C. B. English |

June 27, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | 20:04 |
| 2. Wisconsin | 20:05 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. Cornell | 20:13 |
| Bow, S. W. Hartley | No. 7, W. C. Dalzell |
| No. 2, H. E. Vanderhoef | Stroke, R. W. Robbins |
| No. 3, S. W. Wakeman | Cox., S. L. Fisher, Capt. |
| No. 4, A. C. King | Substitutes, L. S. Lyon, C. B. |
| No. 5, E. R. Sweetland | Smallwood |
| No. 6, R. W. Beardsley | |
| 4. Columbia | 20:20 |

October 10, at Ithaca

Single-scull championship of Cornell University for Francis Badge,
one mile

1. John M. Francis	6:29
2. T. B. Taylor	7:12
3. A. E. Flowers	7:31
4. J. H. Massey	7:33

1900

May 30, at Philadelphia

Intercollegiate eight-oared race, one and one-half miles, (previous
'varsity crew men barred)

1. Pennsylvania second crew	8:17
2. Cornell freshmen	8:39
3. Columbia second crew	8:48

June 15, at Syracuse

Intercollegiate eight-oared race, two miles

1. Francis Boat Club, Cornell.....	10:54
Bow, P. Tinan	No. 7, E. D. Toohill
No. 2, H. L. Chase	Stroke, W. B. Kugler
No. 3, C. B. Brown	Cox., E. T. Magoffin
No. 4, H. Purcell, Jr.	Substitutes, R. E. Marvin, W.
No. 5, C. L. Edmonston	C. Pruyn, L. G. Price
No. 6, E. H. Powley	
2. Syracuse University	11:00

June 30, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared 'varsity race, four miles

1. Pennsylvania	19:44 ³ / ₈
2. Wisconsin	19:46 ² / ₈
3. Cornell	20:04 ¹ / ₈
Bow, S. W. Hartley	No. 6, J. M. Francis
No. 2, H. E. Vanderhoef	No. 7, W. C. Dalzell, Capt.
No. 3, A. S. Petty	Stroke, R. W. Robbins
No. 4, R. W. Beardsley	Cox., G. E. Long
No. 5, C. B. Smallwood	
4. Columbia	20:08 ¹ / ₈
5. Georgetown	20:19 ¹ / ₈

260 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

June 30, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate eight-oared freshman race, two miles

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Wisconsin | 9:45 |
| 2. Pennsylvania | |
| 3. Cornell | |
| Bow, H. M. Longyear | No. 7, H. J. Kuschke |
| No. 2, P. F. Ballinger | Stroke, Whitney Merrill |
| No. 3, C. R. Osborne | Cox., J. G. Smith |
| No. 4, J. P. Frenzel | Substitutes, T. J. Van Alstyne, |
| No. 5, R. L. Hutton | B. H. Smith, Stuart Hazel- |
| No. 6, F. E. Benedict | wood, T. R. Finucane |
| 4. Columbia | |

July 2, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate four-oared 'varsity race, two miles

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | 10:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. Columbia | 10:38 |
| 3. Cornell | Did not finish |
| Bow, A. F. Brinckerhoff, Capt. | No. 3, W. O. Beyer |
| No. 2, E. A. Burrows | Stroke, A. E. Flowers |

July 12, at Troy

Junior single-scuil championship, laureate boat club and upper Hudson, two miles with turn

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. John M. Francis (Cornell University) | 14:55 |
| 2. George Swink | 15:00 |

October 12, at Ithaca

Intercollegiate eight-oared race, one mile

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cornell, '02 | 5:00 |
| Bow, A. F. Brinckerhoff | No. 6, Edward H. Powley |
| No. 2, H. L. Chase | No. 7, Edward D. Toothill |
| No. 3, W. O. Beyer | Stroke, John M. Francis |
| No. 4, Frank H. Teagle | Cox., Guy E. Long |
| No. 5, Alfred S. Petty | |
| 2. Cornell, '03 | 5:01 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. Cornell, '01 | 5:05 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4. Francis Boat Club | 5:09 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

1901

May 30, at Ithaca

Intercollegiate eight-oared race, two miles (previous 'varsity crew men barred).

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 10:52 |
| Bow, W. O. Beyer | No. 6. P. F. Ballinger |
| No. 2, B. H. Smith | No. 7, H. T. Kuschke |
| No. 3, E. D. Seabring | Stroke, W. Merrill |
| No. 4, T. J. Van Alstyne | Cox., J. G. Smith |
| No. 5, C. A. Lueder | |
| 2. Columbia | 11:02 |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 11:08½ |

May 30, Harlem Regatta, at New York City

Junior single-scuil race, one mile, straightaway

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. John M. Francis, Laureate Boat Club, Troy, N. Y. (Cornell University) | 5:44½ |
| 2. S. Hlavac, Friendship Boat Club | |
| 3. T. Teves, Seawanbaka Boat Club | |
| 4. M. Meyer, Wyanoke Boat Club | |

Won by two and one-half lengths

June 14, Regatta on Onondaga Lake, Syracuse, N. Y.

Single-scuil race, one and one-half miles, straightaway

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. John M. Francis, Laureate Boat Club, Troy, N. Y. (Cornell University) | 10:06¾ |
| 2. Charles E. Goodwin, Syracuse University | 10:18¾ |

July 14, Regatta on Onondaga Lake, Syracuse, N. Y.

Eight-oared race, one and one-half miles

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Francis Boat Club (Cornell) junior crew | 8:07¾ |
| 2. Syracuse freshmen | |

Won by one and one-half lengths

July 14, Regatta on Onondaga Lake, Syracuse, N. Y.

Eight-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Francis Boat Club (Cornell) senior crew | 10:52 |
| 2. Syracuse 'Varsity | |

Won by a quarter of a length

262 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

July 2, Interecollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie

'Varsity four-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 11:39 ³ / ₅ |
| Bow, E. D. Toohill, Capt. | No. 3, C. L. Edmonston |
| No. 2, P. F. Ballinger | Stroke, J. P. Frenzel |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 11:45 ³ / ₅ |
| 3. Columbia | 11:59 ³ / ₅ |

July 2, Interecollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie

'Varsity eight-oared race, four miles

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 18:53 ¹ / ₅ |
| Bow, S. Hazelwood | No. 7, A. S. Petty |
| No. 2, W. Merrill | Stroke, R. W. Robbins |
| No. 3, H. T. Kuschke | Cox., J. G. Smith |
| No. 4, T. J. Van Alstyne | Substitutes, B. H. Smith, |
| No. 5, C. A. Lueder | E. D. Sebring |
| No. 6, H. E. Vanderhoef | |
| 2. Columbia | 18:58 |
| 3. Wisconsin | 19:06 ⁴ / ₅ |
| 4. Georgetown | 19:21 |
| 5. Syracuse | Time not taken |
| 6. Pennsylvania | Time not taken |

July 4, New England Regatta, on the Charles River, Boston, Mass.

Intermediate single-scul race, one and one-half miles with turn

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. John M. Francis, Laureate Boat Club, Troy, N. Y., (Cornell University) | 10:39 |
| 2. J. P. Gardiner, Union Boat Club | |
| 3. T. G. Stevenson, Boston Athletic Association | |
| 4. W. F. Hynes, Riverside Boat Club | |
| 5. W. T. Stuffle, Shawmut Rowing Club | |

Won by fifteen lengths

July 2, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate regatta, freshman eight-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | 10:20 ¹ / ₅ |
| 2. Cornell | 10:23 |
| Bow, J. W. Schade | No. 7, J. F. Borden, Capt. |
| No. 2, E. A. Wadsworth | Stroke, A. R. Coffin |
| No. 3, W. A. Whittlesey, Jr. | Cox., E. G. Atkin |
| No. 4, R. W. Nutting | Substitutes, C. A. Lyford |
| No. 5, H. W. Torney | G. W. Walker |
| No. 6, R. M. Thompson | |
| 3. Columbia | 10:36 ¹ / ₅ |
| 4. Syracuse | 10:44 |

July 8, at Troy

Senior single-sculd championship, Laureate Boat Club and Upper Hudson, two miles, with turn

1. John M. Francis, Laureate Boat Club (Cornell University) 13:23⁴/₅
- Record for course
2. John B. Nial, Laureate Boat Club 14:36

1902

June 21, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate regatta, 'varsity eight-oared race, four miles

1. Cornell 19:05³/₅
 Bow, E. D. Sebring No. 7, Stuart Hazelwood
 No. 2, Whitney Merrill Stroke, A. R. Coffin
 No. 3, A. S. Petty, Capt. Cox., J. G. Smith
 No. 4, T. J. Van Alstyne Substitutes, P. F. Ballinger
 No. 5, C. A. Lueder H. W. Torney
 No. 6, J. P. Frenzel
2. Wisconsin 19:13³/₅
3. Columbia 19:18³/₅
4. Pennsylvania 19:26
5. Syracuse 19:31²/₅
6. Georgetown 19:32

June 21, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate regatta, freshman eight-oared race, two miles

1. Cornell 9:34¹/₅
 Bow, J. L. White No. 7, L. G. Gates
 No. 2, John Snyder, Capt. Stroke, W. C. Shepard
 No. 3, J. W. Fisher Cox., I. V. Buchanan
 No. 4, Frederick Miller Substitutes, C. D. Ruland,
 No. 5, G. W. Foote C. E. Boesch
 No. 6, H. S. Muuroe
2. Wisconsin 9:42¹/₅
3. Columbia 9:49
4. Syracuse 9:53
5. Pennsylvania 10:05

June 21, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate regatta, 'varsity four-oared race, two miles

1. Cornell 10:43³/₅
 Bow, E. D. Toohill No. 3, C. L. Edmonston
 No. 2, P. F. Ballinger Stroke, C. A. Lyford
2. Pennsylvania 10:54⁴/₅
3. Columbia 11:08

264 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

1903

May 30, at Ithaca

Junior 'varsity race, two miles

1. Cornell	11:14½
Bow, Archibald Stone	No. 6, E. T. Foote
No. 2, John Snyder	No. 7, C. L. Edmonston
No. 3, E. E. Brandow	Stroke, R. W. Nutting
No. 4, E. A. Wadsworth	Cox., I. V. Buchanan
No. 5, G. W. Foote	
2. Pennsylvania	11:36¾
3. Harvard	11:46

June 26, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate Regatta, varsity eight-oared race, four miles

1. Cornell	18:57
Bow, C. L. Edmonston	No. 7, C. A. Lueder
No. 2, E. A. Wadsworth	Stroke, A. R. Coffin
No. 3, E. E. Brandow	Cox., I. V. Buchanan
No. 4, T. J. Van Alstyne	Substitutes, A. Whittemore,
No. 5, G. W. Foote	J. P. Frenzel, Capt., C. C.
No. 6, R. W. Nutting	Adams
2. Georgetown	19:27
3. Wisconsin	19:29 ² / ₅
4. Pennsylvania	19:33 ³ / ₅
5. Syracuse	19:36 ² / ₅
6. Columbia	19:54 ¹ / ₅

June 26, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate Regatta, freshman eight-oared race, two miles

1. Cornell	9:18
Bow, W. F. Lee	No. 7, W. H. Forbes
No. 2, R. C. Barton	Stroke, E. T. Foote
No. 3, C. P. Johnson	Cox., R. R. Slocum
No. 4, P. Folger	Substitutes, H. F. Locke,
No. 5, J. H. Whitehead	H. S. Krauter
No. 6, H. L. Aller	
2. Syracuse	9:22 ¹ / ₅
3. Wisconsin	9:32
4. Columbia	9:41
5. Pennsylvania	9:44

June 26, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate Regatta, 'varsity four-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 10:34 |
| Bow, J. W. Schade | No. 3, Archibald Stone |
| No. 2, John Snyder | Stroke, L. F. Bruce |
| 2. Pennsylvania | 10:35 ⁴ / ₅ |
| 3. Wisconsin | 10:55 ³ / ₅ |
| 4. Columbia | 11:14 |

1904

May 30, at Ithaca

Second 'varsity eight-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Cornell | 11:27 ¹ / ₅ |
| Bow, J. W. Fisher | No. 6, H. L. Aller |
| No. 2, R. C. Barton | No. 7, W. F. Lee |
| No. 3, C. P. Johnson | Stroke, E. T. Foote |
| No. 4, C. D. Barnhart | Cox., R. R. Slocum |
| No. 5, J. H. Whitehead | |
| 2. Harvard | |

June 28, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate Regatta, varsity eight-oared race, four miles

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Syracuse | 20:22 ³ / ₅ |
| 2. Cornell | 20:31 ¹ / ₅ |
| Bow, C. E. Boesch | No. 7, A. Stone |
| No. 2, E. T. Foote | Stroke, R. W. Nutting |
| No. 3, B. E. Fernow | Coxswain, C. R. Heggem |
| No. 4, E. A. Wadsworth | Substitutes, P. Folger |
| No. 5, G. W. Foote | W. F. Lee |
| No. 6, P. F. Ballinger | A. R. Coffin, Capt. |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 20:32 ⁴ / ₅ |
| 4. Columbia | 20:45 ³ / ₅ |
| 5. Georgetown | 20:52 ³ / ₅ |
| 6. Wisconsin | 21:01 ¹ / ₅ |

June 28, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate Regatta, freshman eight-oared race, two miles

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Syracuse | 10:01 |
| 2. Cornell | 10:12 ² / ₅ |
| Bow, L. Graham | No. 6, R. E. Coulson |
| No. 2, J. A. Ostos | No. 7, W. S. Stowell |
| No. 3, F. D. Hooper | Stroke, G. C. Sumner |
| No. 4, R. H. Bishop | Coxswain, W. G. Taylor |
| No. 5, J. Newton | Substitutes, G. W. Nasmyth |
| | C. J. Goodier |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 10:18 ⁴ / ₅ |
| 4. Columbia | 10:28 ¹ / ₂ |

266 CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY

June 28, at Poughkeepsie

Intercollegiate Regatta, 'varsity four-oared race, two miles

1. Cornell	10:53 ³ / ₅
Bow, W. F. Lee	No. 3, G. W. Foote
No. 2, R. C. Barton	Stroke, E. T. Foote
2. Columbia	11:12 ¹ / ₅
3. Pennsylvania	11:15 ³ / ₅
4. Wisconsin	11:18 ² / ₅
5. Georgetown	11:34 ² / ₅

Cornell University Single-Scull Championship Diamond Sculls, presented by Charles S. Francis, 1883

Won by

Carl A. Roth.....	1884	
W. D. Osgood.....	1892	
Mark M. Roe.....	1895	
I. C. Ludlam.....	1897	6:55
W. C. Dalzell.....	1898	7:31
John M. Francis.....	1899	6:29
A. S. Petty.....	1900	8:05 ¹ / ₅
E. T. Foote.....	1904	

CHAPTER VIII

BASEBALL

AS Harry L. Taylor has appropriately written, "Cornell has had a baseball team since the first nine men registered." These enterprising enthusiasts, however, did not organize permanently, nor did they consider themselves the official representatives of this university in the national game, for it is not until the spring of 1869 that we find traces of permanent organization.

The town of Ithaca had then, as now, a certain element fond of outdoor sports; and among other organizations boasted a baseball team, called the Forest City Baseball Club. The enthusiasm aroused by this local organization spread toward Ezra Cornell's apple orchard, and as early as February, 1869, we find traces of the baseball spirit stirring within the university. The *Era* of February, 1869, says: "We have several times heard plans discussed for the formation of a baseball club. As yet nothing seems to have been done in the matter. In the absence of other sports, cannot Cornell University have a good nine?" Again in April the *Era* remarks, "The last few days of pleasant weather have brought out the national ball. Lively times may be expected next term from the ball and boating clubs. We have in this university a large number of fine ball players, men who have played in important positions on some of the first clubs of the country."

The *Era's* persistent prodding during the university's first winter term bore good results, for in May,

1869, we find this: "With the opening of spring has commenced the organization of the University Ball Club. Last fall, so late was the session of the university begun, that little or nothing was done toward the cultivation of the national game. But with the return of warmer weather, balls innumerable are seen flying across the campus, thrown by anxious applicants for positions on the 'first nine.' Scrub games are contested hotly, and 'practice games are instituted daily.'" Perhaps the first match game this year was played by a nine from Company B (Corps of Cadets), and a nine chosen from the university at large. The game "was run into the dark on the sixth inning, and being a tie at the end of the fifth inning, was decided no game by the umpire, according to the rules last year."

The first game played by a Cornell 'varsity team was between the 'Varsity of '69 and the Cascadilla Club of Ithaca. Cornell won by a score of 43 to 26. The scorer of this game enumerates: "Flies caught, University 4, Cascadilla 2; fouls on the fly, University 3, Cascadilla 3; fouls on the bound, University 2, Cascadilla 2. Game called after the fifth inning. Time, three hours." Our second game was with the Owego Amateurs, and resulted in another victory, score 41 to 40. This was an eight-inning game and lasted four hours. The scorekeeper tells us there were "Home runs, Cornell 2, Owego 0; flies caught, Cornell 6, Owego 3; fouls on fly, Cornell 3, Owego 2; fouls on bound, Cornell 3, Owego 2; flies missed, Cornell 5, Owego 4." We are informed that the first part of the game was "uninteresting, Cornell at one time being thirteen runs ahead." Toward the close, however, the game grew intensely exciting. The critical point of the game was in the last inning, when the "batsman for Owego put a tremendous fly into the

center field. Everything depended upon Belden. He caught the ball and won the day! ” It is remarked further that “ Sullivan made the longest bat ever made on the home grounds. The decisions of the umpire, Johnny Smith, of the Forest City Club, though sometimes of necessity very close, were always prompt and generally satisfactory.”

Thus our first 'varsity started in the season. Uniforms were secured by subscription, the members of the faculty contributing liberally to make up the necessary funds; President White and Goldwin Smith heading the list with twenty dollars each. The interest in the game was from the outset very general. We read that “ Goldwin Smith went out one day last week to witness a practice game of the university nine. He gave the boys some interesting account of the English games.” After the first game with the Owego amateurs there was a slight period of depression in Cornell's baseball world, which caused the *Era* to come forth again with editorial criticism. The purchase of the new uniforms, however, caused interest in the team to revive. We are informed that these uniforms were somewhat gaudy, and indeed, a description serves to strengthen this statement. An extract from a local paper reads: “The shirt is white flannel, with carnelian trimmings, and the pants of light gray flannel. The cap will be white with a carnelian star in the center of the crown. The *tout ensemble* will be very pretty, and may do much toward breaking up the lethargy that now hangs around the club.” In all, the 'varsity of '69 played four games, winning three, and at the end of the season receiving “ the champion bat for three counties.”

In those early days baseball was a fall sport, football not yet having come to claim its proper season. So every fall term found a regularly organized baseball team, playing games as long as the weather per-

mitted. These games were a feature of our local athletic life until sometime in the middle '80's, when they were allowed to die out, all work being concentrated upon the work of the spring term. The team of the autumn of 1869 was largely composed—as most of the subsequent fall-term teams were—of the same men who played on the team in the preceding spring. This team played two games with our friends of early days, the Amateurs of Owego.

In 1870 the good work of the previous year was not allowed to go for naught. The team appears to have been well managed and to have trained carefully. Besides the 'varsity's good record the "scrub" of 1870 has a record of five games won out of six played with teams of the neighboring towns. Familiar names were noticed on the '70 team. Conklin, Kirby, Platt, and others who played on each of the '69 teams, were in 1870 holding their old positions.

In the fall term of 1870 we find several new men on the 'varsity in the positions of certain old players. This change called forth red-hot editorials from the college press, and "communications" were almost as numerous as they have been in recent days. It was at this time, in the latter months of 1870, that Thomas Hughes, that lover of good sport, made his long-to-be-remembered visit to Cornell University. In order to give him a glance at our national game, two nines were picked, and for eleven innings, down on the old Willow Avenue grounds, Mr. Hughes was given an opportunity to compare our game with the English game of cricket. It is said that Mr. Hughes, in his farewell address to the Cornellians, admitted the superiority of the American game and wished Cornell great success in her future contests.

Like most of the fall-term teams, that of the autumn of 1870 played a limited schedule.

Affairs in 1870 had evidently not progressed as prosperously as our local enthusiasts wished, for early in 1871 we find many "urgent appeals" in the college papers. As a result of this agitation, a Baseball Club or Association was organized, with a membership of some hundred odd men. A membership fee was charged to provide for the expenses of the team, for in those days there were no gate receipts. The team of '71 was considered the best team we had sent out up to that time.

The opening of the fall term in 1871 found most of the players in college and the nine reorganized. Only one game was played, however, as the neighboring teams were beginning to fight shy of our 'varsity. Inter-class games were frequent, one notable game being a victory by the '73 class team over a combination 'varsity team, score 33 to 18. We are informed that "cigars, beer, and oysters" had been wagered on the 'varsity by "green freshmen and conceited sophomores." A glance at the 'varsity shows some of the old '69 men still playing.

The year 1872 was not marked by any brilliant development in the baseball department. Interest was flagging and the team played but two games; these two games, however, were notable victories over the Normals of Cortland, who had always defeated us previously. The team of '72 was strong, especially in the "box." Previously to this year most of the games had been played on the old Willow Avenue grounds. But in 1872 games were played on the Ithaca Fair Grounds, where there was the advantage of a fairly good diamond and the disadvantage of the great distance from the town and the campus.

The trip to Cortland in 1872 was a type of the baseball trips in the early days. The nine, accompanied by its followers, would go to the neighboring towns by

coach, and a good time was always one of the features of the trip.

There seems to have been no regular team in the fall of 1872, and in the spring of 1873 affairs were in little better condition, no games being played.

In the autumn of 1873 games were played on the campus. The team started in well, but made a miserable record during the remainder of the season. Class games still continued in an irregular fashion, as did also the inter-fraternity games. The history of local inter-fraternity baseball dates from the first baseball season in the spring of 1869. When the depression was greatest in 'varsity circles, the class and fraternity games were often most exciting.

A desperate effort was made early in 1874 to revive the baseball nine. Editorial after editorial appeared in the *Era*, stirring up the baseball authorities, and lamenting the decline from the good old times. But all this stir was of little avail, for but one game was played, in which our northern neighbor, Hobart, thrashed us soundly. The autumn team was really the 'varsity for this year.

Under the leadership of that all-round athlete, J. N. Ostrom, the 'varsity did good work in the fall term of 1874. Its record was not all of victories, but was marked by earnestness which was in contrast to the laxity of the previous year.

Ostrom's work on the crew called him from the baseball team in the spring of '75, and his loss was a severe blow to the team. One game was played, in which Hobart, as usual, defeated us. The description of the Hobart grounds as they were at that time recalls the great disadvantage under which the early games were played: "Grounds were on a side hill with third base eight or ten feet above first, and having trees and

other objects scattered at intervals throughout the field."

The simplicity of the early day negotiations contrasts strangely with the excessive formality and delay sometimes indulged in by present-day teams. Speaking of one recorded game, a college paper says: "The university nine were somewhat surprised Monday morning at receiving a telegram from the Hamilton College nine saying that they would be in Ithaca that P. M. to play a match game."

The year 1876, which saw Cornell leading in aquatic sports, is almost if not quite a blank in our baseball annals. There is a record of one game, in which the 'varsity was defeated, 58 to 0 by the Ithaca team. Evidently this ignominious defeat killed all 'varsity spirit as far as baseball was concerned, for, aside from expressions of regret, we hear nothing more of the nine until the autumn of that year, when three games were played.

Among the men who played in '76 were Warner, Pomeroy, Spofford, Treman, King, Farquhar, and the famous "Cobb trio"—Cobb, '77, '78 and '80, cousins of a later catcher, Howard Cobb.

In 1877 there was a general revival in baseball throughout all the colleges; and at Cornell the great decline in rowing affairs brought about a corresponding increase of interest in the national game. Faculty members and graduates participated in the game, for in a contest between two picked nines, "the splendid catching of Professor White and the fine pitching of Mr. Ostrom were the noticeable features of the game."

In the fall of 1877 and in 1878 the 'varsity made regular appearances, making quite a good record in the spring of '78. In the fall of '78 and in '79, baseball declined again, on account of another removal to the Fair

Grounds. These grounds were so far away that an audience could rarely be induced to come, while it was often difficult to persuade all members of the team to be present.

The team of 1879 seems to have existed in name only, as there is no record of any regular games. Class games were as frequent as ever.

In 1881 there was a beginning of the good record which Cornell has since maintained in baseball. The year 1882 shows a much better record, our 'varsity defeating Hobart, which caused quite a demonstration in Ithaca, the smaller college having defeated us in previous games.

In 1884 we find our ball tossers permanently located on the campus. What was later christened the "upper parade ground" was during the '80's the scene of many exciting intercollegiate contests. With the diamond about midway between Sibley College and the present site of Boardman Hall, the batter faced the south and often sent the ball flying toward the registrar's office, or even down over the hill where the library now stands. With no high board fence or other means of providing seclusion for the audience, it was often difficult to make a collection sufficient to meet expenses. The "hat" was always passed around, and he who contributed was generally marked "paid" by means of a ticket placed in his hat band. The campus games proved a temptation to many of the faculty, who were often drawn from their books to witness the sport. At first the diamond was used both in the morning and in the afternoon, but the morning games proving too much of a nuisance, were "officially" discontinued.

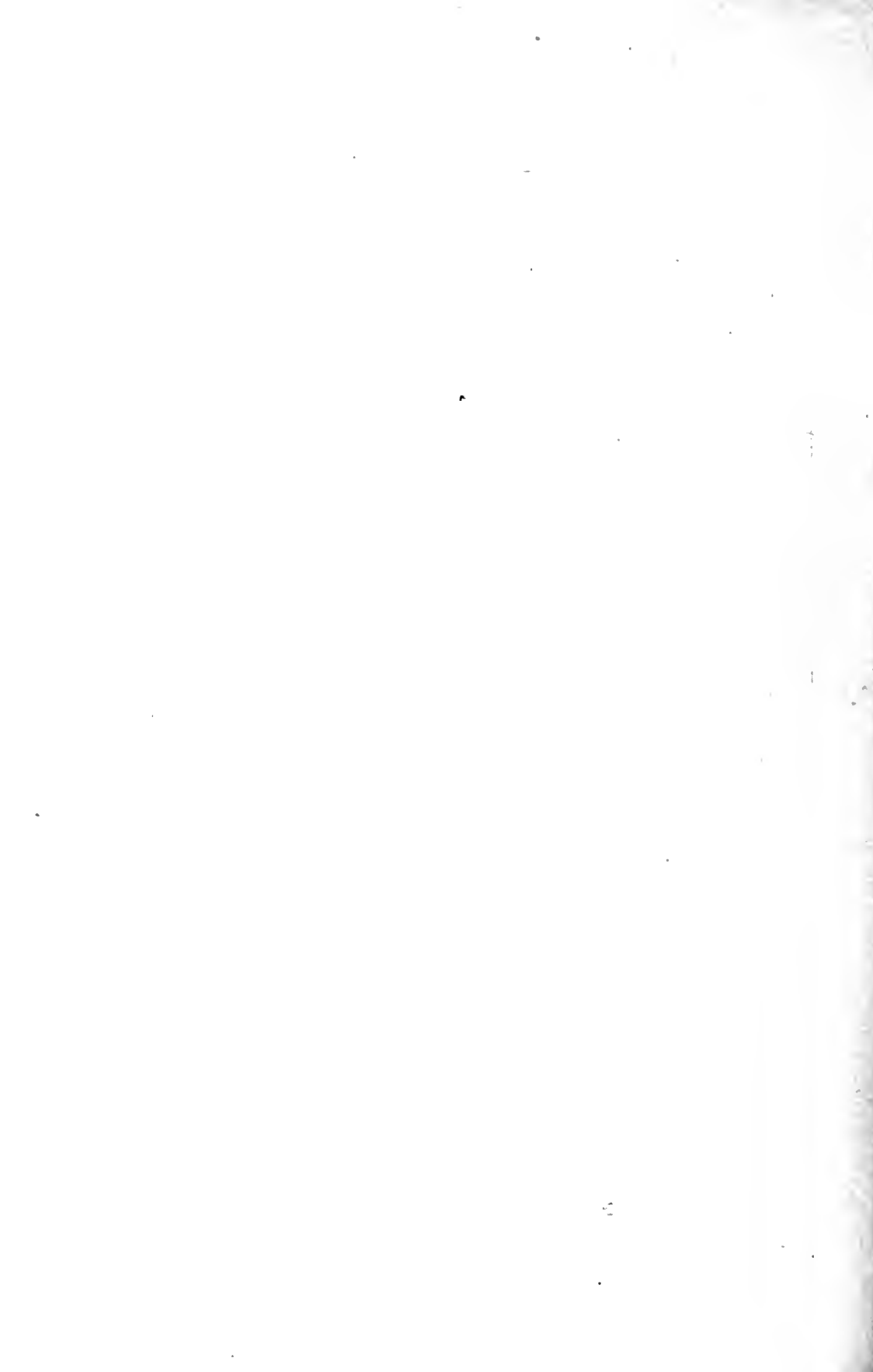
On these campus grounds were developed Cornell's most famous ball players. Humphries, Hall, Olin, Harry Taylor, and Field made their first brilliant field-



HOWES, ITHACA, N.Y.

Varsity Baseball Team 1886

Ethyre	Morrison	Aldrich	Parshall
Simon	Neff	Shreiner	Wilkinson
	Olin	Smith	
	Taylor	Newberry	



ing records within the quadrangle, and knocked their first home runs over the hillside toward the Cornell homestead.

In 1885 Cornell sent out her most famous team. They played—for those days—an extensive schedule, and won every game. Cornell was at that time a member of the New York State Intercollegiate Baseball Association, and most of her important games were with the colleges of this association. In 1885, however, a most exciting game was played with the Columbia College team, which came to Ithaca with a great record. An examination of the press account of this Columbia-Cornell game will disclose the exciting incidents resulting from considerable feeling between the two teams.

The team of 1886 had kept up the good record established by the '85 team, but things did not go so smoothly in 1887. Out of ten games played Cornell lost eight. A glance at the schedule shows that we were meeting with much more able opponents than in previous years. We were reaching out into the world. We had met Harvard, Yale, and Amherst for the first time, and we made a creditable showing.

The '88 'varsity, under the guidance of Harry L. Taylor, made a good record. Newberry did most of the pitching, although Taylor did good work whenever called from behind the bat to go into the pitcher's box. This year we found new opponents in Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1889, the loss of Taylor's skill and generalship weakened the team somewhat, but the record was fair. The schedule shows victories over Hobart, Lehigh, and Lafayette, with defeats from St. Johns and Lafayette.

'Ninety's team was ambitious, and although handicapped by certain adverse circumstances, made a good record. Field, Priest, and Rich made their first appearance in the 'varsity of 1890, and helped play through

that long schedule. We lost to Lafayette, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, but won from Hobart, Rochester, and the professional teams.

Arthur C. Field led our nine to victory for two years, through the seasons of 1891 and 1892. Captain Field officiated behind the bat and gave excellent support to Priest, who played his most consistent games during these two years. Both the teams of '91 and '92 played through long schedules and made a good record. The '91 team scored a greater total of runs, and kept down the opponents' score better than did the team of '92, yet the '92 team won the greater number of games.

With Harry L. Taylor again at the helm, our 'varsity made a good record during the season of 1893. In fact, judged from the standpoint of games won and lost, the team made the best record of any of our recent teams. The return of Priest gave the team a good pitcher, while Taylor's catching was beyond criticism. J. W. Taylor, Rich, E. P. Young, and Johnson made up an infield somewhat better than the average college infield. We lost to Binghamton professionals, to Princeton in a twelve inning game, to Harvard, and to Brown. We had no trouble in beating Michigan twice and taking three straight from Pennsylvania.

One of our baseball critics has termed the '94 'varsity "a well-balanced team." Only in the pitcher's box was the '94 team at all weak. Smith was then pitching his first 'varsity game and Cobb had been disabled at the very outset of the season. The infield was strong, while Johnson, Towle, and Best completed an outfield, the equal of which is seldom seen in college teams. In '94 we won from Pennsylvania, Michigan, Lafayette, Virginia, Williams, and Amherst, but lost to Princeton, Brown, Pennsylvania, and the Syracuse professionals.

In 1895 Cornell played seventeen intercollegiate



VARSITY BASEBALL TEAM, 1903

Hamlin, rf.	Diehl, sub.	Strait, mgr.	Johnson, 3b.	Young, ss.
Cobb, p.	Towle, cf.	Friest, p.	H. L. Taylor, c.	J. W. Taylor, 1b.
		O'Connor, sub.	Harrington, sub.	Best, lf.
				Rich, 2b.



games, winning in nine and being defeated in eight. The university team was successful in two games, with the strong University of Virginia team at Ithaca, also over Columbia and Michigan. The games with Pennsylvania resulted in one victory and one defeat. Princeton triumphed in both games.

In 1896 the baseball team played twenty-four games, winning in seven and being defeated in seventeen.

In 1897 the team was more successful, winning seven games and losing seven.

The following year was again an off-year for the university in baseball. Cornell won but four games and was defeated in twelve. It played very close games with Pennsylvania and with Princeton.

In 1899 the team began a system of going South during the spring recess and playing with the teams of the southern colleges. This enabled the players to obtain earlier practice than would have otherwise been possible. The games of this year were played between March 27 and April 5. Cornell won seven games and lost two during the trip; one, however, was lost to the strong Brooklyn League Club, which was played in Augusta, Ga. Twenty-two games were played during the season, in which Cornell was successful in twelve and lost ten. Creditable contests occurred with Harvard and with Brown, also with Pennsylvania, although Cornell was unsuccessful in these games. Of a series of three games played with Michigan, Cornell won one and was defeated twice.

In 1900 thirty-three games were played, in which the university was successful in sixteen but was defeated in seventeen games. Nine games were played during the southern trip, of which five were successful and four unsuccessful. Cornell was defeated by the University of Virginia, by Georgetown, by Princeton in two games, by Holy Cross, and by Wesleyan, with a disastrous

score of 16 to 4. It was, however, successful against the veteran team of the University of Chicago, winning in a score of 5 to 4.

In the southern trip of 1901, Cornell was successful in six out of eight games, being defeated again by Georgetown and by the University of North Carolina, but winning from the University of Virginia. Twenty-four match games were played in all, in which the university was successful in thirteen games and unsuccessful in eleven. The southern trip was later in this year, occurring between April 8 and 17.

In the season of 1902, twenty-seven intercollegiate games were played; of these, the team was successful in seventeen and was defeated in nine games, tying once. It defeated the Carlisle Indians in a decisive game on Percy Field, but was itself beaten by Harvard, Princeton in two games, Holy Cross, and Brown. It won the second of the two games with Michigan. Nine games were played on the southern trip, of which Cornell won seven, lost one, and tied one.

In the following season, twenty-one games were played, in which the university team was successful in nine and was defeated in twelve. Only five games were played during the southern trip, Cornell winning four. In the two Pennsylvania games, Cornell won the first but was defeated in the second. It was successful in the first game with Princeton by a score of 10 to 3, but was defeated in the second game by the extremely close score of 2 to 1.

In the year 1904 twenty-one intercollegiate games were played, Cornell being successful in only eight and losing thirteen. In the southern trip, which took place between April 1 and 11, Cornell was successful in three games, but was defeated in five, playing eight games in all.

Cornell University Baseball Record

1869

Date	Place	Opponents	Score	Score
May 5	Ithaca	Cascadilla Club	26	Cornell 42
May 8	Ithaca	Amateurs of Owego	40	Cornell 41
June 12	Owego	Amateurs of Owego	26	Cornell 18
June 29	Ithaca	Creepers of Groton	20	Cornell 26
Oct. 2	Ithaca	Amateurs of Owego	15	Cornell 34
Oct. 9	Ithaca	Amateurs of Owego	37	Cornell 24

Cornell Baseball Team

M. T. Conklin, Captain

Spring

B. V. B. Dixon
 F. P. H. Platt
 W. I. Scott
 T. G. Sullivan
 G. H. Lothrop
 R. Headley
 C. W. Wickham
 A. A. Smith
 H. L. Howe
 T. Castle
 J. H. Hurd

Autumn

F. P. H. Platt
 D. M. Kirby
 R. Headley
 G. H. Lothrop
 W. I. Scott
 A. A. Smith
 W. G. Middleton
 H. L. Sprague

1870

May 7	Cortland	Normals of Cortland	24	Cornell 12
June 4	Groton	Creepers of Groton	14	Cornell 38
June 7	Ithaca	Forest City of Ithaca	20	Cornell 31
June 19	Ithaca	Alert of Dundee	20	Cornell 65
Sept. 22	Trumansburg	Ulysses of Trumansburg	15	Cornell 31

Cornell Baseball Team

G. E. Wright, Captain

Spring

M. T. Conklin
 A. A. Smith
 F. P. H. Platt
 G. H. Lothrop
 W. I. Scott
 H. L. Sprague
 C. Smith
 W. H. French
 D. M. Kirby
 D. J. Callahan

Autumn

T. E. Webster
 J. H. Bruggeman
 E. O. Boone
 S. W. Brown
 E. Hayes
 C. A. Wheeler
 S. A. Rockfellow
 N. Phillips
 J. B. Edgerly

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1871

April 29	Owego	Amateurs of Owego	6	Cornell	26
May 6	Cortland	Normals of Cortland	10	Cornell	36
Oct. 21	Owego	Actives of Owego	10	Cornell	63

Cornell Baseball Team

M. T. Conklin, Captain

Spring

G. W. McKechnie
S. C. Gill
A. A. Smith
G. Kinney
E. Jillett
D. J. Callahan
H. L. Sprague
T. E. Webster
R. Headley
C. A. Spofford
J. B. Edgerly

Autumn

W. H. French
A. A. Smith
E. Williams
E. Jillett
C. A. Spofford
A. W. Clinton
C. Smith
S. W. Brown
B. S. Miller

1872

May 18	Cortland	Normals of Cortland	16	Cornell	31
June 8	Ithaca	Normals of Cortland	13	Cornell	22

Cornell Baseball Team

M. T. Conklin, Captain

J. W. Hill, Scorer

Spring

W. H. French
G. W. McKechnie
A. A. Smith
J. N. Ostrom
E. Jillett
C. A. Spofford
C. Smith
T. E. Webster
S. K. Johnson
S. C. Gill

Autumn

No team in autumn of 1872

1873

Oct. 1	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	22	Cornell	42
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Cornell Baseball Team

J. N. Ostrom, Captain

J. W. Hill, Scorer



VARSITY BASEBALL TEAM, 1894

Affeld	Cobb	Burns, trainer	Diehl	Smith	Place, manager
Rest	Towle	Johnson	Harmon	Young	

Spring	Autumn
C. C. Adsit	F. C. Reed
J. D. Upham	J. D. Upham
C. A. Gibbs	R. H. Treman
E. L. B. Gardner	R. N. Bruyere
H. L. Sprague	J. B. Fisher
W. G. Halsey	E. L. B. Gardner
W. R. Conable	W. G. Halsey
	G. M. McGuire
	F. W. Noyes
	G. H. Phillips

1874

May	30	Ithaca	Hobart College	43	Cornell	16
Oct.	16	Ithaca	Hobart College	22	Cornell	16
Oct.	30	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	20	Cornell	15
Oct.	31	Ithaca	Syracuse University	12	Cornell	25
Nov.	7	Syracuse	Syracuse University	20	Cornell	14

Cornell Baseball Team

J. N. Ostrom, Captain

Spring	Autumn
R. B. Finch	R. B. Finch
W. E. Lape	W. E. Lape
R. H. Treman	R. H. Treman
C. W. Foote	F. C. Reed
W. H. Tucker	C. W. Foote
G. H. Phillips	G. H. Phillips
J. D. Upham	J. B. Fisher
C. C. Wood	G. E. Boardman
E. L. B. Gardner	G. Tatnall
J. B. Fisher	

1875

May	26	Geneva	Hobart College	0	Cornell	9
Oct.	11	Ithaca	Hamilton College	15	Cornell	29

Cornell Baseball Team

W. E. Lape, Captain

H. Spofford, Scorer

Spring	Autumn
G. Tatnall	J. W. Warner
A. H. Ballard	R. B. Finch
R. H. Treman	C. L. Knapp
W. S. Hill	W. W. King

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J. B. Higgs	G. E. Boardman
C. W. Foote	C. W. Foote
W. R. Conable	R. H. Treman
G. E. Boardman	W. S. Bickham
G. H. Phillips	
G. T. Baker	
J. W. McGraw	
J. W. Warner	

1876

April 20	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	58	Cornell	0
Sept. 28	Ithaca	Huestis Street	24	Cornell	3
Oct. 11	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	13	Cornell	5
Oct. 12	Ithaca	Huestis Street	6	Cornell	20
Oct. 31	Ithaca	Huestis Street	7	Cornell	7

Cornell Baseball Team

J. W. Warner	R. H. Farquhar
S. B. Pomeroy	C. S. Cobb
H. W. Spofford	F. C. Cobb
R. H. Treman	W. H. Cobb
W. W. King	

1877

April 24	Ithaca	Picked Nine	1	Cornell	16
May 4	Ithaca	Picked Nine	15	Cornell	11
May 12	Ithaca	Town Nine	4	Cornell	16
May 15	Ithaca	Town Nine	1	Cornell	19
May 18	Ithaca	Syracuse University	7	Cornell	12
May ^{A. M.} 26	Utica	Hamilton College	2	Cornell	18
May ^{P. M.} 26	Utica	Union College	2	Cornell	25
May 31	Ithaca	Crickets	13	Cornell	3

Cornell Baseball Team

Spring	Autumn
J. W. Warner	J. W. Warner
C. S. Cobb	H. Bailey
R. H. Farquhar	R. H. Farquhar
E. Green	R. H. Treman
R. H. Treman	C. L. Knapp
H. Bailey	B. F. McConnell
H. S. White	C. E. Smith
S. B. Pomeroy	E. S. Adams

Spring
G. T. Baker
C. L. Knapp
G. W. Benham
H. W. Spofford
I. M. Underhill

Autumn
G. T. Baker

1878

April	30	Ithaca	'80 Class Team	3	Cornell	16
May	3	Ithaca	Huestis Street	0	Cornell	23
May	10	Ithaca	Syracuse University	2	Cornell	3*
May	17	Ithaca	Auburn Professionals	6	Cornell	0
May	18	Auburn	Auburn Professionals	14	Cornell	0
June	8	Ithaca	Syracuse University	8	Cornell	12
June	15	Syracuse	Syracuse Club	7	Cornell	3
Oct.	5	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	1	Cornell	13

Cornell Baseball Team

R. H. Treman, Captain

Spring
H. Bailey
B. F. McConnell
W. P. Pickett
C. J. Pennock
E. S. Adams
C. L. Knapp
E. Green
W. C. Kerr

Autumn
J. A. Woodard
H. Bailey
B. F. McConnell
C. Pennock
A. K. Hiscock
A. J. Wing
F. Pennock
J. T. Leary
W. N. D. Bird

1880

May	13	Ithaca	Union College	2	Cornell	9
May	14	Ithaca	Hamilton College	1	Cornell	7
May	19	Hamilton	Madison	12	Cornell	11
May	20	Utica	Hamilton College	9	Cornell	0
May	21	Schenectady	Union College	9	Cornell	3
May	24	Ithaca	Rochester	6	Cornell	13

Cornell Baseball Team

J. A. Woodard, Captain
W. A. S. Latham, Manager

J. H. Humphries
C. C. Chase
R. L. Hunter
E. B. Hodgman

A. K. Hiscock
F. Suydam
E. C. Kinney
S. P. Sears

* Only three innings.

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1881

May	14	Ithaca	Hobart College	4	Cornell	3
May	21	Geneva	Hobart College	4	Cornell	2

Cornell Baseball Team

C. I. Avery, Captain

R. C. Horr, Manager

J. H. Humphries	C. Anderson
C. C. Chase	C. G. Cole
S. P. Sears	E. C. Kinney
J. A. Woodard	A. K. Hiseock
F. M. Haldeman	

1882

May	15	Ithaca	Hobart College	4	Cornell	2
May	19	Ithaca	Union College	10	Cornell	11
May	23	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	2	Cornell	11
May	24	Geneva	Hobart College	2	Cornell	6
May	30	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	2	Cornell	6
Sept.	26	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	1	Cornell	15
Oct.	20	Syracuse	Syracuse Stars	5	Cornell	6

Cornell Baseball Team

F. W. Olin, Captain

A. C. Ely, Manager

J. H. Humphries	F. M. Haldeman
C. C. Chase	C. L. Hall
C. I. Avery	C. H. Anderson
C. G. Cole	F. R. Sullivan
J. A. Woodard	D. T. Green
	E. C. Reed

1883

May	1	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	15	Cornell	14
May	19	Syracuse	Syracuse	1	Cornell	19
May	26	Rochester	Rochester	8	Cornell	3

Cornell Baseball Team

J. H. Humphries, Captain

G. Bullock, Manager

C. I. Avery	H. M. Haldeman
C. C. Chase	C. L. Hall
F. W. Olin	E. C. Reed
C. H. Anderson	D. T. Green

1884

May	1	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	3	Cornell	4
May	3	Ithaca	Hobart College	10	Cornell	2
May	12	Ithaca	Rochester	7	Cornell	12
May	16	Schenectady	Hamilton College	10	Cornell	8
May	20	Ithaca	Hamilton College	3	Cornell	5

Cornell Baseball Team

C. L. Hall, Captain

W. M. Bering, Manager

J. Van Sickle	E. E. Dodd
C. B. Hagadorn	H. G. Dimon
H. D. Sibley	E. L. Smith
A. T. Emery	C. J. Walch
M. J. Doyle	H. M. Jackman

1885

May	15	Schenectady	Union College	7	Cornell	14
May	16	Clinton	Hamilton College	6	Cornell	12
May	21	Ithaca	Rochester	0	Cornell	34
May	23	Syracuse	Syracuse	8	Cornell	9
May	25	Ithaca	Hobart College	7	Cornell	14
May	28	Ithaca	Union College	2	Cornell	28
June	1	Ithaca	Columbia	4	Cornell	10
June	13	Ithaca	Syracuse	11	Cornell	13
June	15	Geneva	Hobart College	0	Cornell	5
Oct.	10	Ithaca	Waverly	3	Cornell	17
Oct.	15	Ithaca	Syracuse Stars	5	Cornell	8
Oct.	16	Ithaca	Syracuse Stars	5	Cornell	7

Cornell Baseball Team

C. L. Hall, Captain

J. J. Neff, Manager

R. T. Newberry	B. S. Aldrich
H. L. Taylor	O. L. Ingalls
H. G. Dimon	J. C. Schreiner
F. W. Olin	H. G. Johnson
G. A. Ruyter	E. L. Smith
H. White	

1886

April	16	Ithaca	Syracuse Stars	5	Cornell	7
April	24	Ithaca	Rochester	14	Cornell	7
May	1	Ithaca	Toronto	23	Cornell	13
May	3	Ithaca	Toronto	20	Cornell	12

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May	6	Ithaca	Toronto	17	Cornell	15
May	11	Ithaca	Syracuse University	0	Cornell	27
May	18	Schenectady	Union College	4	Cornell	24
June	1	Ithaca	Columbia	6	Cornell	4
June	5	Ithaca	Waverly	3	Cornell	27
June	9	Ithaca	Union College	1	Cornell	12
June	10	Ithaca	Hobart College	1	Cornell	17
June	11	Ithaca	Syracuse Stars	12	Cornell	11
June	14	Geneva	Hobart College	5	Cornell	12
June	16	Ithaca	Hobart College	1	Cornell	17
June	19	Ithaca	Hamilton College	0	Cornell	9

Cornell Baseball Team

H. L. Taylor, Captain

H. C. C. Taylor, Manager

C. R. Edgerton	H. G. Dimon
R. T. Newberry	W. W. Parshall
B. S. Aldrich	J. Wilkinson
E. L. Smith	S. L. Etnyre
J. C. Schreiner	W. Z. Morrison
F. W. Olin	

1887

April	14	Ithaca	Rochester League	13	Cornell	7
April	20	Ithaca	Rochester League	15	Cornell	3
April	21	Ithaca	Rochester League	15	Cornell	3
April	26	Elmira	Rochester League	9	Cornell	1
May	3	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	0	Cornell	31
May	7	Ithaca	Elmira	9	Cornell	3
May	14	Williamstown	Williams	3	Cornell	8
May	16	Amherst	Amherst	12	Cornell	8
May	17	New Haven	Yale	9	Cornell	1
May	18	Cambridge	Harvard	6	Cornell	5

Cornell Baseball Team

H. G. Dimon, Captain

Horace White, Manager

H. L. Taylor	S. L. Etnyre
R. T. Newberry	W. W. Parshall
J. Wilkinson	E. N. Sanderson
J. C. Schreiner	W. F. Rackeman
W. Z. Morrison	

1888

April	21	Elmira	Elmira Professionals	14	Cornell	4
May	4	Ithaca	Lafayette	8	Cornell	15



THE BLEACHERS, MAY, 1902

May	5	Ithaca	Lafayette	8	Cornell	11
May	11	Ithaca	Hobart	3	Cornell	17
May	19	Princeton	Princeton	4	Cornell	0
May	21	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	20	Cornell	5
May	22	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	8	Cornell	10
May	23	Easton	Lafayette	2	Cornell	13

Cornell Baseball Team

H. L. Taylor, Captain
E. E. Johnson, Manager

R. T. Newberry	W. P. Sands
W. W. Parshall	J. J. Herrick
J. Wilkinson	J. L. Dowling
J. T. Young	E. A. May
S. L. Etnyre	

1889

April	13	Geneva	Hobart	0	Cornell	2
April	20	Rochester	Rochester	10	Cornell	1
May	3	Ithaca	Lehigh	1	Cornell	22
May	4	Ithaca	Lehigh	11	Cornell	18
May	7	Ithaca	St. Johns	6	Cornell	5
May	10	Ithaca	Lafayette	4	Cornell	3
May	11	Ithaca	Lafayette	10	Cornell	4
May	16	Auburn	Auburn	17	Cornell	5
May	22	Ithaca	Highlands	13	Cornell	15
May	25	Ithaca	Elmira	19	Cornell	12
May	31	Ithaca	Toronto	10	Cornell	9

Cornell Baseball Team

J. T. Young, Captain
H. S. Bronson, Manager

J. J. Herrick	H. K. Spencer
J. L. Dowling	B. L. Burrows
G. W. Cadmus	L. A. Norton
J. L. Kerr	W. P. Sands
B. Houghton	C. B. Semple
J. C. Hanson	F. D. Cornell
E. A. May	

1890

April	12	Elmira	Elmira Professionals	3	Cornell	7
April	15	Ithaca	Rochester University	3	Cornell	19
April	19	Ithaca	Hobart	3	Cornell	17
April	22	Ithaca	Colgate	1	Cornell	17
May	3	Ithaca	Clinton Liberal Institute	1	Cornell	16

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May	10	Ithaca	Lafayette	8	Cornell	1
May	14	Ithaca	Ithaca Nine	1	Cornell	2
May	16	Ithaca	Michigan	2	Cornell	1
May	17	Ithaca	Cortland	5	Cornell	5
May	24	Ithaca	Elmira League	5	Cornell	3
May	27	Easton	Lafayette	13	Cornell	1
May	28	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	13	Cornell	8
May	29	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	13	Cornell	1
A. M. May	30	Staten Island	Staten Island A. C.	9	Cornell	10
P. M. May	30	Staten Island	Staten Island A. C.	8	Cornell	7
May	31	New York City	Columbia	8	Cornell	6
June	7	Ithaca	Ithaca	1	Cornell	8

Cornell Baseball Team

J. J. Herrick, Captain
F. R. Benton, Manager

A. C. Field	E. A. May
C. B. Semple	H. K. Spencer
A. B. Priest	C. A. Rich
J. C. Hanson	T. L. Craig
W. P. Davenport	F. M. Black
B. L. Burrows	

1891

April	16	Ithaca	Rochester Eastern League	7	Cornell	3
April	17	Ithaca	Rochester Eastern League	12	Cornell	12
April	18	Rochester	Rochester Eastern League	6	Cornell	2
April	21	Ithaca	Syracuse Stars	12	Cornell	6
April	23	Syracuse	Syracuse Stars	5	Cornell	6
April	25	Ithaca	Syracuse University	6	Cornell	27
April	28	Ithaca	Rochester University	6	Cornell	29
May	1	Ithaca	Stevens Institute	0	Cornell	13
May	2	Ithaca	Stevens Institute	0	Cornell	22
May	4	Ithaca	Elmira, N. Y. and Pa. Lea.	1	Cornell	10
May	5	Ithaca	Union	3	Cornell	9
May	8	Oberlin	Oberlin	2	Cornell	6
May	9	Detroit	Michigan	8	Cornell	6
May	15	Ithaca	Lafayette	2	Cornell	8
May	16	Ithaca	Lafayette	7	Cornell	8
May	20	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	6	Cornell	2
May	25	Charlottesville	University of Virginia	1	Cornell	0
May	27	Princeton	Princeton	5	Cornell	2
May	28	Fordham	Fordham	4	Cornell	3
May	29	Bethlehem	Lehigh	7	Cornell	5
May	30	Easton	Lafayette	8	Cornell	2
June	1	Ithaca	Louisville Olympics	3	Cornell	12

June	2	Ithaca	Louisville Olympics	3	Cornell	11
June	5	Ithaca	Seneca Falls	1	Cornell	9
June	9	Ithaca	Syracuse Mikados	3	Cornell	19

Cornell Baseball Team

A. C. Field, Captain

R. C. McCormick, Manager

J. W. Taylor	J. W. Towle
A. B. Priest	J. L. Dowling
G. W. Cadmus	T. H. Dowd
T. B. Miller	F. M. Black
C. A. Rich	J. J. Herriek
B. L. Burrows	

1892

April	15	Ithaca	Binghamton League	3	Cornell	10
April	16	Ithaca	Binghamton League	4	Cornell	10
April	19	Ithaca	Elmira League	6	Cornell	3
April	23	Ithaca	Syracuse League	9	Cornell	8
April	24	Ithaca	Syracuse League	5	Cornell	8
April	25	Ithaca	Binghamton League	7	Cornell	9
April	26	Ithaca	Binghamton League	9	Cornell	5
April	27	Ithaca	Seneca Falls	8	Cornell	9
May	4	Cambridge	Harvard	3	Cornell	0
May	5	New Haven	Yale	5	Cornell	1
May	6	Providence	Brown	15	Cornell	3
May	7	Fordham	Fordham	4	Cornell	9
May	12	Ithaca	Brown	4	Cornell	5
May	13	Ithaca	Brown	6	Cornell	6
May	14	Ithaca	University of Vermont	1	Cornell	5
May	16	Ithaca	University of Vermont	9	Cornell	5
May	20	Ithaca	Lehigh	1	Cornell	9
A. M.						
May	28	Oberlin	Oberlin	5	Cornell	7
P. M.						
May	28	Cleveland	Cleveland Athletic Club	8	Cornell	9
May	30	Detroit	Michigan	4	Cornell	7
May	31	Toronto	University of Toronto	3	Cornell	9
June	11	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	11	Cornell	1
June	13	Ithaca	Lafayette	0	Cornell	2
June	14	Ithaca	Lafayette	2	Cornell	7

Cornell Baseball Team

A. C. Field, Captain

F. M. Black, Manager

A. B. Priest	W. Young
E. J. Calthrop	T. B. Miller

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H. W. Sumner	J. W. Towle
G. M. Morse	F. H. Ferris
J. W. Taylor	E. Young
B. L. Burrows	

1893

April	18	Ithaca	Syracuse	0	Cornell	21
April	21	Ithaca	Binghamton	2	Cornell	10
April	22	Ithaca	Binghamton	2	Cornell	1
April	26	Ithaca	Williams	7	Cornell	12
April	30	Ithaca	Princeton	3	Cornell	2
May	6	Ithaca	Lehigh	3	Cornell	7
May	8	Ithaca	Clinton Liberal Institute	0	Cornell	4
May	11	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	2	Cornell	5
May	12	Washington	Georgetown	2	Cornell	4
May	13	Bethlehem	Lehigh	4	Cornell	7
May	15	Ithaca	Colgate	3	Cornell	7
May	20	Ithaca	Michigan	2	Cornell	8
May	22	Cambridge	Harvard	20	Cornell	3
May	23	Providence	Brown	10	Cornell	2
May	24	Williamstown	Williams	4	Cornell	16
May	29	Alleghany	St. Bonaventure	1	Cornell	12
May	30	Detroit	Michigan	5	Cornell	7
June	8	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	5	Cornell	7
June	9	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	3	Cornell	6

Cornell Baseball Team

H. J. Taylor, Captain
B. Strait, Manager

A. B. Priest	J. W. Towle
Howard Cobb	W. E. Best
C. P. Johnson	G. P. Diehl
C. A. Rich	M. O'Connor
J. W. Taylor	H. L. Harrington
E. P. Young	T. McNeil
E. T. Hamlin	

1894

April	16	Ithaca	Syracuse	7	Cornell	8
April	17	Ithaca	Syracuse	15	Cornell	3
April	21	Ithaca	St. Johns	3	Cornell	10
April	28	Hamilton	Colgate	2	Cornell	11
May	1	Ithaca	Hobart	2	Cornell	10
May	5	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	10	Cornell	13
May	8	Princeton	Princeton	17	Cornell	7
May	9	Providence	Brown	15	Cornell	6
May	11	Amherst	Amherst	2	Cornell	7

May 12	Williamstown	Williams	7	Cornell	12
May 16	Ithaca	St. Bonaventure	12	Cornell	18
May 19	Scranton	Lehigh	0	Cornell	7
May 22	Washington	Georgetown	7	Cornell	4
May 23	Charlottesville	University of Virginia	3	Cornell	4
May 26	Ithaca	University of Michigan	1	Cornell	15
May 30	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	6	Cornell	0
June 1	Ithaca	Lafayette	0	Cornell	8
June 16	Buffalo	Buffalo Pastime A. C.	3	Cornell	9
June 18	Ithaca	Buffalo Pastime A. C.	2	Cornell	17

Cornell Baseball Team

E. P. Young, Captain

A. H. Place, Manager

Howard Cobb	C. A. Rich
Thomas McNeil	H. W. Harmon
W. F. Smith	W. E. Best
F. O. Affeld	J. W. Towle
G. P. Diehl	C. P. Johnson
A. B. Priest	J. R. Wilson

1895

April 16	Ithaca	Syracuse Eastern League	4	Cornell	6
April 18	Ithaca	Toronto Eastern League	2	Cornell	0
April 23	Ithaca	Elmira Professionals	1	Cornell	16
April 25	Ithaca	Trinity College	11	Cornell	27
April 29	Ithaca	Princeton	6	Cornell	5
May 5	Ithaca	Michigan	1	Cornell	2
May 10	Ithaca	Virginia	2	Cornell	11
May 11	Ithaca	Virginia	0	Cornell	6
May 18	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	1	Cornell	5
May 21	Ithaca	Crescent Athletic Club of Toronto	1	Cornell	26
May 23	Princeton	Princeton	13	Cornell	3
May 25	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	14	Cornell	8
May 29	Oberlin	Oberlin	0	Cornell	1
May 30	Detroit	Michigan	11	Cornell	0
June 1	Ithaca	Columbia	1	Cornell	16
June 15	Orange	Orange Athletic Club	4	Cornell	0
June 17	Ithaca	Brown	9	Cornell	8

Cornell Baseball Team

C. P. Johnson, Captain

C. S. Young, Manager

Howard Cobb	H. W. Harmon
A. B. Priest	E. T. Hamlin

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Thomas McNeil	A. Bassford
W. F. Smith	E. L. Aldrich
F. O. Affeld	J. W. Beacham
G. P. Diehl	J. R. Wilson

1896

April 15	Ithaca	Buffalo League	7	Cornell	4
April 16	Ithaca	Buffalo League	17	Cornell	2
April 17	Ithaca	Rochester University	8	Cornell	15
April 18	Ithaca	Rochester University	1	Cornell	19
April 21	Ithaca	Hobart College	2	Cornell	7
April 22	Ithaca	Syracuse League	20	Cornell	5
April 23	Ithaca	Syracuse League	21	Cornell	5
April 30	Ithaca	University of Vermont	8	Cornell	7
May 2	Ithaca	Princeton	10	Cornell	12
May 6	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	10	Cornell	9
May 9	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	11	Cornell	6
May 11	Charlottesville	University of Virginia	6	Cornell	5
May 12	Washington	Georgetown University	11	Cornell	1
May 16	Ithaca	Harvard	15	Cornell	6
May 17	Ithaca	University of Wisconsin	7	Cornell	8
May 22	Ithaca	University of Chicago	3	Cornell	2
May 25	New York	Manhattan College	6	Cornell	1
May 27	Princeton	Princeton	22	Cornell	0
May 30	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	26	Cornell	9
June 2	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	10	Cornell	2
June 3	Ithaca	Georgetown University	8	Cornell	5
June 6	Ithaca	Oberlin	6	Cornell	5
June 13	Cambridge	Harvard	11	Cornell	2
June 16	Ithaca	Cornell Alumni	2	Cornell	4

Cornell Baseball Team

F. O. Affeld, Captain
E. Davis, Manager
L. C. Fuller, Assistant Manager

F. R. Forster	W. R. Miller
C. V. P. Young	H. H. Johnson
C. H. Blair	J. Q. Perry
H. H. Haskell	M. W. Kingsley
F. W. Heitkamp	E. L. Aldrich
Howard Cobb	J. H. Gannon
J. W. Beacham	

Cornell Alumni Team

H. L. Taylor	C. A. Rich
A. C. Field	C. C. Chase

E. Young
C. P. Johnson
William Young

C. H. Blair
E. L. Smith

1897

April 16	Ithaca	Rochester League	8	Cornell	3
April 19	Ithaca	Syracuse League	5	Cornell	4
April 22	Ithaca	Rochester University	1	Cornell	34
April 24	Ithaca	Union	5	Cornell	44
April 27	Ithaca	Syracuse University	2	Cornell	7
May 1	Ithaca	Princeton	6	Cornell	2
May 7	Cambridge	Harvard	10	Cornell	4
May 13	Ithaca	University of Virginia	7	Cornell	4
May 18	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	2	Cornell	6
May 22	Ithaca	Michigan	2	Cornell	14
May 26	Princeton	Princeton	15	Cornell	4
May 27	Fordham	Fordham College	8	Cornell	13
May 28	New York	University of New York	6	Cornell	5
June 12	Ann Arbor	Michigan	1	Cornell	6

Cornell Baseball Team

J. W. Beacham, Captain
L. C. Fuller, Manager
J. H. Gannon, Assistant Manager

C. H. Blair	F. O. Affeld
J. K. Bole	W. R. Miller
F. L. Stratton	J. F. Murtaugh
H. H. Haskell	Wylie Brown
C. V. P. Young	

1898

April 16	Ithaca	Rochester League	12	Cornell	7
April 20	Ithaca	Syracuse League	4	Cornell	1
April 28	Ithaca	University of Vermont	9	Cornell	5
April 30	Ithaca	Princeton	3	Cornell	0
May 4	Ithaca	Syracuse University	4	Cornell	6
May 7	Ithaca	Harvard	5	Cornell	8
May 9	Easton	Lafayette	4	Cornell	5
May 12	East Orange	Orange Athletic Club	9	Cornell	1
May 14	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	2	Cornell	0
May 21	Princeton	Princeton	11	Cornell	6
May 24	Syracuse	Syracuse University	13	Cornell	6
May 28	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	7	Cornell	4
May 30	Ithaca	Columbia	4	Cornell	8
June 1	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	3	Cornell	1
June 4	Ithaca	Williams	8	Cornell	4
June 11	Ithaca	Lafayette	11	Cornell	8

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Cornell Baseball Team

C. V. P. Young, Captain

J. H. Gannon, Manager

E. S. Smith, Acting-Manager

H. H. Smith	J. E. Ward
J. F. Murtaugh	C. H. Blair
P. B. Genger	J. K. Bole
S. E. Smith	W. R. Miller
F. L. Stratton	T. L. Newton
H. H. Haskell	

1899

March 27	Charlottesville	University of Virginia	14	Cornell	6
March 29	Toccoa, Ga.	Clemson College	3	Cornell	14
March 30	Augusta, Ga.	Brooklyn League	20	Cornell	2
March 31	Macon, Ga.	Mercer University	7	Cornell	11
April 1	Atlanta, Ga.	University of Georgia	5	Cornell	11
April 4	Nashville, Tenn.	Vanderbilt	11	Cornell	12
April 5	Louisville	Olympic Athletic Club	2	Cornell	11
April 15	Ithaca	Colgate	1	Cornell	14
April 22	Ithaca	Lafayette	0	Cornell	6
April 30	Princeton	Princeton	3	Cornell	0
May 5	Villanova	Villanova	11	Cornell	1
May 6	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	6	Cornell	4
May 13	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	8	Cornell	0
May 20	Ithaca	Princeton	5	Cornell	7
May 24	Ithaca	Syracuse	0	Cornell	12
May 27	West Point	West Point	0	Cornell	9
May 30	Cambridge	Harvard	7	Cornell	2
May 31	Providence	Brown	5	Cornell	3
June 1	Worcester	Holy Cross	4	Cornell	7
June 3	Ithaca	Michigan	8	Cornell	7
June 16	Ann Arbor	Michigan	10	Cornell	7
June 17	Grand Rapids	Michigan	5	Cornell	10

Cornell Baseball Team

J. F. Murtaugh, Captain

E. S. Smith, Manager

P. B. Genger	J. S. Dougherty
H. H. Smith	Eads Johnson
C. V. P. Young	F. L. Stratton
J. K. Bole	T. L. Newton
T. R. Sanders	W. R. Miller
D. K. Brown	E. L. Robertson

1900

March 27	Calhoun, S. C.	Clemson College	9	Cornell	7
March 28	Macon, Ga.	Mercer University	1	Cornell	6
March 29	Athens, Ga.	University of Georgia	3	Cornell	7
March 30	Atlanta, Ga.	University of Georgia	8	Cornell	20
March 31	Atlanta, Ga.	University of Georgia	7	Cornell	14
April 2	Chapel Hill, N. C.	University North Carolina	6	Cornell	0
April 3	Durham, N. C.	Trinity College	7	Cornell	8
April 4	Charlottesville	University of Virginia	6	Cornell	5
April 5	Washington	Georgetown University	14	Cornell	4
April 9	Ithaca	Tufts College	4	Cornell	7
April 14	Ithaca	New York University	7	Cornell	16
April 21	Ithaca	Carlisle Indians	4	Cornell	13
April 25	Ithaca	Syracuse University	2	Cornell	7
April 27	Syracuse	Syracuse University	6	Cornell	1
May 2	Princeton	Princeton	11	Cornell	7
May 3	New York City	Fordham College	3	Cornell	1
May 4	New York City	Manhattan College	18	Cornell	9
May 5	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	5	Cornell	6
May 9	Ithaca	Hamilton College	6	Cornell	13
May 12	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	6	Cornell	4
May 16	Ithaca	Colgate	3	Cornell	16
May 19	Ithaca	Princeton	7	Cornell	0
May 23	Ithaca	Niagara University	12	Cornell	9
May 26	Ithaca	Michigan	7	Cornell	2
May 30	Worcester	Holy Cross	3	Cornell	0
May 31	Middletown	Wesleyan College	16	Cornell	4
June 1	Andover	Andover	8	Cornell	14
June 4	Ithaca	University of Chicago	4	Cornell	5
June 9	Ithaca	All Interscholastic Team	1	Cornell	20
June 14	Oberlin	Oberlin College	3	Cornell	5
June 15	Ann Arbor	University of Michigan	7	Cornell	8
June 16	Detroit	University of Michigan	11	Cornell	1
June 19	Ithaca	Carlisle Indians	12	Cornell	7

Cornell Baseball Team

J. K. Bole, Captain

T. L. Newton	E. L. Robertson
M. R. Whinery	L. S. Lyon
W. L. Wright	F. C. Howland
G. C. Patterson	G. J. Costello
D. K. Brown	J. B. Chase
T. R. Sanders	

1901

March 30	Ithaca	Rochester University	3	Cornell	9
April 8	Greenville, S. C.	Furman University	3	Cornell	12

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April 9	Spartanb'g, S. C.	Wofford College	2	Cornell	6
April 10	Macon, Ga.	Mercer University	3	Cornell	5
April 11	Atlanta, Ga.	University of Georgia	5	Cornell	10
April 12	Atlanta, Ga.	Georgia Institute of Tech.	5	Cornell	13
April 15	Chapel Hill, N. C.	University North Carolina	10	Cornell	9
April 16	Charlottesville	University of Virginia	2	Cornell	9
April 17	Washington	Georgetown University	7	Cornell	5
April 27	Ithaca	Columbia	1	Cornell	2
May 1	Princeton	Princeton	21	Cornell	2
May 2	New York City	Fordham College	7	Cornell	4
May 3	New York City	New York University	6	Cornell	26
May 4	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	13	Cornell	7
May 11	Ithaca	Princeton	1	Cornell	6
May 18	Ithaca	University of Michigan	5	Cornell	12
May 25	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	14	Cornell	4
May 29	Worcester	Holy Cross	3	Cornell	2
May 31	Cambridge	Harvard	11	Cornell	8
June 1	Providence	Brown University	2	Cornell	1
June 8	Buffalo	Carlisle Indians	5	Cornell	6
June 14	Ann Arbor	University of Michigan	14	Cornell	2
June 15	Detroit	University of Michigan	11	Cornell	9
June 18	Ithaca	Cornell Alumni	9	Cornell	11

Cornell Baseball Team

E. L. Robertson, Captain

D. R. Thomas, Manager

M. R. Whinery	G. J. Costello
L. S. Lyon	A. B. Morrison
J. B. Chase	C. F. Harvey
D. K. Brown	A. A. Brewster
F. C. Howland	B. F. Drake

Cornell Alumni Team

F. O. Affeld	Eads Johnson
C. H. Blair	Thomas McNeil
Howard Cobb	W. R. Miller
G. P. Diehl	A. B. Priest
A. C. Field	E. N. Sanderson
F. W. Heitkamp	F. L. Stratton
C. P. Johnson	H. L. Taylor

1902

March 29	Spartanb'g, S. C.	Wofford College	0	Cornell	6
March 31	Athens, Ga.	University of Georgia	6	Cornell	6
April 1	Athens, Ga.	University of Georgia	3	Cornell	8
April 2	Atlanta, Ga.	Georgia Institute of Tech.	5	Cornell	25

April 3	Calhoun, S. C.	Clemson College	6	Cornell	2
April 4	Greenville, S. C.	Furman University	3	Cornell	7
April 5	Chapel Hill, N. C.	University of N. Carolina	1	Cornell	8
April 7	Charlottesville	University of Virginia	10	Cornell	16
April 9	Annapolis	Annapolis	6	Cornell	10
April 12	Ithaca	University of Rochester	1	Cornell	11
April 19	Ithaca	University of Niagara	4	Cornell	12
April 26	Ithaca	Columbia	7	Cornell	10
April 30	Princeton	Princeton	5	Cornell	1
May 1	New York City	Fordham	4	Cornell	1
May 2	South Bethlehem	Lehigh	1	Cornell	3
May 5	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	4	Cornell	2
May 10	Ithaca	Princeton	18	Cornell	6
May 15	Ithaca	Manhattan	2	Cornell	5
May 17	Ithaca	University of Michigan	9	Cornell	10
May 20	Ithaca	Carlisle Indians	3	Cornell	12
May 24	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	3	Cornell	11
May 28	Cambridge	Harvard	11	Cornell	1
May 29	Worcester	Holy Cross	3	Cornell	0
May 30	Providence	Brown	4	Cornell	0
June 12	Oberlin	Oberlin	1	Cornell	5
June 13	Toledo	University of Michigan	7	Cornell	5
June 14	Ann Arbor	University of Michigan	2	Cornell	5

Cornell Baseball Team

M. R. Whinery, Captain

J. A. Kinney, Manager

J. B. Chase	G. J. Costello
H. R. Bristol	Philip Lewis
H. W. Henderson	A. A. Brewster
D. K. Brown	W. A. Tydeman
H. McK. Ferguson	B. F. Drake

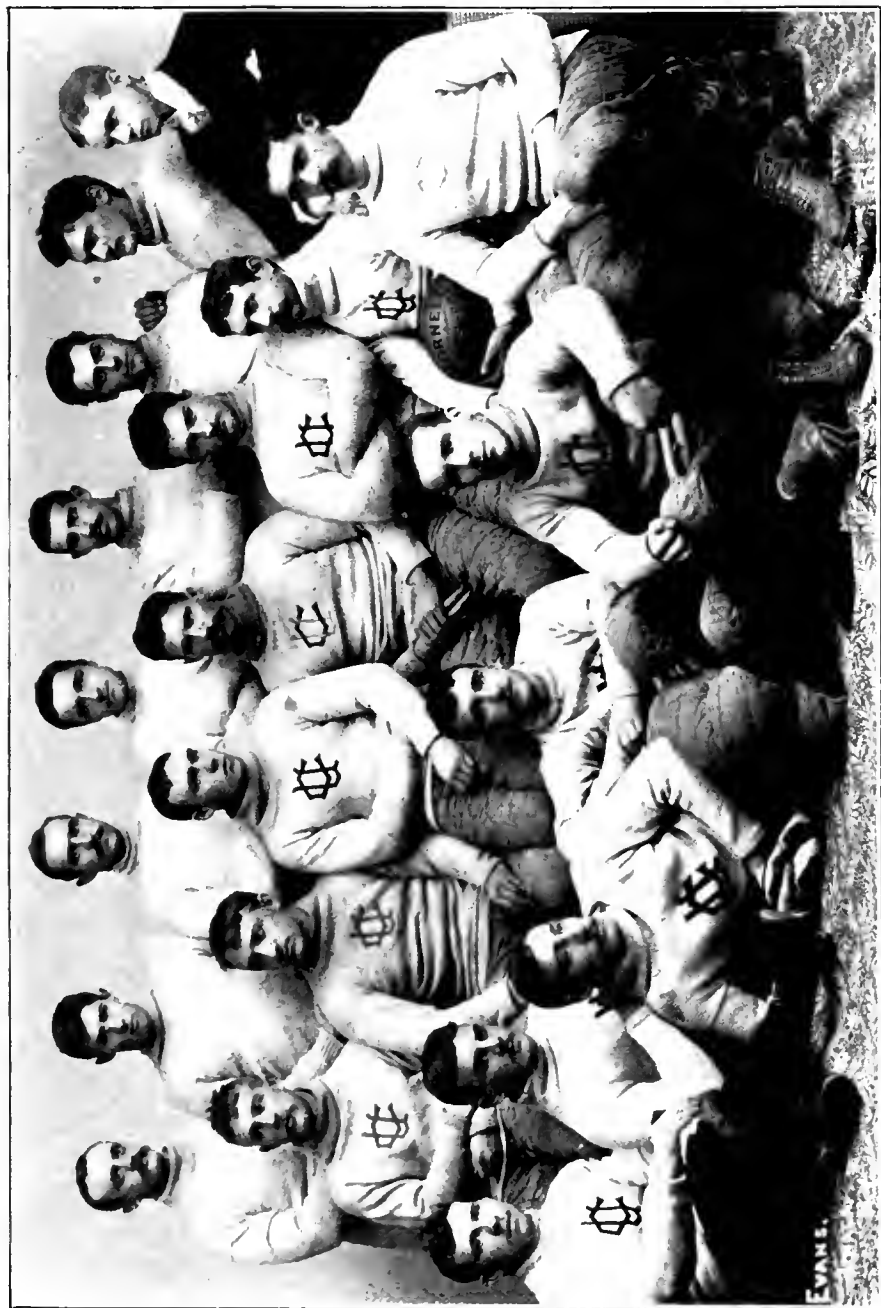
1903

April 4	Annapolis	Annapolis	2	Cornell	7
April 6	Norfolk, Va.	U. S. Artillery School	4	Cornell	7
April 9	Chapel Hill, N. C.	University of N. Carolina	4	Cornell	3
April 10	Durham, N. C.	Trinity	1	Cornell	5
April 11	Baltimore	Maryland Athletic Club	4	Cornell	5
April 18	Ithaca	Rochester University	0	Cornell	27
April 24	Ithaca	Syracuse League	6	Cornell	3
April 25	Ithaca	Syracuse League	6	Cornell	5
May 2	Ithaca	Princeton	3	Cornell	10
May 9	Ithaca	Union	2	Cornell	21
May 12	Williamstown	Williams	10	Cornell	2
May 13	Cambridge	Harvard	16	Cornell	3

CHAPTER IX

FOOTBALL

NO one of the university contests is so truly an American game as football. Occasional games were played in the early years between classes, and sometimes between societies. The game as it was played at this time was more clearly after Association rules than after those of the modern Rugby Union. The players were not allowed to pick up the ball, pass, or carry it; they could bat it with the hand. There was no uniformity in the number of players employed. In 1872, when Yale challenged Columbia, and the first legitimate game between colleges was played, teams of twenty men each were employed. At a convention called in New Haven in October of 1873, Princeton, Columbia, and Rutgers were represented, and a code of rules, similar to those under which the Columbia and Yale game of the preceding year had been played, was adopted. In the following year the game had so far developed that heavier and stronger men were selected. In October, 1875, delegations from Harvard and Yale met in convention in Springfield in order to see if it were not possible to agree on a set of rules that would bring the two universities together in a match. Harvard played at that time the Rugby Union game, while Yale adhered to the Association game. A compromise was effected, but the conclusion reached was not satisfactory to either university. After this year the American game at Yale was given up. In 1876 Yale adopted the Rugby Union rules, following entirely the system at Harvard, which had



Varsity Football Team, 1889

Shepard	Brown	Benedict	Thayer	Fleming	Wood	Williams
Dunn	Ehle	Colnon	Galbraith	Baldwin	Upton	Harris
Bohn	Carolan	McDowell	Yawger	Osgood		

played successfully with several Canadian universities. The ball which had been used was round; now the oval-shaped ball came into use.

By agreement between the Yale and Harvard teams the Rugby rule of that day, counting only goals, was settled upon. Touchdowns did not count unless they were converted into goals. The drop-kick as now in use was practically unknown. There was still no agreement as to the number of men who should constitute a team. Yale insisted upon eleven, Harvard contended that the number should be increased to fifteen; Princeton, also one of the earliest colleges to cultivate football, insisted upon fifteen players. It was not until 1881 that safeties were counted. In case no other score was made by either side the team which made four safety touchdowns less than their opponents won the game.

The first games of football at Cornell were held in 1886 between class teams. Harry P. Sheldon is usually regarded as instrumental in originating the games. In the Cornell *Era* of November 5, 1886, an article appeared, urging the Cornell students to turn out and practice, in the hope that in the following year a university eleven might be developed. The freshman and sophomore classes determined to decide the underclass supremacy by a series of football games. This gave an additional interest to this sport, and we find records of several class games. The first intercollegiate game was played with Union on the 12th of November, 1887, on the campus at Ithaca. The result of the game was a victory for Union, the score being 24 to 10. There was quite a dispute over the rules during the game. If a certain question was decided in a certain way the score stood as it was; if it was decided differently, Cornell would be the winner. The referee did not know, and so the score stood as above. Later a game was played

with Lehigh at Elmira, November 24, 1887. About two hundred and fifty students went over from Ithaca to witness the game. The score stood at the end of the game, Lehigh thirty-eight, Cornell ten. Among the eleven and substitutes of that year we find Dollar, Treman, Dunn, Stranahan, Thayer, Parker, and McDowell: center, Balch; quarters, Teeple and Flack; half-backs, Howell, Hicks, Wilkinson, and Sheldon; full-back, Bennett and Rackeman. These two games opened and closed the football season of intercollegiate games in the fall of 1887.

In 1888 a much stronger eleven was produced. Six games were played, in which three were victories and three defeats. The Cornell team retrieved their defeat of the previous year by a victory over Union of 30 to 4. Among the players were: right end, Wilson; right tackle, Upton; right guard, Lowe; center, Galbreath and Benedict; left guard, Devoy; left tackle, Ehle. Among these were several who won brilliant success in later games of football, including Galbreath, Upton, and Young.

In 1889 a team of more than usual ability was developed. Several players who later became famous appeared, among them Osgood half-back, Yawger at quarter, Colnon at right guard; Galbreath was very strong in the center. Two games were played with Yale this year, the first at New Haven, and a return game at Ithaca. Yale rolled up a score of 56, but Cornell won distinction by a touchdown made by Osgood, the first time in years in which Yale had been scored against by one of the so-called minor teams. The return game was played on the campus before several thousand spectators. Osgood, Dunn, Upton, McDowell, and Colnon won distinction in this game. The contest evolved certain elements of rough playing on the part of the visiting team, which resulted in an overwhelming defeat

for Cornell. This was the last game ever played with Yale. As no enclosure was possible on the campus, the expenses of the game were made by a collection, hats being passed around among the spectators.

In 1890 a strong team was formed. Among the new players were Johanson, Griffith, Bacon, and Floy, who was also distinguished in baseball. It appears that in a single tour Cornell played, during this season, six games in seven days, going as far as Cambridge and Middletown.

The team of 1891 is generally regarded as one of the strongest teams which the university has ever produced. Coaching was still limited to the assistance of a few graduates. Osgood was still in the game, winning a reputation which caused him to be ranked in the All-American Eleven. The most important game of this season was played with the Tigers at Princeton, who barely escaped defeat on their own ground. It was not until the last thirty seconds of the game that the Orange and Black succeeded in making a point. Poe made a fluke run and scored a touchdown, from which a goal was kicked; time was called with a score of 6 to 0 in Princeton's favor. In the game at Chicago a brutality was exhibited scarcely matched in football history. Personal attacks were made upon the Cornell players, some of whom sought refuge later in a hospital. Among the famous players who appeared or who played on the Cornell eleven this year were "Eddy" Young at left end, and Witherbee at half-back. The latter was called Cornell's famous "bucking half-back."

In 1892 a fine Cornell team was formed. While inferior in some respects to the team of the preceding year, the players surpassed it in knowledge of the science of the game. Ten out of eleven games were won by the team. Among the brilliant players of this year were

" Eddy " Young at left-end, and Barr at right-tackle. G. S. Warner appeared for the first time this year. The one defeat which the team experienced was from Harvard at Springfield. The contest, however, was very close, Harvard scoring twenty and Cornell fourteen. The advance over the record of the game with Harvard in 1890, when the latter scored 77 to Cornell's 0, is very marked. A game with Princeton which was to have been played in New Haven, November 18, one week from Thanksgiving, was canceled by Princeton. This was done by telegraph and proved a great disappointment to the Cornell management. Princeton had met an unexpected defeat on November 12 at the hands of Pennsylvania, and many of its players had been seriously injured. The reasons given for canceling the game were that many of Princeton's players were disabled, and that they must have time to recuperate before their game with Yale.

It is interesting to note that a deficiency in the treasury of the Athletic Association was made good by a spelling match between " Town—Gown," which was held in Library Hall and realized one hundred and fifty dollars. This match was arranged by Messrs. R. H. and C. E. Treman. The professors won over the town by a few points.

The record of Cornell in football in 1893 can lay but few claims to distinction. Witherbee had been elected captain for that year, and had devoted the spring and summer to securing eligible men for the Cornell team. Just before the candidates assembled in September, news came that Witherbee had been drowned in Lake Champlain, while seeking to save another's life. Charley Barr sacrificed a fine position in order to come back and assume the captaincy of the team. There were few victories to the credit of Cornell and many serious defeats. The worst were administered by



Varsity Football Team, 1902

Brussel	Robbins	Brown	Barr	Young	Hanson
Wagner	Witherbee	Osgood	Johanson	Warner	Griffith
	Curtis			White	Harvey

Princeton at New York, score 46 to 0, and by Harvard in the same city, 34 to 0. Even Tufts defeated Cornell, 6 to 0. The Cornell team in its game with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day played finely, but experienced a severe defeat. Among the players that appeared for the first time this year were Beacham, Taussig, Ohl, and Freeborn.

The year 1894 was notable for the choice of Marshall Newell, an ex-Harvard player, to coach the eleven. The management of W. F. Atkinson also won high praise. The team of this year will be noted as one of the most famous in Cornell history. Among its most distinguished players were Fennell at center, Warner at left-guard, Beacham at left-end, Taussig at right-end, Wyckoff at quarter, Ohl and Dyer as half- and full-backs; and Colnon, who had won a seat on the 'varsity crew in his freshman year, played a magnificent game against Mackie of Harvard and Woodruff of Pennsylvania. Thomas Hall was an all-round athlete, having rowed in the freshman boat that defeated Yale, and later in the 'varsity boat when he was stroke in '92 and '93. In '94 he was captain of the crew. Ohl out-classed his opponents in the Princeton and Harvard games, and at the end of the year he was ranked with Butterworth and Brooke among the best full-backs in the country. Dyer was both a football man and a crew man. Beacham bore the reputation of being the best end-rush in the country. Wyckoff as quarter-back, though slight in frame, has hardly had a superior in that position. His first great distinction was attained in this year. He won the admiration of the Harvard referee, Dr. Brooks, in the Cornell-Harvard game. He was the light-weight amateur champion wrestler of the District of Columbia. Mason at half-back was usually found equal to any opponent, as was Fennell. Warner, the present coach, played like a veteran from the start.

He was a sure ground-gainer. He bore in those days the name of the "Texas Steer."

In the season of 1895, Marshall Newell served as coach of the Cornell team. Single players ranked with the best players upon the gridiron. The team suffered a crushing defeat from Pennsylvania by a score of 46 to 2. It was, however, successful against Brown, although the Cornell men seemed to be dwarfs in comparison with the giants from Providence. Wyckoff made a great run of eighty-five yards in this game, but all the players distinguished themselves. In the Princeton game, in which the university did not score, and Princeton only won by six points, a defeat was almost equal to a victory, many of the places on the Cornell team being filled by players superior to those of Princeton. The game with Harvard was disastrous. During the first half of the game there was no score, but in the second half Harvard scored twenty-five to Cornell's nothing.

In the following year, the team was exceptionally unfortunate in its games. Casper Whitney says the team was not so strong as in the preceding year, that there were many accidents and some blunders; still a splendid game was played by a few star players, such as Beacham, Taussig, and Tracy. Individual play was especially marked in the Thanksgiving game with Pennsylvania, in which, however, Cornell was defeated by a score of 32 to 10. The game with Princeton was most crushing, Princeton winning by a score of 37 to 0. Fine play was also shown by Sweetland, McKeever, Tracy, and Bassford. While the team was unsuccessful against Harvard, in which Cambridge won by a score of 13 to 4, even a single score showed creditable work. Cornell was entitled to fifth place among the university teams. Its games with the Tigers and Quakers proved its strength. In an analysis of the

play of the teams from different colleges, the following players were deemed worthy to rank upon an All-American Eleven: at left end, Tracy; left guard, Reed; center, Schoch; right guard, Faville; right tackle, McLaughlin; right end, McKeever; quarter-back, Young; half-back, Whiting; full-back, Wilson. Cabot of Harvard was pronounced only slightly superior to Tracy. Reed and Crowdis of Princeton were called equal, as were also Donald of Harvard and McLaughlin. McKeever was superior to Hedges of Pennsylvania.

In the season of 1897 Cornell played a few games, the most difficult being with Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Princeton. It was said that Cornell played better football against Pennsylvania than Harvard. Young won great distinction as quarter-back, and was placed on the American Eleven. Wilson as full-back was pronounced better than Haughton of Harvard. The players of the previous year also won distinction. The team was coached this year by many distinguished graduate players of previous years.

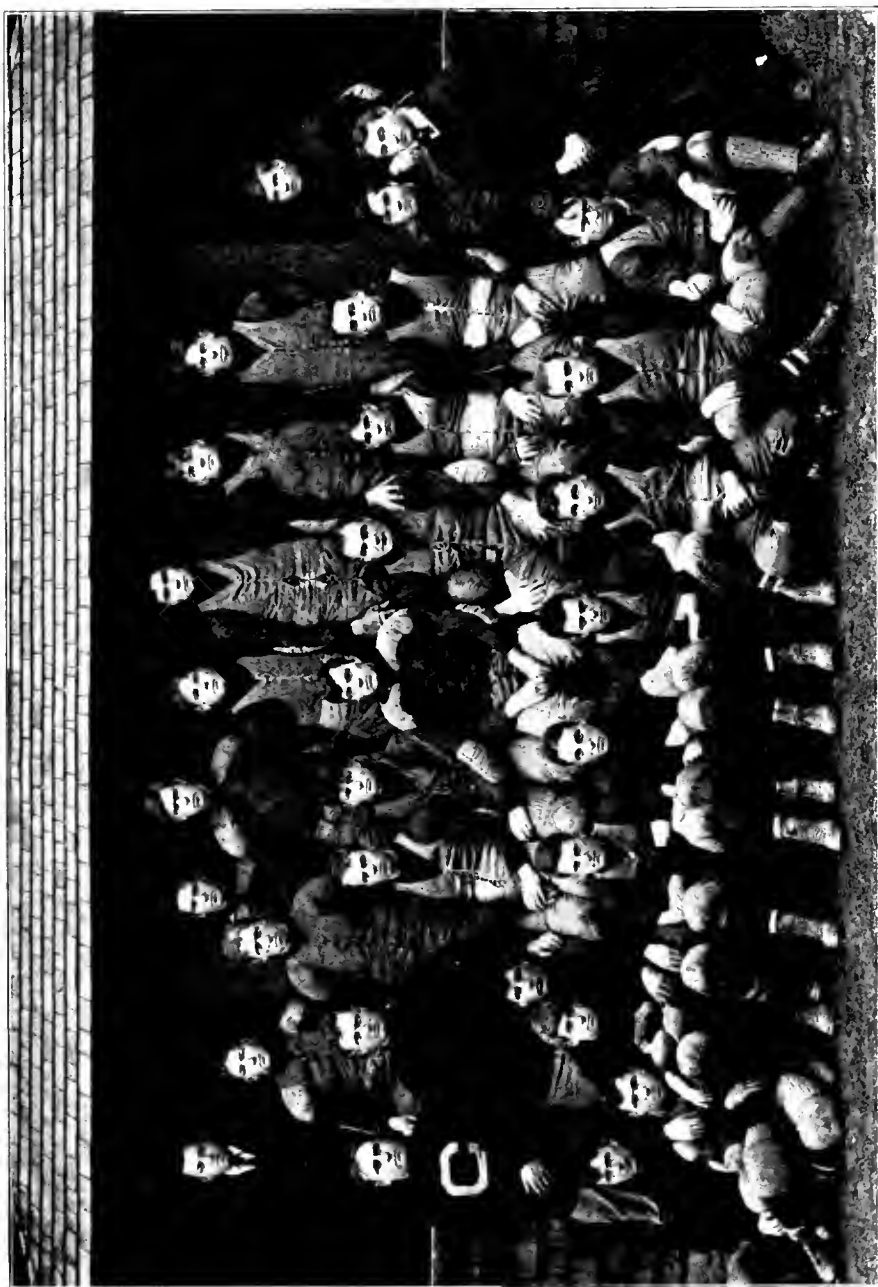
In 1898 in twelve games Cornell won 296 points, and was only scored against twenty-nine times. Only Princeton, Harvard, and Pennsylvania surpassed this record. The Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day was apparently in the hands of Cornell. At the end of the first half the score stood 6 to 0. The day was one of exceptional severity and rain, and there was no place for the Cornell players to change their wet clothes between the halves. Owing to this the players entered the last half of the game chilled and unable to continue the work of the previous half. Pennsylvania won by a score of 12 to 6. Cornell's game of this year against Princeton is memorable, the score standing 6 to 0 in favor of Princeton.

In the season of 1899 Percy H. Haughton, of Har-

vard '98, was coach. Cornell lost in this year to the University of Chicago, Lafayette, and Pennsylvania. It won, however, against Princeton, with the score standing 5 to 0 in favor of Cornell. This game, which was played on Percy Field, has been called the most thrilling game ever played upon that field. Warner, Davall, Alexander, Taussig, Morrison, and Starbuck won distinguished honor. The Thanksgiving game with Pennsylvania resulted in a crushing defeat.

The team of 1900 was coached by Haughton—Beacham, Taussig, Lyle, Freeborn, and Mason acting as graduate coaches. Cornell suffered only two defeats in this season, namely, at the hands of Lafayette and Pennsylvania. The Lafayette team averaged fifteen pounds each heavier than the Cornell men. Cornell defeated Princeton 12 to 0, although the Princeton men averaged eight pounds heavier than the Cornell team. This game was played in the rain. Haughton was a tower of strength in breaking the Pennsylvania line. Brewster, Starbuck, Taussig, and Purcell won distinction.

In 1901 the Athletic Council provided that in the season of 1901 the captain should act as head-coach, and that three graduate coaches should be employed to assist him. Starbuck, Reed, and Davall were the regular coaches. Wyckoff, McKeever, Tracy, Dyer, and Warner, of 1903, Starbuck, Reed, Taussig, and Fennell, of '98, shared in the training. Cornell played twelve intercollegiate games, making in all three hundred and thirty-three points, and losing but fourteen, being scored against only by Princeton and Pennsylvania. Cornell was defeated by Princeton, but was successful over Pennsylvania by a score of 23 to 6. The Cornell team was the stronger team, playing a fast, confident, and aggressive game. It made a smooth, fast, mass attack, and showed clever delayed



FOOTBALL TEAM, 1902

plays with excellent end runs. Warner was placed as guard in the All-American Eleven of this year. In the second All-American Eleven, Hunt was selected for guard and Purcell for half-back. Estimates of the play of this year made Brewster substitute quarter-back on an All-American Eleven. He was called "the most deadly interferer" of all the quarter-backs of the year. Casper Whitney said that Cornell had the best team in its history, although the men averaged ten pounds less in weight than Pennsylvania or Yale, and twenty pounds less per man than Harvard. The team showed in its contests strength, spirit, and excellent play. It cleft the line of Harvard by skilful runs between tackles and ends in critical moments, instead of attempting to push the line back. The game with Princeton was played on Percy Field, and was only finished after dark. Two points were disputed; a certain play not having been seen by the umpire was counted in Princeton's favor, thus causing the award of the game to Princeton with a score of 8 to 6. The game with Columbia on the Polo grounds in New York was won by Cornell by a score of 24 to 0, although the Columbia team averaged twenty pounds to a man heavier than the Cornell team. Among the Cornell men receiving praise for their work in this game were Purcell, W. J. Warner, Hunt, Brewster, Coffin, and Schoellkopf, the latter of whom made a seventy-yard run, scoring a touchdown.

The team of 1902 has also an exceptional record, scoring three hundred and nineteen, and being scored against only thirty-eight times. It suffered only three defeats, namely, from the Carlisle Indians with a score of 10 to 6, from Princeton with a score of 10 to 0, and from Pennsylvania with a score of 12 to 11. While Cornell was defeated by Pennsylvania, the game was one of extreme brilliancy. Warner's line-bucking,

breaking through, and tackling had never been excelled on Franklin Field. He also made a wonderful run of fifty yards through the Pennsylvania line. In the Princeton game, Cornell's line, and its offensive and its defensive play, were equal to those of Princeton. Its back-field was superior to the back-field of Princeton. Warner, Brewster, Coffin, and Lueder distinguished themselves. An expert in reviewing the game said that Cornell outplayed Princeton, and that the latter was only saved from defeat by the kicking of DeWitt. In an estimate of the players of this year, Brewster was made quarter-back on an All-American Eleven, and Warner guard on a substitute eleven. In a different estimate Warner was made guard on the first eleven. Hunt and Lueder were also praised. Reed and Morrison acted as coaches. It was generally felt that the system of graduate coaches had not been successful.

The score of 1903 was, on the whole, disastrous, Cornell winning one hundred and twenty points and losing one hundred and three. The greater part of this loss was in the games with Princeton and Pennsylvania, in which Cornell did not score, but the rival teams scored forty-four and forty-two points respectively.

The season of 1904 presented little that was notable, Cornell scoring two hundred and twenty-six points and losing ninety-two. Halliday at full-back was one of the strongest players on the team.

Cornell University Football Record

1887					
Date	Place	Opponents	Score	Score	
Nov. 12	Ithaca	Union College	24	Cornell	10
Nov. 24	Elmira	Lehigh	38	Cornell	10
			—		—
			62		20

Cornell Football Team

J. H. Sheldon, Captain

J. G. McDowell	W. G. Howell
W. M. Dollar	W. F. Rackeman
A. C. Balch	J. Wilkinson
W. Stranahan	J. S. Parker
G. H. Thayer	G. L. Teeple
E. H. Bennett	T. C. Dunn

1888

Oct.	16	Ithaca	Palmyra	0	Cornell	26
Oct.	27	Ithaca	Williams	20	Cornell	0
Nov.	3	Ithaca	Union	4	Cornell	30
Nov.	12	Ithaca	Lafayette	16	Cornell	0
Nov.	19	Ithaca	Bucknell	0	Cornell	20
Nov.	29	Elmira	Lehigh	4	Cornell	0
				—	—	
				44		76

Cornell Football Team

W. G. Howell, Captain

F. N. Waterman, Manager

G. H. Davison, Coach

J. E. Flack	G. Lowe
G. C. Hicks	D. Upton
H. A. Benedict	J. G. McDowell
L. C. Ehle	J. K. Garnsey
E. H. Brown	W. D. Osgood
R. H. Wilson	J. Wilkinson
J. Devoy	E. H. Ferree
L. H. Galbreath	J. T. Young

1889

Oct.	5	Ithaca	Bucknell	0	Cornell	66
Oct.	12	Ithaca	Lafayette	0	Cornell	10
Oct.	16	New Haven	Yale	56	Cornell	6
Oct.	19	Ithaca	Rochester	0	Cornell	124
Nov.	2	Ithaca	Stevens Institute	4	Cornell	38
Nov.	9	Ithaca	Yale	72	Cornell	0
Nov.	16	Buffalo	University of Michigan	0	Cornell	66
Nov.	23	New York City	Columbia	0	Cornell	20
Nov.	28	Syracuse	Lafayette	0	Cornell	24
				—	—	
				132		354

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Cornell Football Team

D. Upton, Captain

J. A. Williams, Manager

A. W. Shepard	L. C. Ehle
E. H. Brown	A. J. Colnon
H. A. Benedict	L. H. Galbreath
H. M. Mnsb	A. J. Baldwin
G. H. Thayer	J. V. Bohn
J. E. Fleming	E. A. Carolan
H. N. Wood	J. G. McDowell
T. C. Dunn	E. Yawger
W. D. Osgood	B. M. Harris

1890

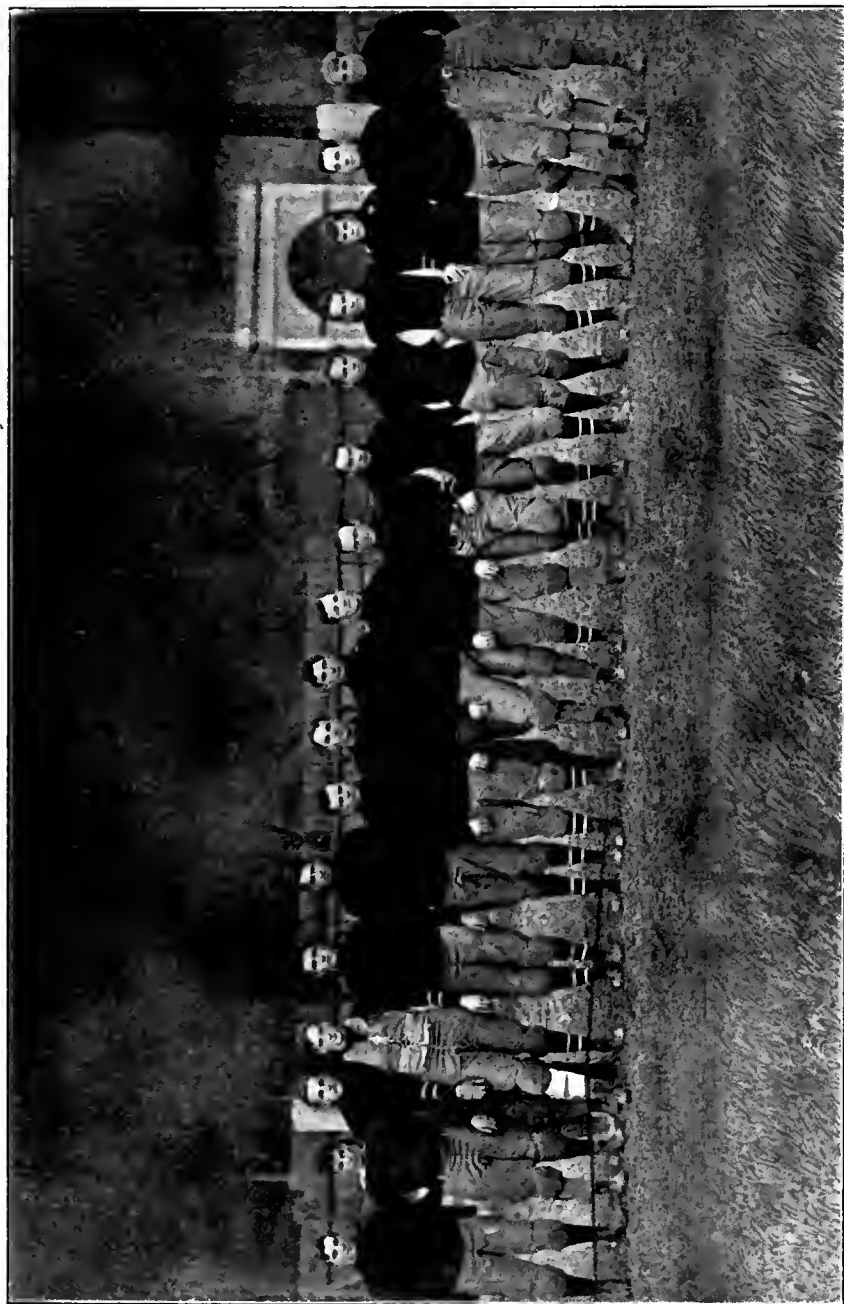
Oct.	11	Ithaca	Rochester	0	Cornell	98
Oct.	30	Schenectady	Union	0	Cornell	32
Oct.	31	Williamstown	Williams	18	Cornell	8
Nov.	1	Cambridge	Harvard	77	Cornell	0
Nov.	3	Amherst	Amherst	18	Cornell	0
Nov.	4	Hartford	Trinity	0	Cornell	26
Nov.	5	Middletown	Wesleyan	4	Cornell	2
Nov.	8	Ithaca	Bucknell	0	Cornell	26
Nov.	15	Detroit	University of Michigan	5	Cornell	20
Nov.	22	Ithaca	Columbia	0	Cornell	36
Nov.	25	Chicago	University Club	8	Cornell	12
Nov.	25	Elmira	St. Johns	4	Cornell	82
				—	Second Team	—
				134		
				342		

Cornell Football Team

Edwin Yawger, Captain

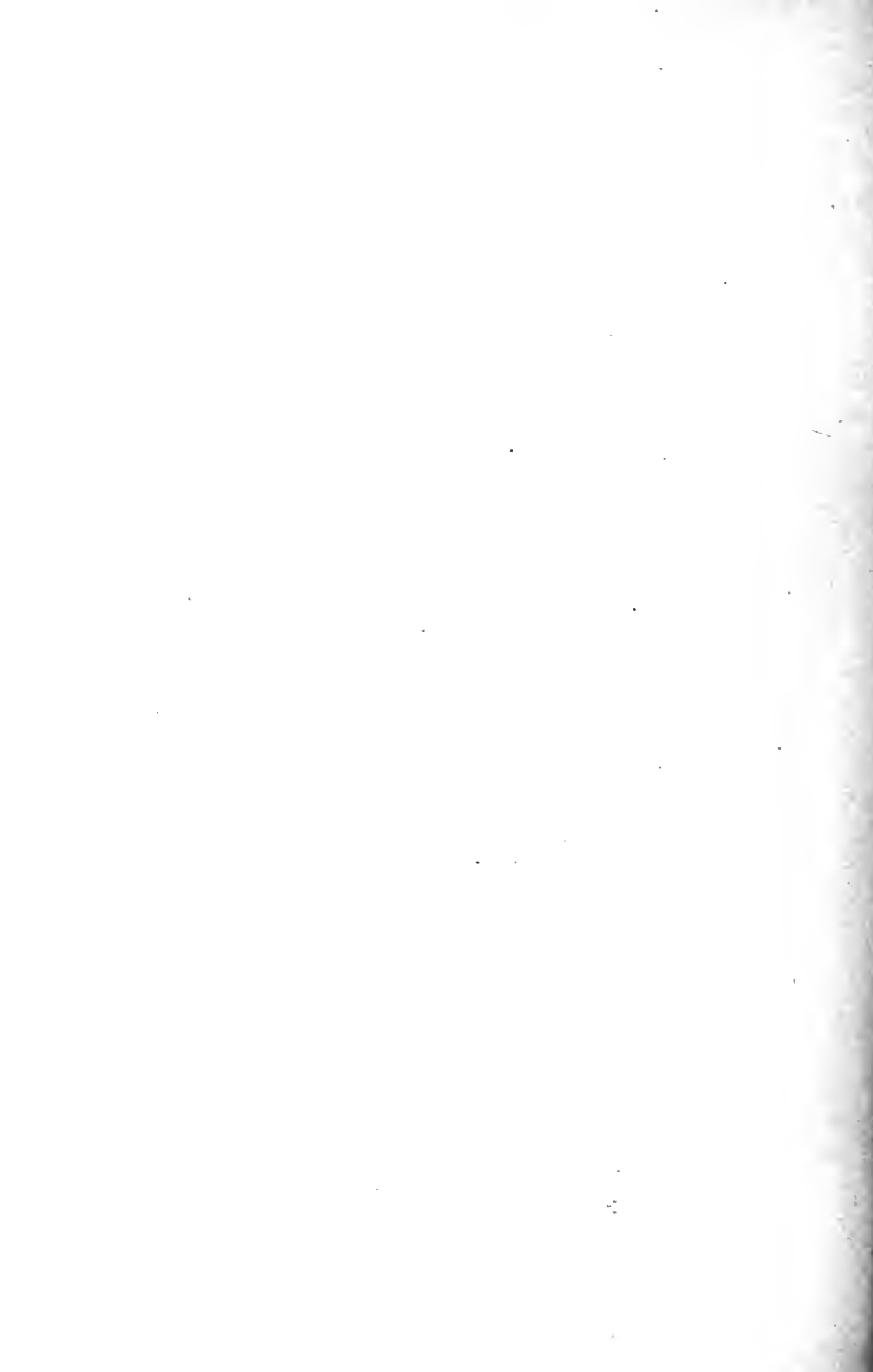
I. B. Easton, Manager

Henry Floy	C. J. Barr
E. G. Horton	T. W. Hill
E. A. Carolan	E. A. Griffith
A. J. Baldwin	Rafael Hernandez
L. H. Galbreath	H. M. Bush
A. J. Colnon	G. W. Baeon
H. B. Strait	C. S. Lomax
T. D. Davis	A. W. Shepard
C. M. Johanson	R. H. White



Varsity Football Team, 1904

Bird, Dewey, Halliday, Wilder, Cook, Costello, Blackstaff, Gibson, Cox, Martinez, Forgy, Furman, Olerkirk, Rice,
Van Orman, Lynch, Chapman



1891

Oct.	3	Ithaca	Syracuse	0	Cornell	68
Oct.	10	Ithaca	Bucknell	4	Cornell	0
Oct.	17	Ithaca	Stevens Institute	0	Cornell	72
Oct.	24	Ithaca	Lafayette	0	Cornell	30
Nov.	7	Ithaca	Lehigh	0	Cornell	24
Nov.	14	Princeton	Princeton	6	Cornell	0
Nov.	21	Detroit	University of Michigan	12	Cornell	58
Nov.	24	Detroit	Detroit Athletic Club	0	Cornell	32
Nov.	26	Chicago	University Club	12	Cornell	4
Nov.	28	Chicago	University of Michigan	0	Cornell	10
				—		
				34		298

Cornell Football Team

C. M. Johanson, Captain

E. P. Young	G. M. Bacon
Bert Hanson	G. R. Baker
L. H. Galbreath	G. R. Harvey
E. A. Griffith	G. P. Witherbee
C. J. Barr	G. F. Wagner
Henry Floy	H. B. Strait
R. H. White	E. A. Mosely
W. D. Osgood	A. J. Colnon
E. G. Horton	

1892

Sept.	24	Syracuse	Syracuse Athletic Club	0	Cornell	16
Sept.	28	Ithaca	Syracuse	0	Cornell	58
Oct.	1	Ithaca	Bucknell	0	Cornell	54
Oct.	8	Ithaca	Dickinson	0	Cornell	58
Oct.	22	Bethlehem	Lehigh	0	Cornell	76
Oct.	29	Albany	Williams	12	Cornell	24
Nov.	5	Springfield	Harvard	20	Cornell	14
Nov.	8	Ithaca	University of Michigan	0	Cornell	44
Nov.	12	Ithaca	Massachusetts Inst. Tech.	12	Cornell	44
Nov.	18	New York	Manhattan Athletic Club	0	Cornell	16
Nov.	24	Detroit	University of Michigan	10	Cornell	30
				—		
				54		434

Cornell Football Team

C. M. Johanson, Captain

G. S. Warner	E. P. Young
G. S. Curtis	E. A. Griffith
W. D. Osgood	G. P. Witherbee
Edward Young	G. F. Wagner
R. H. White	C. J. Barr

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1893

Oct.	1	Ithaca	Pennsylvania State Col.	0	Cornell	16
Oct.	14	Ithaca	Union	6	Cornell	18
Oct.	21	New York	Princeton	46	Cornell	0
Oct.	28	Albany	Williams	10	Cornell	10
Nov.	4	New York	Harvard	34	Cornell	0
Nov.	8	Ithaca	Tufts	6	Cornell	0
Nov.	11	Ithaca	Lehigh	14	Cornell	0
Nov.	18	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	50	Cornell	0

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Cornell Football Team

C. J. Barr, Captain

C. L. Brown, Manager

F. W. Freeborn	W. B. Daley
O. L. Hunter	G. P. Dyer
P. H. Deming	T. Hall
G. P. Diehl	A. C. Freeborn
E. U. Henry	G. S. Warner
E. Young	J. H. Taussig
J. W. Beacham	G. F. Wagner
P. A. Robbins	E. P. Young
W. F. Ohl	A. H. Barnhisel

1894

Sept.	26	Ithaca	Syracuse	0	Cornell	39
Oct.	6	Ithaca	Union	0	Cornell	37
Oct.	13	Ithaca	Lafayette	0	Cornell	24
Oct.	20	New York	Princeton	12	Cornell	4
Oct.	27	New York	Harvard	22	Cornell	12
Nov.	3	Ithaca	Michigan	0	Cornell	22
Nov.	7	Brooklyn	Crescent Athletic Club	0	Cornell	22
Nov.	10	Albany	Williams	0	Cornell	0
Nov.	17	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	6	Cornell	0
Nov.	24	Detroit	Michigan	12	Cornell	4
Nov.	29	Ithaca	Lehigh	6	Cornell	10

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Cornell Football Team

G. S. Warner, Captain

F. W. Freeborn	T. Hall
C. B. Mason	J. W. Beacham
G. P. Dyer	A. J. Colnon
W. F. Ohl	C. E. Rogers
F. M. Starbuck	J. H. Taussig
T. F. Fennell	C. R. Wyckoff

STUDENT LIFE

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1895

Sept.	26	Ithaca	Syracuse University	0	Cornell	8
Oct.	5	Ithaca	Pennsylvania State Col.	0	Cornell	0
Oct.	12	Ithaca	Western Reserve Univ.	4	Cornell	12
Oct.	19	Ithaca	Lafayette	6	Cornell	0
Oct.	26	Cambridge	Harvard	25	Cornell	0
Nov.	9	New York	Princeton	6	Cornell	0
Nov.	16	Ithaca	Brown University	4	Cornell	6
Nov.	28	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	46	Cornell	2
				—	—	
				91		28

Cornell Football Team

C. R. Wyckoff, Captain

Fred White, Manager

A. H. Canfield	Gordon Saussy
E. R. Sweetland	F. M. Starbuck
F. W. Freeborn	J. H. Taussig
Thomas Hall	D. R. Richie
E. P. Young	William McKeever
J. W. Beacham	H. H. M. Lyle
F. W. Cool	C. E. Rogers
E. H. Fitch	D. M. McLaughlin
T. F. Fennell	

1896

Sept.	26	Ithaca	Colgate	0	Cornell	6
Oct.	3	Ithaca	Syracuse University	0	Cornell	22
Oct.	10	Ithaca	Western Reserve Univ.	0	Cornell	48
Oct.	17	Ithaca	Tufts	0	Cornell	18
Oct.	24	Ithaca	Harvard	13	Cornell	4
Oct.	31	Princeton	Princeton	37	Cornell	0
Nov.	7	Ithaca	Bucknell	0	Cornell	54
Nov.	14	Buffalo	Williams	0	Cornell	0
Nov.	26	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	32	Cornell	10
				—	—	
				82		162

Cornell Football Team

J. W. Beacham, Captain

W. S. Thomson, Manager

A. B. Lueder	L. S. Tracy
D. R. Richie	A. E. Whiting
E. H. Fitch	R. H. Ripley
E. R. Sweetland	J. H. Taussig
J. W. Taylor	P. A. Wilson

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C. C. Norton	D. A. Reed
T. F. Fennell	William McKeever
Abram Bassford	J. J. Dempsey
W. R. Miller	H. H. Hill
Harold Lee	W. A. Caldwell

1897

Sept.	25	Ithaca	Colgate University	0	Cornell	6.
Oct.	2	Ithaca	Syracuse University	0	Cornell	16.
Oct.	9	Ithaca	Tufts	0	Cornell	15
Oct.	16	Easton	Lafayette	4	Cornell	4
Oct.	23	Ithaca	Princeton	10	Cornell	0.
Oct.	30	Cambridge	Harvard	24	Cornell	5
Nov.	6	Ithaca	Pennsylvania State Univ.	0	Cornell	45
Nov.	13	Buffalo	Williams	0	Cornell	42
Nov.	25	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	4	Cornell	0
				—	—	
				42		133.

Cornell Football Team

William McKeever, Captain

D. M. McLaughlin, Manager

J. J. Dempsey	D. A. Reed
M. R. Faville	L. M. Schoch
C. F. Hackett	C. H. Tangeman
H. B. Lee	L. S. Tracy
A. B. Lueder	A. E. Whiting
F. C. Perkins	C. W. Wilson
P. B. Windsor	G. H. Young

1898

Sept.	21	Ithaca	Syracuse	0	Cornell	28.
Sept.	24	Ithaca	Colgate	5	Cornell	29.
Sept.	28	Ithaca	Hamilton	0	Cornell	41
Oct.	1	Ithaca	Trinity	0	Cornell	47
Oct.	5	Syracuse	Syracuse	0	Cornell	30.
Oct.	8	Ithaca	Carlisle Indians	6	Cornell	23
Oct.	15	Ithaca	Buffalo	0	Cornell	27
Oct.	22	Princeton	Princeton	6	Cornell	0
Oct.	29	Ithaca	Oberlin	0	Cornell	6
Nov.	5	Buffalo	Williams	0	Cornell	12
Nov.	12	Ithaca	Lafayette	0	Cornell	47
Nov.	24	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	12	Cornell	6
				—	—	
				29		296.

Cornell Football Team

A. E. Whiting, Captain

H. H. Tuller, Manager

G. H. Young	F. C. Perkins
R. D. Starbuck	George Young
C. V. P. Young	F. G. Grimshaw
C. W. Cross	D. A. Reed
Philip Will	E. R. Sweetland
A. B. Morrison	M. M. Wyvell
C. W. Wilson	J. C. Short
W. F. Dorner	P. B. Windsor
C. A. Lueder	W. A. Caldwell
H. J. Davall	E. R. Alexander

1899

Sept. 23	Richfield Springs	Colgate	0	Cornell	42
Sept. 27	Ithaca	Syracuse	0	Cornell	17
Sept. 30	Ithaca	Hamilton	0	Cornell	12
Oct. 7	Ithaca	Williams	0	Cornell	12
Oct. 14	Chicago	Chicago	17	Cornell	5
Oct. 21	Ithaca	Lehigh	0	Cornell	6
Oct. 28	Ithaca	Princeton	0	Cornell	5
Nov. 7	New York City	Columbia	0	Cornell	29
Nov. 11	Ithaca	Lafayette	6	Cornell	5
Nov. 30	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	29	Cornell	0
			—	—	
			52		133

Cornell Football Team

R. D. Starbuck, Captain

F. S. Porter, Manager

P. B. Windsor	A. B. Morrison
E. R. Alexander	J. C. Otis
C. W. Wilson	G. B. Walbridge
C. W. Cross	G. H. Young
J. C. Pierson	W. A. Caldwell
H. J. Davall	A. P. Bryant
J. C. Short	C. A. Taussig
W. J. Warner	W. F. Dorner
T. W. Folger	

1900

Sept. 26	Ithaca	Colgate	0	Cornell	16
Sept. 29	Ithaca	Syracuse	0	Cornell	6

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Oct.	3	Ithaca	Rochester	0	Cornell	6
Oct.	6	Ithaca	Bucknell	0	Cornell	6
Oct.	13	Ithaca	Washington and Jefferson	5	Cornell	16
Oct.	20	Ithaca	Union	0	Cornell	11
Oct.	27	Ithaca	Dartmouth	6	Cornell	24
Nov.	3	Princeton	Princeton	0	Cornell	12
Nov.	10	Ithaca	Oberlin	0	Cornell	29
Nov.	17	Easton	Lafayette	17	Cornell	0
Nov.	24	Ithaca	University of Vermont	0	Cornell	42
Nov.	29	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	27	Cornell	0
				55		168

Cornell Football Team

R. D. Starbuck, Captain
Frederick Willis, Manager

A. A. Brewster	A. B. Morrison
Henry Purcell	W. H. Namack
C. W. Cross	W. J. Warner
W. F. Dorner	E. R. Alexander
C. A. Lueder	C. A. Taussig
T. R. Finucane	S. H. Hunt
Henry Schoellkopf	G. S. Whitney
L. A. Kilburn	C. G. Hardie
A. R. Coffin	H. E. Kinne
D. R. Thomas	W. S. Voris
G. M. DeMauriac	J. W. Davitt
J. C. Otis	H. R. Cooper

1901

Sept.	28	Ithaca	Colgate	0	Cornell	17
Oct.	2	Ithaca	Rochester	0	Cornell	50
Oct.	5	Ithaca	Bucknell	0	Cornell	6
Oct.	9	Ithaca	Hamilton	0	Cornell	39
Oct.	12	Ithaca	Union	0	Cornell	24
Oct.	19	Buffalo	Carlisle Indians	0	Cornell	17
Oct.	26	Ithaca	Oberlin	0	Cornell	29
Nov.	2	Ithaca	Princeton	8	Cornell	6
Nov.	9	Ithaca	Lehigh	0	Cornell	30
Nov.	16	New York City	Columbia	0	Cornell	24
Nov.	23	Ithaca	University of Vermont	0	Cornell	68
Nov.	28	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	6	Cornell	23
				14		333

Cornell Football Team

W. J. Warner, Captain

W. J. Norton, Manager

R. A. Turnbull	T. F. Finucane
C. A. Taussig	A. H. Warner
C. A. Lueder	H. W. Torney
R. S. Kent	F. J. Furman
Henry Purcell	W. C. Shepard
W. A. Tydeman	C. G. Hardie
M. Smith	F. E. Emmons
S. B. Hunt	J. H. Bakewell
A. A. Brewster	E. O. P. Waud
A. R. Coffin	J. McC. Lee
Henry Schoellkopf	F. G. Ransom
L. R. James	W. G. Snider

1902

Sept.	27	Ithaca	Colgate	0	Cornell	5
Oct.	1	Ithaca	Rochester	0	Cornell	31
Oct.	4	Ithaca	Union	0	Cornell	42
Oct.	8	Ithaca	Hobart	0	Cornell	57
Oct.	11	Ithaca	Williams	6	Cornell	37
Oct.	18	Ithaca	Carlisle Indians	10	Cornell	6
Oct.	25	Ithaca	Oberlin	0	Cornell	57
Nov.	1	Princeton	Princeton	10	Cornell	0
Nov.	8	Ithaca	Washington and Jefferson	0	Cornell	50
Nov.	15	Ithaca	Lafayette	0	Cornell	23
Nov.	27	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	12	Cornell	11
				—		
				38	319	

Cornell Football Team

W. J. Warner, Captain

Edward Burns, Manager

C. A. Lueder	E. O. P. Waud
S. B. Hunt	L. R. James
A. A. Brewster	W. G. Snider
A. R. Coffin	J. H. Sheble
W. C. Shepard	L. A. Webb
P. E. Larkin	Manasseh Smith
J. W. Davitt	A. K. Stace
J. H. Costello	B. F. Lies
Henry Purcell	N. S. Lawrence
W. A. Tydeman	J. S. Kittle

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1903

Sept.	26	Ithaca	Hobart	0	Cornell	12
Sept.	30	Ithaca	Alfred	0	Cornell	26
Oct.	3	Ithaca	Rochester	0	Cornell	11
Oct.	10	Ithaca	Colgate	0	Cornell	12
Oct.	17	Ithaca	Bucknell	0	Cornell	6
Oct.	24	Ithaca	Western Reserve	0	Cornell	41
Oct.	31	Princeton	Princeton	44	Cornell	0
Nov.	7	Ithaca	Lehigh	0	Cornell	0
Nov.	14	Ithaca	Columbia	17	Cornell	12
Nov.	26	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	42	Cornell	0
				—	—	
				103		120

Cornell Football Team

S. B. Hunt, Captain
C. P. Brady, Manager

W. S. Voris	N. S. Lawrence
M. Fetzer	P. A. Schoellkopf
J. H. Costello	G. B. Tourison
A. A. Brewster	A. Gordon
L. J. Rice	P. E. McAllister
W. G. Snider	J. Lynah
A. R. Coffin	L. M. Champaign
F. W. Hackstaff	M. Smith
M. S. Halliday	W. S. Newman
J. W. Davitt	J. W. Pavak
J. E. Forgy	E. J. Bird

1904

May	28	Ithaca	Colgate	0	Cornell	17
Oct.	1	Ithaca	Rochester	6	Cornell	29
Oct.	5	Ithaca	Hobart	0	Cornell	24
Oct.	8	Ithaca	Hamilton	0	Cornell	34
Oct.	15	Ithaca	Bucknell	12	Cornell	24
Oct.	22	Ithaca	Franklin and Marshall	5	Cornell	36
Oct.	29	Ithaca	Princeton	18	Cornell	6
Nov.	5	Ithaca	Lehigh	5	Cornell	50
Nov.	12	New York City	Columbia	12	Cornell	6
Nov.	24	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	34	Cornell	0
				—	—	
				92		226

Cornell Football Team

James Lynah, Captain
Benjamin O. Williams, Manager
Glenn S. Warner, Coach

R. Van Orman
G. T. Cook
C. C. Oderkirk
L. A. Wilder
F. J. Furman
J. H. Costello

J. E. Forgy
James Lynah
L. J. Rice
M. S. Halliday
J. L. Birmingham

Substitutes

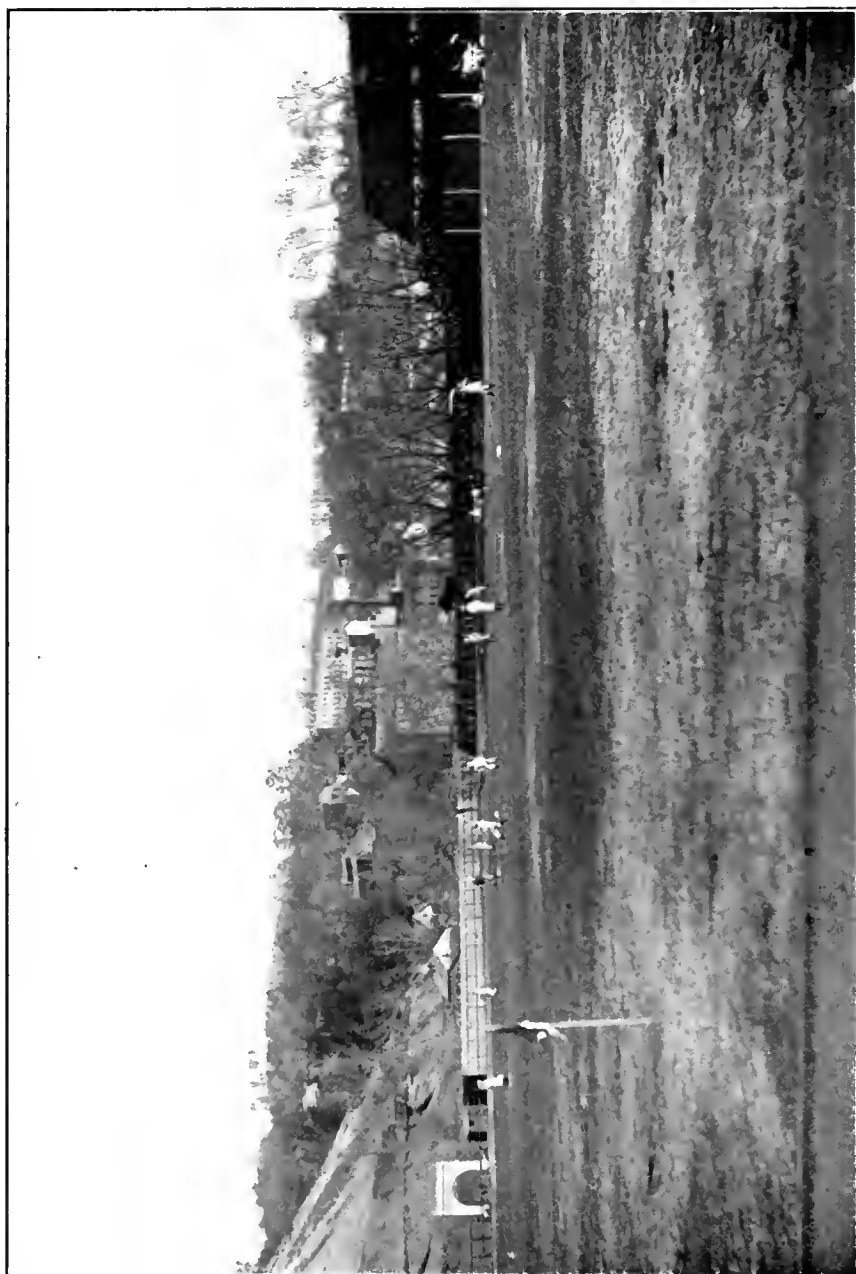
F. W. Hackstaff
L. Middleditch
C. B. Goodspeed
R. A. Smith, Jr.
P. Martin
C. L. Downs
G. M. Chapman

E. J. Bird
C. V. Cox
H. E. Davis
J. Newhall
G. S. Dewey
E. T. Gibson
A. McDonald
C. A. Martinez

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ATHLETICS

THE first efficient impulse to establish a permanent system of athletic exercises in the university was due to Assistant Professor Byerly, whose enthusiasm in athletic sports led him to undertake the difficult task of erecting a gymnasium by soliciting funds among the students and citizens. This enterprise was begun in the autumn of 1873, and the erection of the original gymnasium, just east of the present Sigma Phi chapter house on Central Avenue, commenced in December of that year. This modest structure, whose entire cost with equipment did not exceed sixteen hundred dollars, contained the essential apparatus for the best physical development. Parallel bars, rings, trapezes, ladders, horses, lifting machines, lifting-weights, rowing machines, and an apparatus for expanding the chest and increasing the capacity of the lungs, constituted the equipment. The apparatus was selected in New York by Professor Byerly, who was thoroughly familiar with the best modern provisions for physical culture. The gymnasium was finished and ready for use on February 21, 1874, and it formed for a long time a useful, almost indispensable, element in the physical training of the students. The erection of the present armory was authorized on April 29, 1882, and it was built during the same year, but was not finished so as to be open for use until the spring of the following year, when Dr. Edward Hitchcock, Jr., was appointed acting professor of physical culture and director of the gym-



PERCY FIELD

nasium. Under his inspiration the equipment of the gymnasium took place rapidly, and it was used not only for gymnastic exercises but for an armory and drill hall, under the efficient administration of the commandant, Major J. B. Burbank. Later additions to the gymnasium in the year 1892 furnished greatly increased facilities, a swimming tank, bathrooms, running course, etc., etc.

The development of university athletics received a new impulse in the gift of an athletic field, of the value of three thousand dollars, in June, 1889, from William H. Sage, Esq., situated just north of Fall Creek. Mr. Sage had been the constant patron and promoter of all the athletic interests of the university. This field consisted of about seven acres, inclosed by a high fence, with a grand stand, cinder course, dressing rooms, etc. By two gifts of J. J. Hagerman, Esq., of Colorado Springs, amounting in all to seven thousand dollars, the necessary preparation of the field was secured. The field was named "Percy Field" in honor of a son of the donor of its equipment, who with his brother had shown an enthusiastic and generous interest in athletics.

The Witherbee Memorial Club House was erected on Percy Field in the summer of 1894, and was finished for use in the beginning of October of that year. The building is eighty by ninety feet in size and thirty-five feet in height. The center of the building contains a locker room thirty-six feet by forty feet and twenty-two feet in height. There are one hundred and forty-four lockers arranged in two tiers, the upper tier being in a gallery. At the south end of the building on the main floor are the entrance ports, a large hall, a lounging room with open fireplace, and the stairs leading up to the second floor. In the property room are five large lockers.

At the north end of the building on the main floor are the shower rooms, the dry-rub room, lavatory, and drying-room, a veranda forty by sixteen feet overlooking the field on the south.

On the second floor at the south end is an assembly room which is about thirty by thirteen feet, also a private balcony overlooking the field, for the use of members of the Athletic Council. The north wing of the building on the second floor contains the quarters for visiting teams. These consist of a locker room, thirteen by twenty-two, with sixteen lockers and seats, a visitors' shower room and lavatory. The visitors' quarters are entirely separate from the rest of the building. A separate private balcony overlooking the field, with access only from the visitors' quarters, has been provided.

There are eight flagstaffs. The north staff is for the visitors' flag, while the Cornell flag floats from the south pole. The four smaller staffs which project from the balconies on the second floor are used for displaying Venetian streamers with the college colors of the visiting and home teams.

The locker rooms and dressing rooms are heated by hot water. Hot and cold water are supplied to all showers and lavatories.

The house is covered with shingles on both the side walls and roof. The side walls are stained a warm brown, and the roof is colored a moss-green. The building as planned and built is the result of careful study on the part of the Athletic Council. The drafting was done by Professor Osborne, and evinces a remarkable combination of taste and utility. A special tour of inspection was made to a large number of athletic club-houses, with the view of combining the best features.

The cost of the building was six thousand, six hundred dollars.

The Athletic Council was succeeded by the Athletic Association of Cornell University, consisting of alumni and student representatives of the various athletic organizations.

The Cornell Athletic Association was incorporated June 5, 1889, under the law of 1865, State of New York, chap. 368, p. 362. The incorporators were W. H. Sage, B. I. Wheeler, H. S. White, J. F. Kemp, E. Hitchcock, Jr., F. D. Davis, and H. S. Bronson. The purposes of the association were:

1. To centralize the various athletic interests of the university. The four athletic organizations—the navy, baseball club, football club, and the athletic club—had previously existed in entire independence of each other, and had conducted their affairs, such as the raising of money, arrangement of games, etc., each in disregard or ignorance of the plans of the others. The gift of the athletic field (Percy Field) in 1889, made it necessary that there should exist an organization not only to own and manage the field, but to co-ordinate the interests of the different clubs in its use.

2. To act as an advisory board for the managers of the athletic teams. Under the old system there had existed no check upon the powers of the managers. They expended money as they saw fit, and made no accounting. Shortly after the organization of the association the power of choosing all managers, including the commodore, was delegated to it by the different clubs.

3. To assume control of property that might be donated to it in the interest of athletics. In accordance with this purpose it has assumed the ownership of Percy Field and of the boathouse, with the boats and equipments therein. It now keeps the field in order, attends to repairs of fence and buildings, and regulates the assignment of its use among the different teams,

deducting from the gate receipts at all the university games fifteen per cent. for the benefit of the field. The steam launch then building for the use of the navy became, when completed, the property of the association.

4. To exercise oversight over the collection and expenditure of moneys on the part of the various organizations. The treasurer of the association, who is a graduate, keeps a separate account with each organization, as well as also an account with the field. He receives all money collected by each organization, whether in the form of gate receipts or subscriptions, and pays all bills when approved by the managers who contracted them. The different accounts are published annually in the college paper by the treasurer, thus affording the university public a reliable means of knowing how the athletic funds are expended.

The trustees of the association consisted originally of fourteen persons, viz., two representatives from the navy, including the commodore; two from the baseball club, including the manager; two from the football club, including the manager; two from the athletic club, including its president (*i. e.*, manager); four members of the faculty, including the professor of physical culture; one representative from the executive committee of the trustees of the university, and one member chosen at large. As amended in 1894, the constitution added one representative from the lacrosse club, namely, its manager, and provided that the eight other undergraduate members should consist of the commodore of the navy and the captain of the crew, and the managers and captains of the three other organizations.

The faculty committee on athletics, which has, by vote of the faculty, entire charge of the leaves of absence for the athletic teams, included the four faculty trustees of the association. This circumstance has

contributed greatly to the solidarity of the whole athletic management, and provided a most efficient means for the regulation of athletics and the prevention of abuses. The influence of the faculty is thus exercised from within, and not from without, the central management itself.

Athletic Association

1883-84

W. B. Ruggles, President
Cyrus Randolph, Vice-President
James McCall, Secretary
D. Hinman, Treasurer
F. W. Olin, Custodian

Directors.—'83: W. B. Ruggles, A. F. Matthews, F. W. Runyon, and C. H. Anderson. '84: Cyrus Randolph, J. F. Stambaugh, O. D. Weed, and C. S. Jones. '85: James McCall, H. Swartwout, F. W. Olin, and G. B. Kittinger. '86: D. Hinman, A. K. McGinley, F. W. Sheldon, and W. G. Barney.

1884-85

F. W. Olin, President
A. A. Welby, Vice-President
C. L. Hall, Secretary
D. D. Sprague, Treasurer

Directors.—'84: J. H. Grotecloss, F. G. Scofield, O. J. Collmann, and H. P. DeForest. '85: F. W. Olin, C. L. Hall, A. A. Welby, and J. Bull, Jr. '86: D. D. Sprague, C. D. White, W. G. Barney, and F. A. Converse. '87: H. White, J. A. Mattison, E. L. Smith, and M. W. Sheldon.

1885-86

S. S. Holman, President

Directors.—A. M. Mosscrop, '85; P. B. Roberts, '87; F. T. Howard, '86; R. T. Newberry, '88.

Athletic Council

1885

H. C. Taylor, President
Professor Edward Hitchcock, Treasurer
H. R. Hoffeld, Secretary

Members.—F. W. Olin, '85; A. L. Cornell, '87; S. S. Holman, '86; P. B. Roberts, '87.

Athletic Association

1886-87

P. B. Roberts, President

Directors.—H. E. Summers, '86, A. E. Metzgar, '88, R. Flint, '87,
H. H. Williams, '89.

Athletic Council

1886-87

H. C. Taylor, President

H. E. Summers, Secretary

J. J. Nef, Treasurer

Members.—Professor Edward Hitchcock, W. C. Doyle, Jr., L. E.
Hyatt, J. J. Nef, H. E. Summers, H. C. Taylor, P. B. Roberts, J. R.
Chamberlain.

Athletic Association

1887-88

Perry Roberts, President

Directors.—C. W. Horr, A. C. Balch, A. E. Metzgar, G. F. Seymour.

Athletic Council

1887-88

Horace White, President

Fred Colville, Secretary

Neil Stewart, Treasurer

Members.—Professor E. Hitchcock, W. C. Dole, Fred Colville,
Neil Stewart, Horace White, F. W. Thompson, A. E. Metzgar,
Charles Psotta.

Athletic Association

1888-89

A. C. Balch, President

Directors.—H. R. Ickelheimer, D. Upton, J. W. Upp, R. P. Clark.

Athletic Council

1888-89

Dr. E. Hitchcock, Jr., President

E. E. Soule, Secretary

C. G. Psotta, J. S. Parker, E. E. Johnson, A. C. Balch, H. R.
Ickelheimer, R. F. Nelligan.

Baseball Directors.—E. E. Johnson (Manager), E. E. Soule, W. F.
Rackeman, F. D. Davis, R. L. McComb.

Navy Directors.—C. G. Psotta (Commodore), Monroe Warner, J. S. Parker, W. Stranahan, H. T. Hillebrand.

Football Directors.—E. H. Bennett, Jr., J. H. Sheldon, G. C. Hicks.

Athletic Council

1889-90

Edward Hitchcock, Jr., Richard Nelligan, C. G. Psotta, Albert Vickers, J. F. Hayford, L. H. Parker, H. S. Bronson, J. A. Williams, F. H. Davis, Daniel Upton.

Athletic Club

1890-91

H. H. Sanger, President

Directors.—J. D. Bell, E. H. Brown, R. L. Warner, A. L. Emery

1890-91

W. H. Sage, President

H. H. Sanger, Secretary

R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Trustees.—W. H. Sage, Professor B. I. Wheeler, Professor H. S. White, Professor E. Hitchcock, Jr., Professor J. F. Kemp, R. F. Nelligan, C. J. Shearn (Commodore of the Navy), G. H. Thayer, F. R. Fenton (Manager Baseball Club), J. J. Herrick, H. H. Sanger (President Athletic Club), J. D. Bell, J. B. Easton (Manager Football Club), A. W. Shepard.

Cornell Athletic Association

1891-92

W. H. Sage, President

H. H. Sanger, Secretary

R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Trustees.—W. H. Sage, Professor B. I. Wheeler, Professor H. S. White, Professor E. Hitchcock, Jr., Professor J. F. Kemp, R. H. Treman, H. H. Sanger (Commodore of Navy), H. A. Benedict, R. C. McCormick (Manager Baseball Club), H. D. Howe, E. C. Bailey (Manager Athletic Club), E. G. Norton, J. B. Easton (Manager Football Club), Edwin Yawger. Managing Board.—W. H. Sage, Professor B. I. Wheeler, Professor E. Hitchcock, H. H. Sanger, E. C. Bailey.

1892-93

W. H. Sage, President

L. H. Galbreath, Secretary

R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Trustees.—W. H. Sage, Professor B. I. Wheeler, Professor H. S.

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White, Professor E. Hitchcock, Jr., Professor L. M. Dennis, R. H. Treman, T. J. D. Fuller (Commodore of Navy), F. M. Black (Manager Baseball Club), F. E. B. Darling (Manager Athletic Club), A. J. Baldwin (Manager Football Club), J. W. Tourtellot, B. L. Burrows, F. W. Kelley.

1893-94

W. H. Sage, President
W. P. Tribble, Secretary
R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Trustees.—W. H. Sage, Professor H. S. White, Professor L. M. Dennis, Professor B. I. Wheeler, Professor E. Hitchcock, Jr., R. H. Treman, C. L. Brown (Commodore of Navy), W. F. Atkinson (Manager Football Club), A. H. Place (Manager Baseball Club), W. P. Tribble and B. G. Wray (Managers of Athletic Club), E. P. Allen, G. G. Brooks, W. C. White, G. W. Rulison.

Athletic Council

1894-95

W. H. Sage, President
W. P. Tribble, Secretary
R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Trustees.—Hon. W. H. Sage, Professor H. S. White, Professor L. M. Dennis, Professor B. I. Wheeler, Professor E. Hitchcock, Jr., R. H. Treman, W. B. Hastings (Commodore of Navy), F. R. White (Manager Football Club), C. S. Young (Manager Baseball Club), W. C. White (Manager Athletic Club), R. J. Thorne (Manager Lacrosse Club), G. W. Rulison, C. P. Johnson, A. S. Downey, R. L. Shape, C. R. Wyckoff.

1895-96

W. H. Sage, President
R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Dean White, Professor Dennis, Professor Wheeler, Professor Huffcut, Doctor Hitchcock, F. W. Freeborn (Captain, Navy), J. W. McCulloh (Commodore, Navy), F. O. Affeld, Jr. (Captain, Baseball), Edward Davis (Manager, Baseball), J. W. Beacham, Jr. (Captain, Football), W. S. Thomson (Manager, Football), J. R. Bowen (Captain, Track), C. F. Hamilton (Manager, Track).

1896-97

E. W. Huffcut, President
R. H. Treman, Graduate Treasurer
L. C. Fuller, Secretary and Manager, Baseball

Professor B. I. Wheeler (Navy Adviser), Professor H. S. White (Baseball Adviser), Professor L. M. Dennis (Football Adviser),

Dr. E. Hitchcock, Jr. (Track Adviser), J. W. Beacham, Jr. (Captain, Baseball), J. W. Beacham, Jr. (Captain, Football), E. O. Spillman (Captain, Navy), T. Fennell (Captain, Track), W. S. Thomson (Manager, Football), C. T. Mordock (Manager, Navy), Oliver Shiras (Manager, Track), E. P. Andrews (member at large).

1897-98

E. W. Huffcut, President
R. H. Treman, Graduate Treasurer
E. P. Andrews, Secretary and Track Adviser

F. D. Colson (Captain, Navy), C. V. P. Young (Captain, Baseball), W. McKeever (Captain, Football), C. U. Powell (Captain, Track), W. C. White (Manager, Navy), J. H. Gannon (Manager, Baseball), D. M. McLaughlin (Manager, Football), E. M. Bull, (Manager, Track), Professor B. I. Wheeler (Navy Adviser), Professor H. S. White (Baseball Adviser), Professor L. M. Dennis (Football Adviser).

1898-99

Professor E. W. Huffcut, President
R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Professor B. I. Wheeler, Professor W. F. Willcox, Professor L. M. Dennis, Professor D. C. Lee, N. J. Gould (Manager, Navy), H. H. Tuller (Manager, Football), E. S. Smith (Manager, Baseball), J. A. Haines (Manager, Track), S. L. Fisher (Captain, Navy), R. D. Starbuck (Captain, Football), J. F. Murtaugh (Captain, Baseball), R. H. Ripley (Captain, Track).

1899-1900

Professor E. W. Huffcut, President
R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Professor C. W. Pound (Baseball Adviser), Professor L. M. Dennis (Football Adviser), Professor D. C. Lee (Athletic Adviser), F. D. Colson (Crew Adviser), F. S. Porter (Manager, Football), W. L. Wright (Manager, Baseball), A. D. Warner (Manager, Track), L. G. Robbins (Manager, Crew), J. N. Bole (Captain, Baseball), R. D. Starbuck (Captain, Football), R. Deming (Captain, Track), W. C. Dalzell (Captain, Crew).

1900-01

Professor H. S. White, President
E. R. Alexander, Secretary
R. H. Treman, Treasurer

Professor W. F. Durand (Crew Adviser), Professor L. M. Dennis (Football Adviser and Acting President), Professor D. C. Lee (Track Adviser), H. E. Vanderhoef (Captain, Crew), R. D. Starbuck (Cap-

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tain, Football), E. L. Robertson (Captain, Baseball), H. E. Hastings (Captain, Track), F. E. Jackson (Manager, Crew), Frederick Willis (Manager, Football), D. R. Thomas (Manager, Baseball), J. H. Blair (Manager, Track), H. B. Plumb (President Interscholastic League).

1901-02

Professor L. M. Dennis, President
C. H. Blood, Graduate Treasurer

Professor W. F. Durand (Crew Adviser), Professor L. M. Dennis (Football Adviser), D. F. Hoy (Baseball Adviser), Professor E. L. Nichols (Track Adviser), A. S. Petty (Captain, Crew), W. J. Warner (Captain, Football), M. R. Whinery (Captain, Baseball), C. D. Young (Captain, Track), F. H. Teagle (Manager, Crew), W. J. Norton (Manager, Football), J. A. Kinney (Manager, Baseball), G. H. Hoeker (Manager, Track), Henry Schoellkopf (President Interscholastic League), E. D. Toolhill (representatives of wearers of "C"), B. S. Cushman (elected to fill the place of Professor White).

1902-03

Professor L. M. Dennis, President and Football Adviser
Charles H. Blood, Graduate Treasurer
John L. Senior, Graduate Manager and Secretary

Professor W. F. Durand (Navy Adviser), D. F. Hoy (Baseball Adviser), Professor E. L. Nichols (Track Adviser), J. P. Frenzel, Jr. (Captain, Navy, and representative of wearers of "C"), G. J. Costello (Captain, Baseball), W. J. Warner (Captain, Football), W. G. Warren (Captain, Track), R. P. Morse (Manager, Navy), C. B. Brown (Manager, Baseball), Edward Burns, Jr. (Manager, Football), W. B. Zimmer (Manager, Track), E. W. Jamieson (President Interscholastic League).

1903-04

Professor W. F. Durand, President and Navy Adviser
C. H. Blood, Graduate Treasurer
John L. Senior, Graduate Manager and Secretary

B. S. Cushman (Football Adviser), D. F. Hoy (Baseball Adviser), Professor E. L. Nichols (Track Adviser), Professor F. Irvine (Interscholastic League Adviser), A. R. Coffin (Captain, Navy), S. B. Hunt (Captain, Football), A. A. Brewster (Captain, Baseball), L. T. Ketchum (Captain, Track), W. H. Aldrich (Manager, Navy), C. P. Brady (Manager, Football), H. F. Vincent (Manager, Baseball), C. M. Dravo (Manager, Track), F. M. Sears (representative, wearer of "C"), E. W. Jamieson (President Interscholastic League).

Lacrosse

The first game of lacrosse ever seen at Cornell took place on October 15, 1887. By the interest shown in the game, as well as by the large number of spectators, students as well as visitors, it was thought that lacrosse had surely come to stay. The playing was very spirited throughout. There were about eighteen players in all, a half-dozen of whom had never played the game before. Mr. Albert Vickers and his brother Tom acted as captains for their respective sides, the former side winning three goals to the latter's one. Another game occurred on October 31 of the same year, thirteen men taking part. Much improvement over the first game was noticed. A final game of the season was played on the following Saturday, at which Mr. Albert Vickers and Mr. W. F. D. Crane acted as captains for their respective sides. A lacrosse club was formed that year; W. F. D. Crane was elected president, F. V. Coville vice-president, Edwin Sternberger, secretary and treasurer, and Albert Vickers, captain.

The following year the Lacrosse Association was organized on October 8. It was the intention of the association to organize a team for the purpose of playing other colleges, but no record is made of any games, and from that time until the year 1892 very little if any interest was taken.

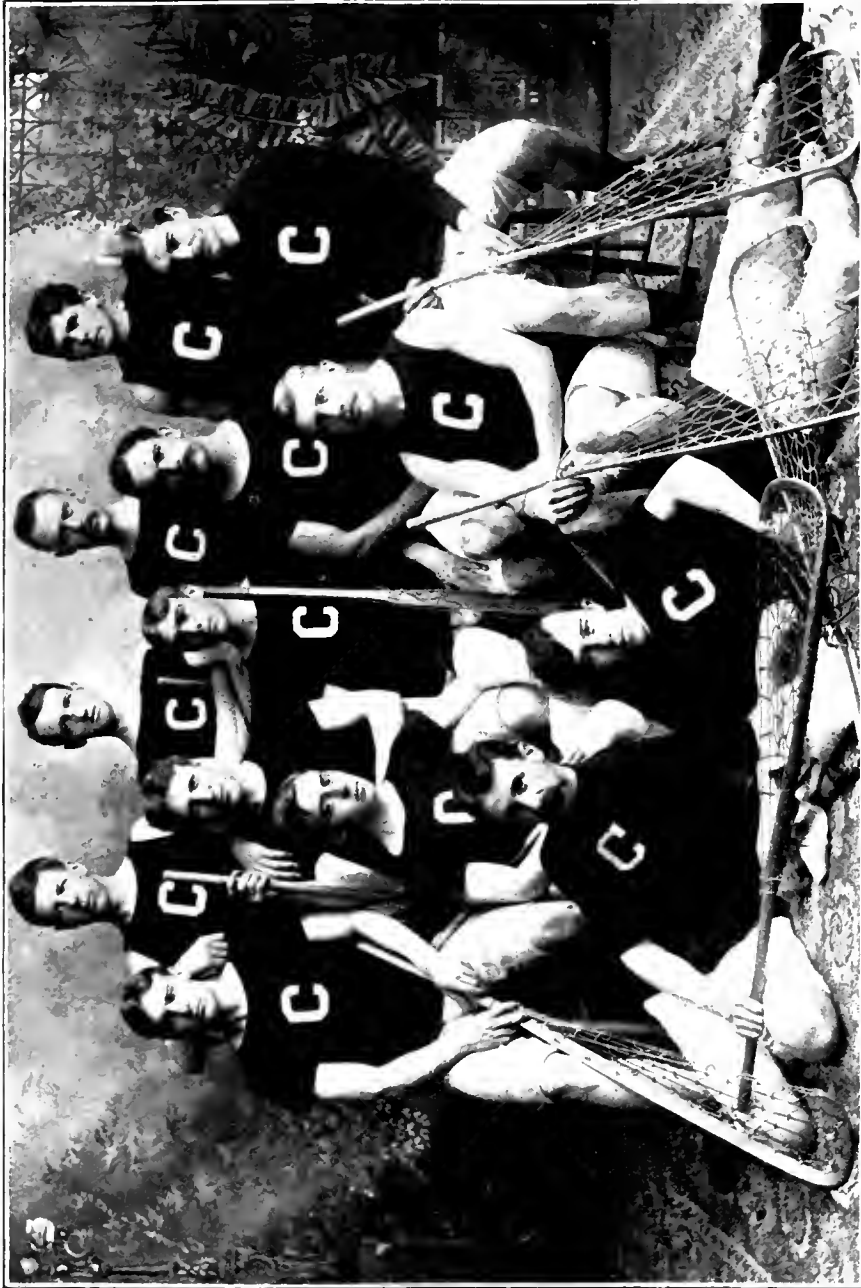
In the spring of 1892 a team was chosen after some difficulty, and one intercollegiate game was played on May 28 with the University of Toronto. For the next three years much interest was taken in the game, and in the year 1893 there were four intercollegiate games played; in 1894 there were but three games, while in 1895 there were five. During the years 1896 and 1897 very little was heard about lacrosse, but the enthusiasts of the game practiced in the spring of both years, although no intercollegiate games were played. In the

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year 1898 lacrosse again became established at Cornell, and from that time on to the present much interest and enthusiasm have been shown by the members of the student-body, and to-day it is one of the leading athletic sports in the university.

Lacrosse Record

Date	Place	Opponents			
1892					
May 28	Ithaca	University of Toronto	10	Cornell	3
1893					
May 4	Bethlehem	Lehigh	5	Cornell	0
May 5	Hoboken	Stevens Institute	3	Cornell	1
May 27	Marcellus	Marcellus	0	Cornell	6
May 30	Ithaca	Univ. of Toronto	6	Cornell	4
1894					
Apr. 23	Ithaca	Johns Hopkins	0	Cornell	6
May 8	Ithaca	Stevens Institute	4	Cornell	1
May 30	Ithaca	Onondaga Indians	0	Cornell	5
1895					
May 11	Bethlehem	Lehigh	8	Cornell	3
May 13	Brooklyn	Crescent A. C.	4	Cornell	2
May 14	New York	Stevens Institute	3	Cornell	2
May 25	Ithaca	Harvard	1	Cornell	2
May 30	Ithaca	Lehigh	4	Cornell	3
1898					
May 5	Ithaca	Hobart	2	Cornell	1
May 17	New York	Coll. City of New York	4	Cornell	2
May 18	New York	Crescent A. C.	3	Cornell	2
May 19	New York	Columbia	8	Cornell	2
June 11	Geneva	Hobart	1	Cornell	3



LACROSSE TEAM, 1893

Wilkinson	Taylor	Kelley
Downey	Harvey	Findley
Tobin	Nelson	Bell
Hubby	Purman	
Shantz		

1899

Apr. 22	Geneva	Hobart	0	Cornell	11
Apr. 29	Ithaca	Hobart	1	Cornell	7
May 6	Rochester	Rangers A. C.	3	Cornell	3
May 9	New York	Columbia	0	Cornell	6
May 11	Brooklyn	Crescent A. C.	5	Cornell	2
May 12	Hoboken	Stevens Institute	2	Cornell	2
A. M.		Harvard	0	Cornell	1
May 13	New York	Staten Island A. C.	4	Cornell	2
P. M.		Toronto	7	Cornell	4
May 26	Ithaca				

Winners of Inter-University League Championship

1900

Apr. 20	Ithaca	Hobart	1	Cornell	3
Apr. 28	Geneva	Hobart	1	Cornell	3
May 5	Ithaca	Columbia	0	Cornell	6
May 12	South Bethlehem	Lehigh	5	Cornell	3
May 15	New York	Crescent A. C.	6	Cornell	1
May 16	Hoboken	Stevens Institute	6	Cornell	1
May 18	Cambridge	Harvard	8	Cornell	1

1901

Apr. 27	Geneva	Hobart	0	Cornell	2
May 10	Philadelphia	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1	Cornell	3
May 11	South Bethlehem	Hobart	0	Cornell	5
May 16	Ithaca	Lehigh	5	Cornell	5
May 22	Geneva	Hobart	2	Cornell	0
May 23	Ithaca	Harvard	6	Cornell	2
May 28	Ithaca	Toronto	10	Cornell	3

1902

Apr. 24	Ithaca	Hobart	2	Cornell	5
May 3	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	2	Cornell	5
May 10	Cambridge	Harvard	4	Cornell	6
May 12	New York	Columbia	0	Cornell	8
May 13	New York	Crescent A. C.	5	Cornell	1
May 17	Geneva	Hobart	3	Cornell	2

Winners of Inter-University League Championship

1903

Apr. 28	Ithaca	Hobart	2	Cornell	1
Apr. 27	Geneva	Hobart	4	Cornell	3
May 8	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	3	Cornell	4
May 9	Hoboken	Stevens Institute	9	Cornell	1
May 11	New York	Columbia	5	Cornell	1
May 25	Ithaca	Seneca Indians	3	Cornell	3
May 29	Ithaca	Harvard	3	Cornell	4

Winners of Inter-University League Championship

1904

Apr. 15	Swarthmore	Swarthmore	11	Cornell	2
Apr. 16	South Bethlehem	Lehigh	20	Cornell	1
Apr. 23	Baltimore	Johns Hopkins	9	Cornell	3
Apr. 30	Ithaca	Columbia	1	Cornell	8
May 5	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	4	Cornell	7
May 12	Ithaca	Onondaga Indians	0	Cornell	2
May 19	Geneva	Hobart	5	Cornell	1
May 27	Boston	Harvard	10	Cornell	4
May 28	Hoboken	Stevens Institute	4	Cornell	4
May 30	New York	N. Y. Irish Athletic Club	1	Cornell	8
June 4	Ithaca	Hobart	2	Cornell	6

Lacrosse Teams

1892.—C. H. Strong, Jr. (Goal), T. W. Taylor (Point), G. R. Harvey (Cover-Point), J. M. Thomas, Jr. (First Defense), C. S. Moore (Second Defense), C. B. Auel (Third Defense), R. B. Daggett (Center), L. M. Hubby (Third Attack), A. R. Henry (Second Attack), J. A. Leighton (First Attack), O. Shantz (Outside Home), H. C. Nelson (Inside Home), G. W. Rulison (Substitute).

1893.—J. Findley (Goal), T. W. Taylor (Point), A. S. Downey (Cover-Point), J. A. Leighton (First Defense), G. R. Harvey (Second Defense), W. V. Kelley (Third Defense), H. W. Bell (Center), W. M. Purman (Third Attack), L. M. Hubby (Second Attack), C. T. Wilkinson (First Attack), R. P. Tobin (Outside Home), H. C. Nelson, Captain (Inside Home).

1894.—J. Findley (Goal), R. P. Tobin (Point), A. S. Downey, Captain (Cover-Point), C. H. Kendall (First Defense), L. J. Osborne (Second Defense), R. Franchot (Third Defense), H. W. Bell (Center), H. Oura (Third Attack), B. Powell (Second Attack), W. M. Purman (First Attack), J. A. Leighton (Outside Home), J. S. Swindells (Inside Home), M. DeF. Sample (Manager), R. Thorne (Assistant Manager).

1895.—John Hayes (Goal), C. R. Cameron (Point), A. S. Downey, Captain (Cover-Point), H. H. M. Lyle (First Defense), W. M. Purman (Second Defense), C. H. Kendall (Third Defense), J. S. Swindells (Center), B. Powell (Third Attack), J. C. Nellegar (Second Attack), S. R. Davis (First Attack), R. Franchot (Outside Home), F. R. Chambers (Inside Home).

1898.—A. J. McElroy (Manager), Benjamin Powell (Captain), F. M. McKinley (Goal), L. H. Brown (Cover-Point), M. V. Kelley (Point), E. A. Drake (First Defense), A. B. Tappan (Second Defense), J. N. Mowery (Third Defense), R. T. Brooks (Center), R. I. Dodge (Third Attack), E. P. Smith (Second Attack), B. Powell (First Attack), J. S. Swindells (Outside Home), C. A. Berry (Inside Home). Substitutes: W. J. Darrow, F. D. Huntington, A. Thompson, R. G. Ware, W. J. Burnett.

1899.—F. M. McKinley (Captain), E. P. Smith (Manager), Oliver Shantz (Coach), E. A. Briner (Goal), A. Taylor (Point), F. M. McKinley (Cover-Point), N. M. Miller (First Defense), E. A. Drake (Second Defense), G. A. Smith (Third Defense), J. N. Mowery (Center), R. I. Dodge (Third Attack), E. P. Smith (Second Attack), J. B. Ferguson (First Attack), B. Powell (Outside Home), C. A. Berry (Inside Home). Substitutes: H. M. Wood, A. B. Tappan.

1900.—E. A. Briner (President), E. P. Smith (Captain), A. B. Tappan (Manager), J. V. Rittenhouse (Assistant Manager), E. A. Briner (Goal), A. MacDougall (Point), G. Forrest (Cover-Point), L. C. Gratton (First Defense), H. W. Peck (Second Defense), J. A. Magoffin (Third Defense), L. Boecher (Center), R. I. Dodge (Third Attack), A. V. Simis (Second Attack), H. M. Wood (First Attack), G. A. Smith (Outside Home), E. P. Smith (Inside Home). Substitutes: A. B. Scoville, A. B. Morrison.

1901.—G. A. Smith (President), H. M. Wood (Captain), J. B. Ferguson (Manager), H. C. Givens (Goal), D. C. Alexander (Point), G. M. Forrest (Cover-Point), E. S. Armstrong (First Defense), F. A. P. Wagner (Second Defense), J. A. Magoffin (Third Defense), J. M. Keeler, Jr. (Center), T. D. Adams (Third Attack), W. F. Moody (Second Attack), H. M. Wood (First Attack), J. T. Kelly (Outside Home), R. I. Dodge (Inside Home). Substitutes: K. W. Woodward, C. P. Ohendorf, J. B. Thomas.

1902.—J. A. Magoffin (President), H. M. Wood (Captain), G. M. Forrest (Manager), W. S. Finlay (Goal), D. C. Alexander (Point), G. M. Forrest (Cover-Point), E. S. Armstrong (First Defense), F. A. P. Wagner (Second Defense), J. A. Magoffin (Third Defense), L. H. Boescher, Jr. (Center), G. P. Winters (Third Attack), J. T. Kelly,

Jr. (Second Attack), H. M. Wood (First Attack), E. G. Bogart (Outside Home), J. B. Ferguson (Inside Home). Substitutes: T. D. Adams, K. W. Woodward.

1903.—W. S. Finlay, Jr. (Manager), D. C. Alexander (Captain), H. M. Wood (Coach), W. S. Finlay, Jr. (Goal), D. C. Alexander (Point), Andrew Hudson (Cover-Point), Henry Atwater (First Defense), A. D. S. Palmer (Second Defense), H. G. Bartlett (Third Defense), C. P. Obendorf (Center), F. W. Eveland (Third Attack), F. F. Bleakley (Second Attack), J. E. Curran (First Attack), H. P. Moran (Outside Home), J. B. Ferguson (Inside Home). Substitutes: O. V. Vatet, F. S. Scheidenhelm.

1904.—W. S. Finlay, Jr. (Manager), J. E. Curran (Captain), J. H. Klein (Goal), W. S. Finlay, Jr. (Point), O. V. Vatet (Cover Point), C. N. Reitz (First Defense), Henry Atwater (Second Defense), F. W. Scheidenhelm (Third Defense), M. P. L. Kirchhofer (Center), F. W. Eveland (Third Attack), J. E. Curran (Second Attack), F. F. Bleakley (First Attack), E. A. Main (Outside Home), C. W. Hunter (Inside Home), George Turner (Substitute).

Cornell Cross Country Club Records

Organized in fall of 1891, E. H. Brown, Captain

Runs

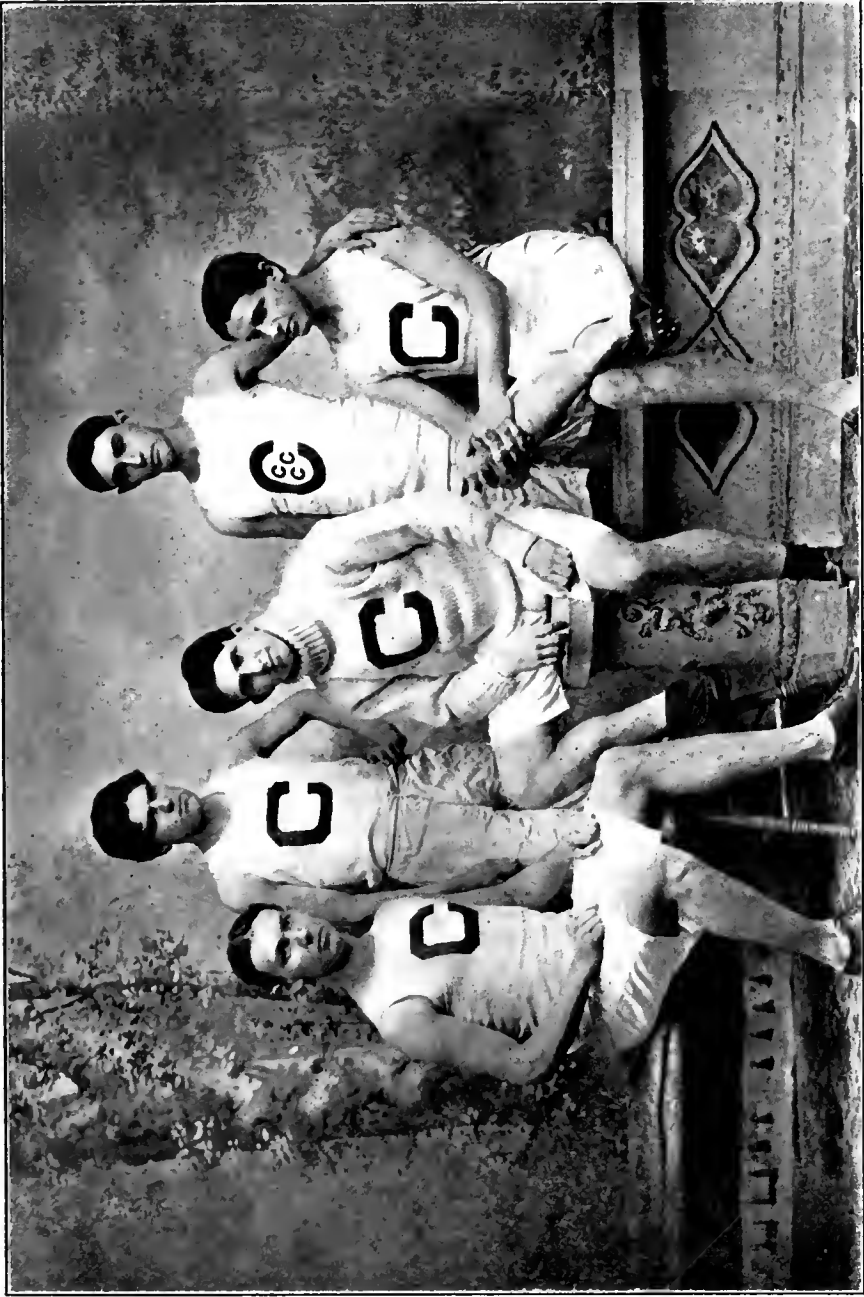
Hares	Start		Time
H. W. Hibbard	4½ min.	1 H. H. Van Cleef	38 min. 20 sec.
G. A. Wardlaw		2 C. B. Auel	
A. R. Henry	8 min.	1 E. H. Brown	59 min.
H. H. Van Cleef		2 T. L. Lyon	
S. H. Mould	4 min.	1 A. R. Henry	27 min. 42 sec.
T. L. Lyon		2 C. B. Auel	
C. B. Auel	5 min.	1 P. Knight	34 min. 10 sec.
A. R. Henry		2 H. A. Benedict	

1892

W. H. Dole, Captain

Runs

Date	Distance	Time	Hares	First and Second
1891				
Nov. 14	5 m.	34 m. 13 s.	O. T. Louis	P. Knight
			W. H. Dole	A. H. Timmerman
Nov. 26	3½ m.	31 m. 50 s.	P. Knight	W. H. Dole
			A. H. Timmerman	O. T. Louis
Dec. 11	4 m.	34 m. 50 s.	A. R. Henry	G. W. Roulison
			C. B. Auel	W. H. Dole



CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM, 1898

Berry

Torrance

Sweet

Coates

Yeatman



Team Races

Date	Distance	Time	Points	Winners
1891				
Nov. 21	5 miles	34 min. 10 sec.	A 101 B 109	B wins
Dec. 5	5 miles	34 min. 50 sec.	A 81 B 89	B wins

1893

H. P. Goodnow, Captain

Runs

Date	Distance	Time	Hares	Hounds
Oct. 14	4 m.	27 m. 4 s.	1 H. P. Goodnow 2 C. W. Gail	1 W. E. Schenck 2 P. B. Hasbrouck
Oct. 28	4 m.	25 m. 55 s.	1 G. W. Rulison 2 L. M. Wilson	1 H. P. Goodnow 2 W. E. Schenck
Nov. 18	7½ m.	50 m. 2 s.	1 H. P. Goodnow 2 W. E. Schenck	1 G. W. Rulison 2 C. W. Gail

Team Races

Date	Distance	Time	Points	Winner
Nov. 11	5 miles	33 min. 45 sec.	A 79 B 92	Team B

Five-Mile Handicap

May 30, 1893. Time, 32 min. 35 sec. Gold medal, J. E. Greene; silver medal, E. P. Andrews; bronze medal, H. P. Goodnow.

November 25, 1893. Time, 32 min. 48 sec. Gold medal, G. W. Rulison; silver medal, H. P. Goodnow; bronze medal, C. W. Gail.

1894

H. P. Goodnow, Captain

Runs

Date	Distance	Time	Hares	Hounds
Mar. 10	3½ m.	29 m. 35 s.	1 R. J. Kittredge 2 E. W. Roberts	1 H. P. Goodnow 2 B. H. Stebbins
Sept. 29	2½ m.	25 m. 32 s.	1 C. W. Gail 2 R. J. Kittredge	1 J. D. Laird 2 A. A. Conger
Oct. 6	3 m.	24 m. 25 s.	1 J. D. Laird 2 F. S. Robinson	1 R. J. Kittredge 2 R. McClenathen
Oct. 27	4½ m.	32 m. 18 s.	1 R. McClenathen 2 R. J. Kittredge	1 B. H. Stebbins 2 W. W. Stebbins
Nov. 17		44 m. 5 s.	1 J. D. Laird 2 H. P. Goodnow	1 R. B. Lewis 2 R. M. Stanley

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Team Races

Date	Distance	Time	Points		Winners
Nov. 3	5 miles	36 min. 49 sec.	A 76	B 60	Team A
Nov. 10	5 miles	32 min. 37 sec.	A 23½	B 21½	Team A

Five-Mile Handicap Race

November 24, 1894. Time, 31 min. 55 sec. (record). Gold medal, W. W. Stebbins; silver medal, R. McClenathen; bronze medal, B. H. Stebbins.

Intercollegiate Race

University of Pennsylvania vs. Cornell, at Philadelphia, November 17. Cornell team: W. W. Stebbins, G. W. Rulison, C. W. Gail, B. H. Stebbins. Points: University of Pennsylvania, 25; Cornell, 11.

1895

B. H. Stebbins, Captain

Runs

Date	Distance	Time	Hares	Hounds
Oct. 5	3½ m.	27 m. 30 s.	1 B. H. Stebbins	1 R. McClenathen
			2 C. W. Gail	2 H. L. Beadle
Oct. 12	5 m.	39 m. 50 s.	1 R. McClenathen	1 E. R. Stillman
			2 H. L. Beadle	2 P. S. Wilcox
Oct. 19	6 m.	42 m. 15 s.	1 P. S. Wilcox	1 H. L. Beadle
			2 E. R. Stillman	2 A. W. Gage

Five-Mile Runs

Nov. 2	33 min. 20 sec.	B. H. Stebbins P. B. Hasbrouck
Nov. 11	32 min. 55 sec.	B. H. Stebbins R. McClenathen

Intercollegiate Race

University of Pennsylvania vs. Cornell, at Ithaca, November 16, 1895. Cornell team: B. H. Stebbins, R. McClenathen, J. O. Martin, P. B. Hasbrouck. Points: Cornell, 19; University of Pennsylvania, 17. Second prize, B. H. Stebbins. Time, 31 min. 2 sec. Three prizes were given, but the first and third were won by the University of Pennsylvania.

1896

J. E. Gignoux, Captain

Runs

Date	Distance	Hares	Hounds
Nov. 2	—	1 A. P. Wyman	3 B. H. Stebbins
		2 — — —	4 C. H. Dayton
Oct. 17	5 miles	1 J. E. Gignoux	3 L. L. Emerson
		2 G. O. Schryver	4 B. Pettingill
Nov. 9	3 miles	1 G. O. Schryver	3 S. S. Barrett
		2 C. Torrance	4 J. E. Gignoux
Nov. 19	5 miles	1 G. O. Schryver	3 B. H. Stebbins
		2 C. Torrance	4 J. E. Gignoux
Nov. 23	5 miles	1 G. O. Schryver	3 S. S. Barrett
		2 E. F. Davison	4 L. L. Emerson

University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Race

1. Orton, U. of P.; 2. Grant, U. of P.; 3. E. F. Davison, Cornell;
 4. Mechling, U. of P. Time, 31 min. 12 sec. Distance, 5 miles.
 Cornell team: E. F. Davison, G. O. Schryver, S. S. Barrett, C. Torrance.

1897

W. C. Yeatman, Captain

Runs

Date	Hares	Hounds
Oct. 9	L. Patterson	R. G. Trautschold
	W. C. Yeatman	B. M. Pettingill
Oct. 16	R. G. Trautschold	L. L. Emerson
	B. M. Pettingill	D. C. Rockwood
Nov. 20	D. C. Rockwood	S. S. Barrett
	L. L. Emerson	R. G. Trautschold

Annual Handicap Medal Race

Nov. 13, 1897. S. S. Barrett, C. C. Torrance, C. B. Brown, A. J. Sweet.

1898

A. J. Sweet, Captain

Runs

Date	Hares	Hounds
Oct. 1, 1898	L. Patterson	C. C. Torrance
	W. C. Yeatman	H. T. Coates, Jr.
Oct. 29, 1898	H. T. Coates, Jr.	A. O. Berry
	C. C. Torrance	C. E. Breckenridge
Nov. 5, 1898	A. O. Berry	C. C. Torrance
	C. E. Breckenridge	W. J. Burnett

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Jan. 21, 1899	C. C. Torrance	L. Patterson
	W. J. Burnett	P. G. Weidner
Jan. 28, 1899	P. G. Weidner	A. J. Sweet
	R. M. Brown	F. S. Storey
Feb. 4, 1899	A. J. Sweet	P. G. Weidner
	F. S. Storey	W. W. Mack

American Championship Cross Country Race

April 2, 1898. New York; distance, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles. (14) A. J. Sweet, (18) C. C. Torrance, (19) W. C. Yeatman, (43) L. Patterson, (45) R. Trantschold.

Inter-Class Race

April 16, 1898. Ithaca; distance, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. (1) A. J. Sweet, (2) W. C. Yeatman, (3) C. C. Torrance, (4) E. W. Carr, Jr. Team scores: '01, 23 points; '99, 24 points; '00, 38 points

University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Race

November 19, 1898, Ithaca; distance, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

1	A. J. Sweet	Cornell	8 points	32 m. 18 s.
2	A. Grant	Univ. of Penn.	7 points	33 m. 23 s.
3	A. O. Berry	Cornell	6 points	33 m. 33 s.
4	C. C. Torrance	Cornell	5 points	33 m. 35 s.
5	E. A. Mechling	Univ. of Penn.	4 points	34 m. 38 s.
6	A. R. Earnshaw	Univ. of Penn.	3 points	34 m. 40 s.
7	W. C. Yeatman	Cornell	2 points	34 m. 42 s.
8	W. H. Parry	Univ. of Penn.	1 point	34 m. 47 s.

—
Cornell 21 points —
Univ. of Penn. 15 points

Substitutes: H. T. Coates, Jr., Cornell; W. V. Little, Univ. of Penn.

American Championship Cross Country Race

November 24, 1898, New York; distance, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles. (4) A. O. Berry; (5) A. J. Sweet; (14) C. C. Torrance; (18) W. C. Veatman; (27) H. T. Coates, Jr. Team Scores: (1) N. Y. A. C., 34; (2) Yale, 65; (3) Cornell, 68.

Annual Handicap Medal Run

December 10, 1898, Ithaca; distance, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

1	W. H. Carrier, handicap.....	2½ min.
2	A. F. Armstrong, handicap.....	2½ min.
3	F. D. Voorhees, handicap.....	4 min.
4	A. O. Berry, handicap.....	scratch

1899

A. O. Berry, Captain; A. J. Sweet, Manager

Runs

Date	Hares	Hounds
Sept. 30, 1899	C. C. Torrance	J. C. Davis
	C. E. Breckenridge	A. H. Hansen
Oct. 7, 1899	J. Davis	A. J. Sweet
	R. M. Brown	E. W. Carr
Oct. 14, 1899	A. J. Sweet	E. P. Strowger
	E. W. Carr	E. H. Riedel
Jan. 13, 1900	C. C. Torrance	E. P. Strowger
	D. McMeekan	A. J. Sweet
Feb. 3, 1900	J. C. Finch	E. W. Carr
	A. J. Sweet	E. H. Riedel
Feb. 10, 1900	E. W. Carr	E. P. Strowger
	E. H. Riedel	J. C. Finch
Feb. 17, 1900	E. P. Strowger	C. J. Morrison
	J. C. Finch	E. W. Carr

Inter-Class Race

April 15, 1899, Ithaca; distance, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. (1) A. O. Berry, '01; (2) C. C. Torrance, '99; (3) W. E. Wilson, '01; J. C. Davis, '00. Winner's team, 29 min., $15\frac{1}{2}$ sec. Team Scores: (1) 1901, 18 points;* (2) 1902, 49 points.

Inter-Collegiate Cross Country Race

November 18, 1899, New York; distance, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles. (3) A. J. Sweet; (5) A. O. Berry; (6) C. C. Torrance; (10) E. P. Strowger. Substitutes: L. Juliard, J. C. Davis. Team Scores: (1) Cornell, 24;* (2) Yale, 32; (3) Univ. of Penn., 50.

Annual Handicap Medal Run

November 25, 1899, Ithaca; distance, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

- 1 J. C. Finch, handicap.....1 min.
- 2 D. McMeekan, handicap.....1 min. 30 sec.
- 3 E. P. Strowger, handicap.....30 sec.
- 4 A. O. Berry, handicap.....Scratch

Yale-Cornell Dual Team

December 2, 1899, Ithaca; distance, $6\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | A. J. Sweet | Cornell | 10 points | 38 m. 36 s. |
| 2 | H. P. Smith | Yale | 9 points | 38 m. 54 s. |
| 3 | C. C. Torrance | Cornell | 8 points | 39 m. 15 s. |

* Winning team scores lowest.

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4	J. C. Finch	Cornell	7 points	40 m. 21 s.
5	A. O. Berry	Cornell	6 points	40 m. 31 s.
6	E. P. Strowger	Cornell	5 points	40 m. 33 s.
7	W. D. Waldron	Yale	4 points	40 m. 38 s.
8	B. G. Teel	Yale	3 points	43 m. 21 s.
9	W. Butts	Yale	2 points	45 m. 55 s.
10	J. P. Adams	Yale	1 point	50 m. 57 s.

Cornell 36 points

Yale 19 points

Substitute for Cornell, D. McMeekan

Winning team scores highest

1900

J. C. Finch, Captain

Runs

	Hares	Hounds
Oct. 13, 1900	A. J. Sweet	B. A. Gallagher
	E. H. Riedel	C. J. Morrison
Oct. 20, 1900	C. T. Edgerton	J. C. Finch
	R. Trautschold	R. J. Taylor
Dec. 1, 1900	E. H. Riedel	J. W. Poate
	W. B. Flanders	W. B. Tooley

Inter-Class Race

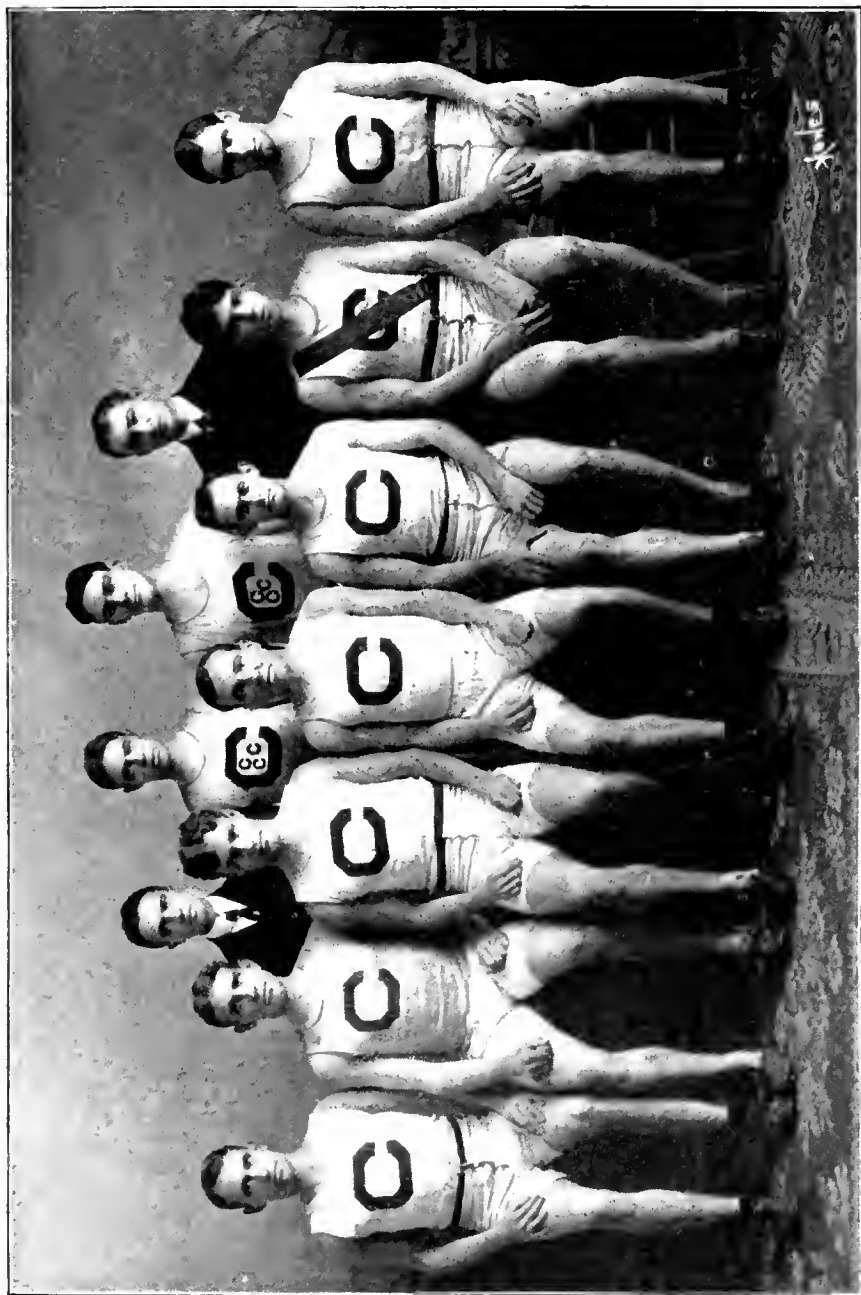
April 15, 1900, Ithaca; distance, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. (1) A. O. Berry, '01; (2) B. A. Gallagher, '01; (3) J. C. Finch, '02; (4) A. J. Sweet, '01. Winner's time, 29 min. 23 sec. Team Scores: (1) 1901, 14 points; (2) 1902, 34 points; (3) 1900, 37 points; (4) 1903, 52 points.

Inter-Collegiate Cross Country Race

December 1, 1900, New York; distance, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles. (2) B. A. Gallagher; (3) A. J. Sweet; (8) C. J. Morrison; (13) J. C. Finch. Team Scores: (1) Cornell, 26; (2) Yale, 28; (3) Univ. of Penn., 28; (4) Columbia, 71; (5) Princeton.

'Varsity Cross Country Team

B. A. Gallagher, Captain; A. J. Sweet, Manager. J. C. Finch, B. A. Gallagher, C. J. Morrison, A. J. Sweet. Substitutes: W. G. Berryman, D. McMeekan, B. B. Smith.



CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM, 1903

Newman	Trott	Ehrich	Plumer	Munson	Moakley	Schutt	Magoffin
				Woodward	Poster		

1901

R. S. Trott, Captain; E. A. Judd, Manager
University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Dual Meet

November 16, 1901, Ithaca; distance, 5 miles. (1) A. C. Bowen, Pennsylvania; (2) Baillie, Pennsylvania; (3) G. T. Pollard, Cornell; (4) R. S. Trott, Cornell; (5) Russell, Pennsylvania; (6) Stuart, Pennsylvania; (7) T. M. Foster, Cornell; (8) Standon, Pennsylvania; (9) Barrett Smith, Cornell. Time, 27 min., 6 sec. Score, U. of P., 23; Cornell, 13.

Intercollegiate Cross Country Race

November 30, 1901, New York; distance, 6¼ miles. (4) R. S. Trott, (8) G. T. Pollard, (11) C. C. White, (12) B. B. Smith. Team Scores: (1) Yale 22; (2) U. of P., 37; (3) Cornell, 35; (4) Princeton, 67.

Annual Handicap Race

December 14, 1901, Ithaca; distance, 4 miles. First, H. G. Williams; Second, H. B. Vincent; Third, A. D. Camp. First time, K. W. Woodward.

Inter-Class Race

March 26, 1902, Ithaca; distance, 5¼ miles. (1) K. W. Woodward, (2) H. G. Williams, (3) T. M. Foster, (4) Johnston Stanley. Time, 29 min., 24 sec. Team Scores: (1) '04, 20; (2) '05, 41; (3) '03, 48; (4), '02, 52.

'Varsity Cross Country Team

R. S. Trott, Barrett Smith, G. T. Pollard, C. C. White. Substitutes: R. A. Gardner, E. H. Riedel, T. M. Foster.

1902

T. M. Foster, Captain; S. H. Ehrich, Manager
University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Dual Meet

November 12, 1902, Philadelphia; distance, 4¼ miles. (1) A. C. Bowen, Pennsylvania; (2) W. E. Schutt, Cornell; (3) K. W. Woodward, Cornell; (4) I. A. Orton, Pennsylvania; (5) C. R. Major, Pennsylvania; (6) H. F. Plumer, Cornell; (7) E. C. Rutchman, Pennsylvania; (8) T. M. Foster, Cornell. Time, 23 min., 49 sec. Score, U. of P., 17; Cornell, 19.

Intercollegiate Cross Country Race

November 26, 1902, at New York; distance 6¼ miles. (4) W. E. Schutt; (5) K. W. Woodward; (6) E. T. Newman; (9) C. C. White. Team scores: (1) Cornell 24; (2) Yale 30; (3) Pennsylvania 53; (4) Harvard 59; individual winner, A. C. Bowen, Pennsylvania. Time, 35 minutes.

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Annual Handicap Race

February 28, 1903, Ithaca; 3 miles. (1) H. Peck; (2) E. E. Seelye; (3) L. A. Cazenore; first time, T. M. Foster.

1903

W. E. Schutt, Captain; W. A. Vawter, Manager
University of Pennsylvania—Cornell

November 13, 1903, Ithaca; distance 5 miles. (1) W. E. Schutt, Cornell; (2) K. W. Woodward, Cornell; (3) T. M. Foster, Cornell; (4) E. T. Newman, Cornell; (5) D. C. Munson, Cornell; (6) C. F. Magoffin, Cornell; (7) Russell, Pennsylvania; (8) B. Smith, Cornell. Time, 23 min. 34-5 sec. Score: Cornell, 10; Pennsylvania, 37.

Intercollegiate Cross Country Race

November 25, 1903, Traver's Island; distance, 6 miles. (1) W. E. Schutt, Cornell; (2) K. W. Woodward, Cornell; (4) T. M. Foster, Cornell; (5) C. F. Magoffin, Cornell. Team scores: (1) Cornell, 12; (2) Harvard, 37; (3) Yale, 46; (4) Princeton, 70. Individual winner, W. E. Schutt, Cornell. Time, 33 min. 15 sec. Members of Intercollegiate C. C. Association: Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, New York University.

1904

University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Dual Meet

November 11, 1904, Philadelphia; $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. (1) E. T. Newman, Cornell; (2) D. C. Munson, Cornell; (3) C. F. Magoffin, Cornell; (4) C. P. Major, Pennsylvania; (5) A. B. Duke, Pennsylvania; (6) J. C. Hemingway, Cornell; (7) A. Starr, Cornell; (8) H. L. Trube, Cornell. Score: Cornell, 12; Pennsylvania, 28.

Intercollegiate Cross Country Race

November 23, 1904, Traver's Island: distance, 6 miles. (1) E. T. Newman, (2) C. T. Magoffin, (4) D. C. Munson, (5) A. Starr. Team scores: (1) Cornell, 12; (2) University of Pennsylvania, 41; (3) Yale, 51; (4) Harvard, 52; (5) Columbia, 73. Individual winner, E. T. Newman, Cornell. Time, 32 min. 52 sec.

Athletic Contests

The first intercollegiate athletic contest was held July 20, 1874, at Saratoga. Entries were made by Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, and Princeton.

One-mile running race.—Five contestants. Won by (1) E. R. Copeland (Cornell); (2) J. H. Vandeventer (Princeton). Time, 4 min., 58 sec.

100-yards running race.—Ten contestants. Won by (1) A. B. Nevin (Yale); (2) I. B. Potter (Cornell). Time, 10½ sec.

July 15, 1875, Saratoga

One-mile running race.—Won by (1) C. H. Barber (Amherst); (2) E. R. Copeland (Cornell). Time, 4 min., 4¼ sec.

One-mile walk.—Won by W. A. Platt (Williams). Time, 7 min., 50 sec.

Seven-mile walk.—Won by W. R. Taylor (Harvard). Time 1 hour, 5 min., 15¼ sec.

One-quarter mile run.—Won by C. M. Culver (Union); 3d, I. B. Potter (Cornell). Time 55¼ sec.

One-half mile run.—Won by D. Trumbull (Yale). Time, 2 min., 6¾ sec.

Three-mile walk.—Won by W. R. Taylor (Harvard). Time, 25 min., 23 sec.

Hurdle race.—Won by C. Maxwell (Yale). Time, 19½ sec.

100-yards dash.—Won by I. B. Potter (Cornell). Time, 10¾ sec.

Three-mile run.—Won by Morell (Amherst). Time, 17 min., 15 sec.

Seven-mile graduate walk.—Won by Eustis (Wesleyan). Time, 1 hour, 9 min., 49¾ sec.

In the years 1876 to 1878 no athletic contests were held.

Field Day Sports

May 17, 1879

100-yards dash.—Won by N. T. Horr. Time, 11½ sec.

Mile walk.—Won by J. S. Collman. Time, 8 min. 47 sec.

Running high jump.—Won by F. M. Rudiger, 4 ft., 9 in.

220-yards dash.—Won by S. A. Simons, 25½ sec.

Three-mile run.—Won by M. E. Cheney, 20 min., 30 sec.

Three-legged race.—Won by F. M. Rudiger and G. A. Jones, 17 sec.

Standing broad jump.—Won by E. H. Cole, 9 ft., 6 in.

Mile walk.—Won by J. S. Collman, 57 min., 38 sec.

Throwing baseball.—Won by J. A. Woodard. Distance, 323 ft.

Running broad jump.—Won by E. H. Cole, 16 ft., 5 in.

Running hop, step, and jump.—Won by Snyder ('80). 38 ft., 10 in.

Sack race.—Won by Wilhelm ('80), 30 sec.

October 11, 1879

Three-mile run.—R. W. McClelland, 19 min., 16 sec.

One-mile walk.—J. S. Collman, 8 min., 27½ sec.; F. Rackemau, 8 min., 30 sec.

100-yards dash.—N. T. Horr, 11 sec.; F. H. Carr, 11¼ sec.

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Throwing baseball.—R. H. Treman, 337 ft., 4 in.; J. A. Woodard, 321 ft., 3 in.

Three-legged race, 100 yards.—P. J. Casey.—16¾ sec.; A. B. Coe

Running high jump.—C. C. Chase, 4 ft., 5 in.

Six-mile walk.—J. S. Collman, 55 min., 34 sec.

Hop, skip, and jump.—R. B. Finch, 36 ft., 4 in.

Half-mile run.—W. S. Ostrander, 2 min., 32 sec.

Rope-pull ('82 vs. '83).—'83, 20 sec.

May 25, 1880

Five-mile "go-as-you-please."—T. Carmody, 37 min., 19 sec.

100-yards dash.—N. T. Horr, 11½ sec.

One-mile walk.—J. S. Collman, 7 min., 30 sec.; F. Rackeman, 7 min., 36 sec.

220-yards dash.—N. T. Horr, 26½ sec.

Kicking football.—J. A. Dix, 165 ft., 5 in.; W. N. D. Bird, 161 ft., 6 in.

Rope-pull ('81 vs. '83).—'83, 55 sec.

Hop, step, and jump.—G. C. Miller, 37 ft., 6 in.

100-yards, backwards.—F. Rackemann, 17 sec.

Quarter-mile run.—N. T. Horr, 1 min. 2 sec.

Throwing baseball.—F. P. Snyder, 306 ft., 9 in.

Rope-pull ('80 vs. '82) '80, 22 sec.

Rope-pull ('80 vs. '83).—'80, 15 sec.

Half-mile run.—F. Rackemann, 2 min., 40 sec.

Standing broad jump.—F. S. Curtis, 8 ft., 9 in.

Three-mile walk.—J. S. Collman, 25 min., 16¼ sec.

1881

No field-day sports were held.

May 16, 1882

One-mile walk.—J. Law, '84, 8 min., 3¼ sec.

Kicking football.—W. F. Hamp, '85, 177½ ft.

Throwing baseball.—J. F. Tuthill, '82, 339 ft., 8 in.

100-yards dash.—N. T. Horr, '82, 11¼ sec.

Running high jump.—H. Collins, '82, 4 ft., 10½ in.

Throwing hammer.—J. F. Tuthill, '82, 60 ft., 1¼ in.

One-mile run.—G. L. Cole, '85, 5 min., 21¼ sec.

Hop, step, and jump.—E. Place, '83, 37½ ft.

Running broad jump.—E. Place, '83, 16 ft., 6 in.

Quarter-mile run.—W. B. Ruggles, '83, 58½ sec.

Standing broad jump.—E. Place, '83, 9 ft., 4 in.

Three-legged race.—A. R. Blood and W. H. Sherman, '85.

Tugs-of-war.—'83 and '85.

Half-mile run.—A. F. Matthews, '83, 2 min., 20 sec.

Sack race.—C. L. Hall, '85,
Bicycle race.—F. P. Ingalls, '84, 4 min., 53 sec.
Relay race.—'85, 9 min., 35 sec.

October 28, 1882

100-yards dash.—F. H. Ingham, 11 sec.
Mile walk.—J. H. Grotecloss, Jr., 9 min., 3 sec.
Throwing hammer.—D. D. Sprague, 59 ft., 7 in.
Three-legged race.—Ready and McCann, '86, 19 sec.
Standing broad jump.—W. B. Ruggles, 9 ft., 6½ in.
Throwing baseball.—J. H. Humphries, 289 ft., 6 in.
Kicking football.—No contest on account of wind.
Running broad jump.—D. H. Decker, 15 ft., 7 in.
Tug-of-war.—'85.
Bicycle race (1-mile).—F. P. Ingalls, 3 min., 39 sec.
Half-mile run.—A. F. Mathews, 2 min., 22 sec.
220-yards dash.—D. Hinman, 26 sec.
Quarter-mile run.—W. B. Ruggles, 55¼ sec.
Putting the shot.—F. W. Olin, 28 ft., 8 in.
Running high jump.—A. H. Grant, 5 ft., ½ in.
Mile-run.—G. L. Cole, 5 min., 30 sec.
Relay race (2-miles).—'86, 10 min., 10½ sec.

The Cornell Athletic Association was formed in 1883,
and had charge of the field day sports during that year.

Spring Meet

May 12, 1883

100-yards dash.—D. M. Hinman, 11¼ sec.
Mile walk.—J. H. Grotecloss, 8 min., 53½ sec.
Running hop, step, and jump.—J. Van Sickle, 34 ft., 4 in.
Standing broad jump.—W. B. Ruggles, 9 ft., 10¾ in.
Hurdle race.—W. B. Ruggles, 19 sec.
Throwing the hammer.—D. D. Sprague, 56 ft., 6 in.
220-yards run.—W. B. Ruggles, 24 sec.
Throwing baseball.—J. H. Humphries, 315 ft., 6 in.
Kicking football.—C. A. Raht, 159 ft., 7 in.
Running broad jump.—F. C. Durand, 15 ft., 4 in.
Half-mile run.—D. H. Decker, 2 min., 19¼ sec.
Pole vault.—A. A. Welby 7 ft., 1½ in.
Quarter-mile run.—W. B. Ruggles, 56½ sec.
Putting the shot.—F. W. Olin, 30 ft., 4½ in.
Running high jump.—A. H. Grant, 5 ft.
Mile run.—J. E. Law, 6 min., 26 sec.

October 16, 1883

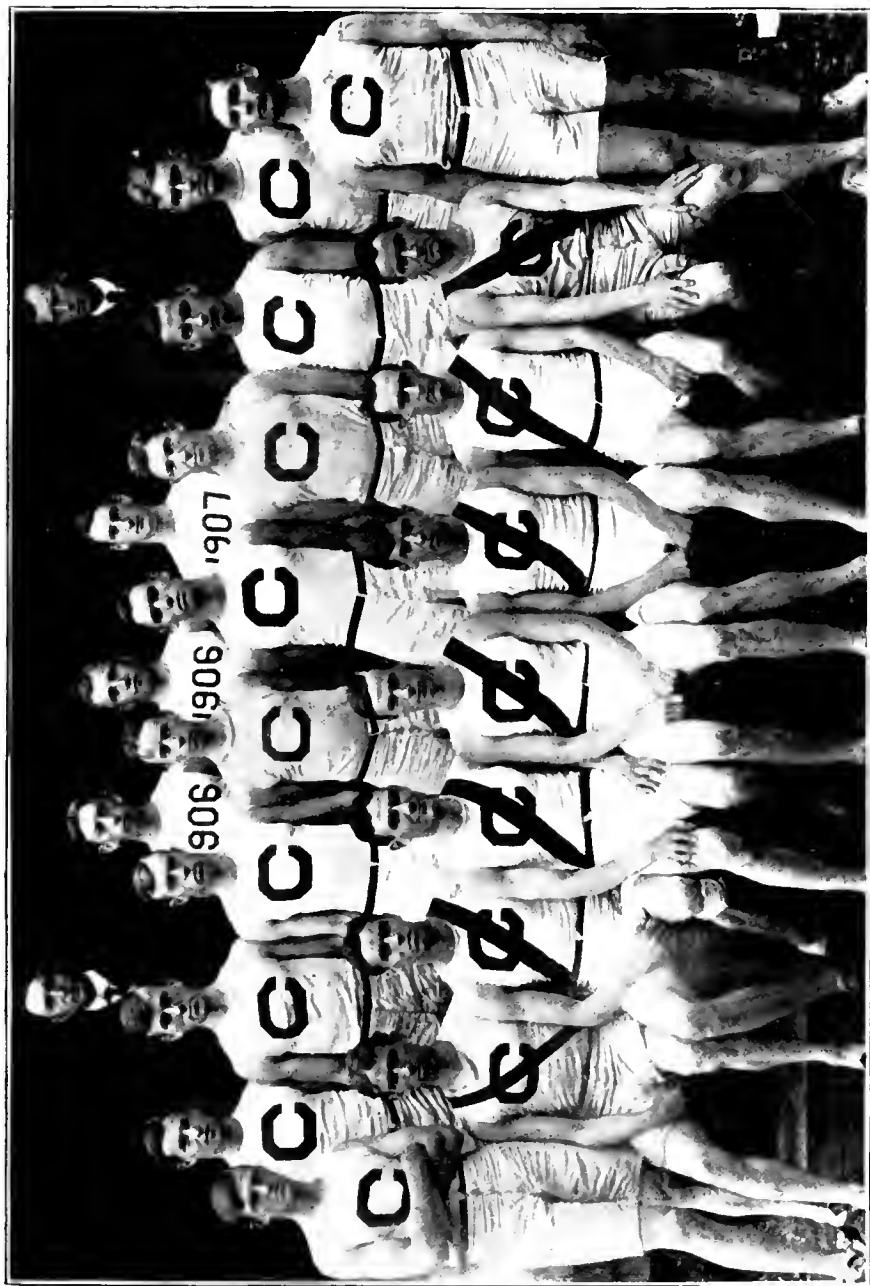
100-yards dash.—C. W. Horr, 11 sec.
 Standing broad jump.—C. L. Hall, 9 ft., 1½ in.
 Mile walk.—J. H. Grotecloss, 9 min., 8¾ sec.
 Putting the shot.—D. D. Sprague, 31 ft., 2 in.
 220-yards run.—F. A. Converse, 25½ sec.
 Hop, step, and jump.—C. L. Hall, 36 ft., 6 in.
 Throwing baseball.—C. L. Hall, 332 ft., 5½ in.
 Half-mile run.—J. E. Law, 2 min., 19 sec.
 Bicycle race (1-mile).—E. J. Lorber, 3 min., 51 sec.
 Pole vault.—A. A. Welby, 7 ft., 2 in.
 Quarter-mile run.—C. L. Hall, 60¼ sec.
 Running high jump.—A. H. Grant, 4 ft., 6 in.
 Throwing the hammer.—D. D. Sprague, 65 1-10 ft.
 One-half mile bicycle race.—H. P. De Forest, 50¼ sec.
 Tug-of-war, final heat.—Class of '85
 Glass-ball shoot.—J. L. Cox, eight balls out of ten.
 Tennis tournament.—R. Jenkins.

May 14, 1884

100-yards dash.—D. M. Hinman, 10⅝ sec.
 One-half mile bicycle race.—F. T. Howard, 2 min., 3¾ sec.
 Mile walk.—J. H. Grotecloss, 8 min., 19 sec.
 Putting the shot.—D. D. Sprague, 28 ft., 9 in.
 220-yards dash.—D. M. Hinman, 24¾ sec.
 Running high jump.—G. McCann, 4 ft., 10 1-3 in.
 Throwing baseball.—C. L. Hall, 308 ft.
 One-half mile run.—J. E. Law, 2 min., 17⅞ sec.
 Throwing the hammer.—D. D. Sprague, 72 ft., 4 in.
 Running broad jump.—D. H. Decker, 17 ft., 9 in.
 Quarter-mile run.—J. B. Pitcher, 55¾ sec.
 Standing broad jump.—F. V. Coville, 9 ft., 3 3-5 in.
 Hurdle race, 120 yards.—J. H. Grotecloss, 20¾ sec.
 Tugs-of-war.—Class of '85.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—F. T. Howard, 9 min., 11⅞ sec.
 Medley race, 300 yards.—J. H. Grotecloss, 53 sec.
 Mile run.—H. E. Summers, 5 min., 8 sec.
 Glass-ball shoot.—H. White, score, 11 out of 15.

October 25, 1884

100-yards run.—F. V. Coville, 11¾ sec.
 Half-mile bicycle race.—F. T. Howard, 1 min., 45 sec.
 Putting the shot.—D. D. Sprague, Jr., 28 ft., 7½ in.
 One-mile walk.—C. W. Curtis, 9 min., 38⅞ sec.
 220-yards run.—F. V. Colville, 25½ sec.
 Running high jump.—F. V. Colville, 4 ft., 7 in.



VARSITY ATHLETIC TEAM, 1904

Two-mile bicycle handicap.—F. T. Howard, 1 min., 56 $\frac{7}{8}$ sec.
Quarter-mile run.—W. S. Maxwell, 1 min., 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ sec.
Throwing hammer.—D. D. Sprague broke the handle at the first throw.
Half-mile run.—H. E. Summers, 2 min., 31 $\frac{3}{8}$ sec.
Throwing baseball.—F. W. Olin, 330 ft.
Running broad jump.—R. T. Newberry, 15 ft., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Mile run.—H. E. Summers, 5 min., 43 sec.
Hurdle race.—F. V. Coville, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Tug-of-war.—Three members of '85 from three members of '88.

Spring Meet

May 20, 1885

100-yards dash.—D. M. Hinman, 10 4-5 sec.
Putting the shot.—D. D. Sprague, 32 ft., 7 4-5 in.
Half-mile bicycle race.—P. B. Roberts, 2 min., 30 sec.
Running high jump.—G. McCann, 4 ft., 10 in.
220-yards dash.—D. M. Hinman, 25 sec.
Throwing hammer.—D. D. Sprague, 77 ft., 3 3-5 in.
Mile run.—H. E. Summers, 5 min., 5 2-5 sec.
Running broad jump.—H. W. Treat, 18 ft., 6 in.
120-yards hurdle race.—F. V. Coville, 20 2-5 sec.
Half-mile run.—H. E. Summers, 2 min., 15 2-5 sec.
Throwing baseball.—F. W. Olin, 307 ft., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

N. Y. S. I. A. A.

Meeting held at Preëmption Park, Geneva, Saturday, May 30, 1885. Events won by Cornell.

First Prizes

100-yards dash.—D. M. Hinman, '86, 10 3-5 sec.
220-yards dash.—D. M. Hinman, '86, 24 sec.
440-yards dash.—D. M. Hinman, '86, 57 4-5 sec.
One-half mile run.—H. E. Summers '86, 2 min., 15 sec.
One-mile run.—H. E. Summers, '86, 4 min., 55 sec.
Hurdle race.—F. V. Coville, '87, 19 2-5 sec.
Standing high jump.—F. V. Coville, '87, 4 ft., 5 in.
Two-mile bicycle race.—F. T. Howard, '86, 7 min., 49 2-5 sec.

Second Prizes

Running broad jump.—H. W. Treat, '88.
Standing broad jump.—F. V. Coville, '87.
Running high jump.—G. McCann, '86.
Best general athlete, D. M. Hinman, '86. Cup for college taking the most events was won by Cornell. A prize was taken in every event for which Cornell was entered.

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No field day sports held in the fall of 1885.

No Spring meet of 1886.

N. Y. S. I. A. A.

Held at Utica, May 26, 1886. Events won by Cornell.

First Prizes

Half-mile run.—H. E. Summers, 2 min., 15 sec.

100-yards dash.—C. W. Horr.—10½ sec.

220-yards dash.—C. W. Horr, 23¾ sec.

Standing broad jump.—W. Z. Morrison, 9 ft., 9 in.

Putting shot.—W. Z. Morrison, 30 ft., 10 in.

Hammer.—E. L. Smith, 69 ft., 5½ in.

440-yards dash.—F. V. Coville, 54½ sec.

Hurdles.—F. V. Coville, 18½ sec.

Standing high jump.—F. V. Coville, 4 ft., 7½ in.

Two-mile bicycle race.—E. T. Howard, 7 min., 12 sec.

Tug-of-war.

Second Prizes

440-yards dash.—H. E. Summers.

100-yards dash.—J. S. Parker.

220-yards dash.—J. S. Parker.

Tennis.—J. Wilkinson.

Mile run.—G. F. Roess.

Hurdles.—F. McFarland.

Two-mile bicycle race.—E. L. Dodgson.

One-half mile race.—A. C. Balch.

October 9, 1886

100-yards dash.—C. W. Horr, 10 2-5 sec.

One-half mile bicycle race.—C. R. Scott, 1 min., 32 2-5 sec.

One-fourth mile run.—F. V. Coville, 53 1-5 sec.

One-mile walk.—E. F. Brown, 8 min., 51 sec.

Putting the shot.—W. Z. Morrison, 31 ft., 2 in.

Running high jump.—G. R. White, 63½ in.

Half-mile run.—H. E. Summers, 2 min., 11 2-5 sec.

Hurdle race.—F. McFarland, 20 3-5 sec.

One mile run.—H. E. Summers, 5 min., 8 4-5 sec.

Two mile bicycle race.—C. R. Scott, 7 min., 8 sec.

Tug-of-war.—won by '89.

Field Day Sports

May 19, 1887

100-yards dash.—E. H. Bennett, 11 2-5 sec.

Mile run.—J. F. Hayford, 4 min., 59 sec.

Putting the shot.—J. L. H. Warren, 32 ft., 2½ in.
 Running broad jump.—G. H. Thayer, 20 ft., 3 in.
 Quarter-mile run.—E. H. Bennett, 50 2-5 sec.
 Mile walk.—R. L. Gifford, 7 min., 40 4-5 sec.
 Hammer throw.—F. V. Coville, 83 ft., 8½ in.
 Half-mile run.—G. F. Seymour, 2 min., 6½ sec.
 Hurdle race.—B. W. Holt, 20 1-5 sec.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—C. R. Scott, 7 min., 8 4-5 sec.

N. Y. S. I. A. A.

At Syracuse, May 25, 1887

100-yards dash.—C. W. Horr, 10 3-5 sec.
 Putting the shot.—J. L. H. Warren, 33 ft., 8 in.
 Mile walk.—R. L. Gifford, 7 min., 53 sec.
 220-yards dash.—C. W. Horr, 23 1-5 sec.
 Running broad jump.—G. H. Thayer, 19 ft., 10 in.
 Hammer throw.—F. V. Coville, 79 ft., 8½ in.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—C. R. Scott, 7 min., 45 4-5 sec.
 440-yards dash.—F. V. Coville, 54 1-5 sec.
 Hurdle race.—F. V. Coville, 22 sec.
 One-mile run.—J. L. Hayford, 5 min., 1 2-5 sec.
 Tug-of-war.—Won by Cornell.
 Lawn Tennis.—Won by C. G. Sands.
 A gold medal, valued at ten dollars, was presented to F. V. Coville for being the best general athlete.
 No meet till fall of 1890.

Fall Meet

October 25, 1890

The first regular athletic contests on the new athletic grounds occurred on October 25, 1890, when the grounds were more formally christened Percy Field.

100-yards run.—A. T. Baldwin, 11 sec.
 440-yards run.—Ward Mosher, 59 3-5 sec.
 120-yards hurdle race.—E. H. Horton, 20 sec.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—W. D. Osgood, 7 min., 45 3-5 sec.
 220-yards run.—R. Sheerer, 24 3-5 sec.
 One-mile run.—S. H. Mould, 5 min., 23 3-5 sec.
 220-yards hurdle race.—E. H. Horton, 30 4-5 sec.
 One-mile walk.—F. M. Gilbert, 8 min., 13 1-5 sec.
 One-half mile run.—Ward Mosher, 2 min., 14 1-5 sec.
 Putting 16-lb. shot.—J. W. Taylor, 33 ft., 3 in.
 Running high jump.—H. C. White, 4 ft., 11 in.
 Throwing 16-lb. hammer.—J. W. Taylor, 70 ft., 4 in.
 Running broad jump.—E. H. Horton, 18 ft., 4 in.
 Pole vault.—B. M. Jaquish, 7 ft., 6½ in.

Spring Meet

May 9, 1891

100-yards dash.—A. T. Baldwin, 10 4-5 sec.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—E. D. McConnell, 7 min., 6 1-5 sec.
 220-yards run.—C. R. Sheerer, 24 1-5 sec.
 Mile run.—O. T. Louis, 5 min., 5 sec.
 Pole vault.—E. H. Horton and B. M. Jaquish, tie, 8 ft., 10¼ in.
 Running broad jump.—E. H. Horton, 20 ft., 4 in.

Intercollegiate Meet

Berkeley Oval

May 30, 1891

Harvard won the championship. Cornell tied for sixth place. This year was the first time that any Cornell man had ever scored a point in these intercollegiate games, E. G. Horton getting third in the 220-yards hurdles.

November 2, 1891

100-yards dash.—W. P. Belknap, 10¼ sec.
 120-yards hurdle.—W. T. Hastings, 18 sec.
 440-yards run.—N. C. Robbins, 57 sec.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—E. D. McConnell, 7 min., 42½ sec.
 Mile run.—O. F. Louis, 5 min., 5½ sec.
 220-yards hurdle.—A. P. Knapp, 27¾ sec.
 Mile walk.—O. Payne, 8 min., 10 2-5 sec.
 220-yards dash.—W. P. Belknap, 23¾ sec.
 Half-mile run.—G. W. Rulison, 2 min., 18½ sec.
 Putting the shot.—J. W. Taylor, 34 ft., 9 in.
 Running high jump.—W. C. White, 5 ft., ½ in.
 Pole vault.—B. M. Jaquish, 8 ft., 10 in.
 Running broad jump.—A. H. Place, 20 ft., 4½ in.
 Throwing hammer.—J. W. Taylor, 75 ft.
 Football race.—W. D. Osgood.

Spring Meet

May 7, 1892

100-yards dash.—W. P. Belknap, 10½ sec.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—W. D. Osgood, 7 min., 5¼ sec.
 440-yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, 54 2-5 sec.
 One-mile run.—O. T. Louis, 4 min., 55½ sec.
 Half-mile walk.—H. C. Copeland, 3 min., 47 sec.
 220-yards hurdle race.—A. P. Knapp, 28 sec.
 Half-mile run.—C. A. Webster, 2 min., 12 4-5 sec.
 220-yards dash.—F. W. Rane, 23 1-5 sec.

Running high jump.—F. W. Cool, 5 ft., 2½ in.
Running broad jump.—A. H. Place, 20 ft., 6 in.
Hammer throwing.—T. W. Hill, 70 ft., 8 in.

Second Spring Meet

May 20, 1892

100-yards dash.—F. W. Rane, 10 1-5 sec.
220-yards dash.—F. W. Rane, 23 1-5 sec.
440-yards run.—C. G. Shaw, 52 4-5 sec.
One-mile run.—P. Knight, 4 min., 50½ sec.
Two-mile bicycle race.—W. D. Osgood, 6 min., 15 4-5 sec.

Fall Meet

October 24, 1892

100-yards dash.—W. P. Belknap, 10½ sec.
120-yards hurdle race.—J. R. Whittemore, 16 4-5 sec.
Two-mile bicycle race.—C. D. Dreier, 5 min., 7 4-5 sec.
440-yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, 52 2-5 sec.
One-mile run.—J. E. Green, 4 min., 53 2-5 sec.
220-yards hurdle race.—J. R. Whittemore, 29 4-5 sec.
One-mile walk.—T. C. Henderson, 7 min., 50 2-5 sec.
Half-mile run.—C. A. Webster, 2 min., 10 sec.
220-yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, 22 3-5 sec.
Putting the hammer.—J. W. Taylor, 81 ft., 8 1-6 in.
Pole vault.—C. Conard, 8 ft., 4¾ in.
Running high jump.—W. B. Daley, 5 ft., 1¾ in.
Running broad jump.—W. M. Craft, 18 ft., 8 in.
Putting shot.—J. W. Taylor, 35 ft., 3 in.

Spring Meet

May 13, 1893

100-yards dash.—W. M. Craft, 10 2-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle.—J. R. Whittemore, 16 2-5 sec.
Two-mile bicycle race.—E. P. Hinds, 5 min., 48 sec.
440-yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, 52 1-5 sec.
One-mile run.—E. P. Andrews, 4 min., 49 sec.
220-yards hurdle race.—E. E. Haslam, 29 2-5 sec.
One-mile walk.—T. C. Henderson, 7 min., 30 sec.
One-half mile run.—G. W. Rulison, 2 min., 4 2-5 sec.
220 yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, 23 3-5 sec.
Putting the hammer.—G. S. Warner, 79 ft., 7 in.
Pole vault.—C. Conard, 9 ft., 6 in.
Putting the shot.—C. S. Warner, 32 ft., 7 in.
Running high jump.—W. B. Daley, 5 ft., 2¾ in.

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University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Games

Held at Philadelphia, May 20, 1893

- 100-yards dash.—Bucholtz, U. of P., 10 sec.; W. M. Craft, 2d., C. U.
220-yards dash.—W. M. Craft, C. U., 23 2-5 sec.
440-yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, C. U., 52 1-5 sec.
880-yards run.—G. W. Rulison, C. U., 2 min., 5 1-5 sec.
Mile run.—Kelsey, U. of P., 4 min., 46 sec.; E. P. Andrews, C. U., 2d.
120-yards hurdle.—J. R. Whittemore, C. U., 17 sec.
220-yards hurdle.—Riebenack, U. of P., 27 sec.; J. R. Whittemore, C. U., 2d.
Two-mile bicycle race.—Coates, U. of P., 5 min., 42 sec.; E. P. Hinds, C. U., 2d.
Mile-walk.—Mitcheson, U. of P., 7 min., 36 sec.; A. S. R. Smith, C. U., 2d.
Running broad jump.—Riebenack, U. of P., 21 ft., 2 in.; Leslie, U. of P., and J. R. Whittemore, C. U., divide third place, 20 ft., 4 in.
High jump.—Leslie, U. of P., 5 ft., 5¼ in.
Pole vault.—Bucholtz, U. of P., 9 ft., 5 in.; C. Conard, C. U., 3d.
Putting shot.—Knipe, U. of P., 38 ft., 3 in.; Taylor, C. U., 3d, 34 ft., 7¼ in.
Throwing hammer.—Oliver, U. of P., 95 ft.; G. S. Warner, C. U., 3d, 79 ft., 11½ in.

October 21, 1893

- 100-yards dash.—R. B. Mann, 10 4-5 sec.
Two-mile bicycle race.—E. P. Hinds, 6 min., 37 3-5 sec.
440-yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, 51 4-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle.—A. G. Miles, 17 3-5 sec.
One-mile run.—E. P. Andrews, 5 min., 7 3-5 sec.
One-mile walk.—I. Stern, 8 min., 16 sec.
Half-mile run.—G. W. Rulison, 2 min., 6 4-5 sec.
220-yards hurdle race.—A. G. Miles, 28 3-5 sec.
220-yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, 23 3-5 sec.
Throwing hammer.—G. L. Patterson, 85 ft., 3 in.
Pole vault.—G. B. Becker.
Running high jump.—G. B. Becker, 5 ft., 3½ in.
Running broad jump.—A. G. Miles, 18 ft., 11¼ in.
Putting shot.—W. O. Siebold, 32 ft., 9 in.

May 12, 1894

- 100-yards dash.—C. F. Hamilton, 10 1-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle.—W. T. Yale.
Two-mile bicycle race.—C. B. Gorby, 5 min., 13 sec.
440-yards run.—C. G. Shaw, 52 3-5 sec.
Mile run.—B. Gherardi, Jr., 4 min., 48 3-5 sec.
Mile walk.—I. Stern, 7 min., 29 2-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—A. G. Miles, 27 3-5 sec.
880-yards run.—R. B. Lewis, 2 min., 6 2-5 sec.
220-yards dash.—C. G. Shaw, 22 4-5 sec.
Throwing hammer.—G. L. Patterson, 123 ft., 2 in.
Pole vault.—A. G. Eames, 8 ft., 7 in.
Running high jump.—G. B. Becker, 5 ft., 7 in.
Running broad jump.—G. R. Shepard, 19 ft., 2 in.
Putting shot.—W. O. Siebold, 32 ft., 5 in.

Intercollegiate Games

Berkeley Oval, New York, May 26, 1894

Two-mile bicycle race.—Goodman, C. C. N. Y., 5 min., 18 1-5 sec.;
C. B. Gorby, C. U., 2d.
Running high jump.—Paine, Harvard; G. B. Becker, C. U., 2d,
5 ft., 10 in.
Throwing hammer.—Hickok, Yale; G. L. Patterson, C. U., 3d, 118
ft., 11½ in.

October 20, 1894

440-yards dash.—G. W. Rulison, 52 3-5 sec.
Mile run.—H. P. Webb, 4 min., 52 sec.
100-yards dash.—J. R. Bowen, 10 3-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle race.—G. R. Shephard, 17 2-5 sec.
Mile walk.—E. M. Bull, 7 min., 48 3-5 sec.
Half-mile run.—W. W. Stebbins, 2 min., 11 2-5 sec.
Two-mile bicycle race.—F. P. Hinds, 5 min., 55 2-5 sec.
220-yards hurdle race.—A. G. Miles, 29 3-5 sec.
220-yards dash.—J. R. Bowen, 23 2-5 sec.
Running high jump.—G. B. Becker, 5 ft., 7½ in.
Standing high jump.—S. F. Taylor, 4 ft., 7½ in.
Running high kick.—Fuller, 8 ft., 2 in.
Running broad jump.—A. G. Miles, 19 ft., 10½ in.
Putting shot.—E. W. Meinhardt, 30 ft., 10 in.
Throwing hammer.—G. L. Patterson, 96 ft., 9 in.

Spring Meet

May 2, 1895

440-yards run.—G. W. Rulison, 52 2-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle race.—C. Conard, 17 2-5 sec.
880-yards run.—W. W. Stebbins, 2 min., 7 4-5 sec.
100-yards dash.—G. R. Shepard, 10 4-5 sec.
Mile walk.—E. M. Bull, 7 min., 59 4-5 sec.
Mile run.—H. P. Webb, 4 min. 46 2-5 sec.
220-yards hurdle.—F. Van Anden, 28 sec.
Throwing hammer.—G. L. Patterson, 104 ft., 1½ in.
Running high jump.—G. B. Becker, 5 ft., 9¾ in.

Running broad jump.—A. G. Miles, 19 ft., 3 in.
 Putting shot.—W. O. Siebold, 34 ft., 6 in.
 Pole vault.—J. J. Crain, P. R. Strong, 9 ft., 6½ in.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—E. P. Hinds, 5 min., 52 sec.

University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Games

May 11, 1895

120-yards hurdle.—W. T. Yale, C. U., 17 4-5 sec.
 440-yards dash.—W. B. Warren, U. of P., 52 sec.; G. W. Rulison, C. U., 2d.
 Mile run.—G. W. Orton, U. of P., 4 min., 46 2-5 sec.; H. P. Webb, C. U., 2d.
 Mile walk.—W. B. Fetterman, U. of P., 7 min., 51 sec.; E. M. Bull, C. U., 2d.
 High jump.—J. W. Winsor, U. of P., 5 ft., 10 in.; G. B. Becker, C. U., 2d.
 Putting shot.—A. A. Knipe, U. of P., 38 ft., 3 in.; W. O. Siebold, C. U., 2d.
 Hammer throw.—G. L. Patterson, C. U., 115 ft., 5 in.

Fall Meet

October 26, 1895

100-yards run.—J. R. Bowen, 10 2-5 sec.
 120-yards hurdle race.—F. Van Anden, 17 2-5 sec.
 Mile walk.—E. M. Bull, 8 min.
 Quarter-mile run.—H. C. Holloway, 54 2-5 sec.
 Mile run.—J. E. Gignoux, 5 min., 4 2-5 sec.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—E. P. Sieger, 6 min., 20 2-5 sec.
 220-yards hurdle race.—F. Van Anden, 28 1-5 sec.
 220-yards run.—H. L. Daniels, 23 1-5 sec.
 Half-mile run.—B. H. Stebbins, 2 min., 13 2-5 sec.
 High jump.—C. V. Powell, 5 ft., 8½ in.
 Broad jump.—R. L. Coffin, 18 ft., 11½ in.
 Putting shot.—E. S. Davis, 32 ft., 6 in.
 Throwing hammer.—W. R. Metz, 82 ft., 10 in.
 Pole vault.—J. J. Crain, 9 ft., 2½ in.

April 27, 1896

100-yards run.—J. R. Bowen, 10 4-5 sec.
 220-yards run.—J. R. Bowen, 23 4-5 sec.
 440-yards run.—H. L. Taylor, 55 1-5 sec.
 880-yards run.—W. G. Pietsch.—2 min., 10 1-5 sec.
 Mile run.—J. E. Gignoux, 4 min., 59 sec.
 120-yards hurdle.—G. R. Shepard, 18 1-5 sec.
 220-yards hurdle.—P. M. Walter, 30 sec.

Mile walk.—E. M. Bull, 7 min., 39 sec.
High jump.—G. B. Becker and C. U. Powell, tied, 5 ft., 6 in.
Broad jump.—A. P. Whittemore, 18 ft., 11 in.
Pole vault.—J. J. Crain, 8 ft., 6 in.
Putting shot.—E. S. Davis, 34 ft., 6 in.
Throwing hammer.—W. T. Kline, 93 ft., 6 in.

University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Games

May 9, 1896

120-yards hurdle.—G. R. Shepard, C. U., 19 4-5 sec.
440-yards run.—H. L. Taylor, C. U., 51 2-5 sec.
220-yards run.—H. L. Daniels, C. U., 22 2-5 sec.
220-yards hurdle.—P. M. Walter, C. U., 27 sec.
One-mile walk.—W. B. Fetterman, U. of P., 7 min., 25 4-5 sec.;
E. M. Bull, C. U., 2d.
High jump.—J. D. Windsor, Jr., U. of P., 6 ft., 1 in.; C. U. Powell,
C. U., 2d.
Putting shot.—W. G. Woodruff, U. of P., 40 ft., 2 in.; E. C. White,
C. U., 2d.
Throwing hammer.—W. G. Woodruff, U. of P., 115 ft., 8 in.; W. T.
Kline, C. U., 2d.

October 31, 1896

100-yards dash.—A. Thomson, 10 2-5 sec.
220-yards hurdle.—P. M. Walter, 29 2-5 sec.
One-mile walk.—E. C. Zeller, 8 min., 38 4-5 sec.
One-mile run.—J. E. Gignoux, 4 min., 51 3-5 sec.
Quarter-mile run.—H. L. Taylor, 52 2-5 sec.
One-mile bicycle race.—R. F. Ludwig, 2 min., 34 1-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle.—H. D. Meskimen, 18 sec.
220-yards dash.—H. L. Daniels, 24 4-5 sec.
Half-mile run.—E. F. Davison, 2 min., 8 2-5 sec.
High jump.—C. U. Powell, 6 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Putting shot.—E. C. White, 34 ft., 11 in.
Discus throw.—E. C. White, 95 ft., 6 in.
Broad jump.—W. J. Burnett, 19 ft., 5 in.
Hammer throwing.—H. Diederichs, 90 ft., 11 in.
Pole vault.—F. F. Hall, 9 ft., 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

April 30, 1897, Spring Games

100-yards dash.—H. L. Daniels, 10 1-5 sec.
Mile walk.—E. C. Zeller, 7 min., 22 sec.
Half-mile run.—H. H. Bassett, 2 min., 12 sec.
220-yards hurdle race.—P. M. Walters, 27 2-5 sec.
One-mile run.—L. L. Emerson, 4 min., 47 2-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle.—W. T. Yale, 16 4-5 sec.

Quarter-mile run.—H. L. Taylor, 52 sec.
 220-yards dash.—H. L. Daniels.
 Two-mile bicycle race.—R. F. Ludwig, 5 min., 8 4-5 sec.
 Broad jump.—G. B. Becker, 21 ft., 1 in.
 Shot put.—A. B. Lueder, 37 ft., 3 in.
 High jump.—C. U. Powell, 5 ft., 8½ in.
 Hammer throwing.—T. F. Fennell, 104 ft., 4½ in.
 Discus throwing.—E. C. White, 104 ft., 2½ in.
 Pole vault.—R. H. Deming, 9 ft., 4½ in.

Cornell-Syracuse Meet

May 8, 1897

120-yards hurdle.—W. T. Yale, C. U., 16 3-5 sec.
 One-mile walk.—F. C. Zeller, C. U., 7 min., 28 2-5 sec.
 440-yards run.—H. G. Lee, Syracuse, 50 3-5 sec.; F. W. Kennedy, C. U., 2d.
 One-mile run.—R. C. Hebblethwaite, Syracuse, 4 min., 42 sec.; L. L. Emerson, C. U., 2d.
 One-mile bicycle race.—R. F. Ludwig, C. U., 2 min., 46 3-5 sec.
 880-yards run.—H. H. Bassett, C. U., 2 min., 6 sec.
 220-yards hurdle.—P. M. Walter, C. U., 28 3-5 sec.
 Pole vault.—H. G. Lee, Syracuse, 10 ft.; R. H. Deming, C. U., 2d.
 Throwing hammer.—T. F. Fennell, C. U., 110 ft., 5 in.
 Putting shot.—A. B. Lueder, C. U., 37 ft., 5¾ in.
 Running broad jump.—C. D. Whittemore, Syracuse, 22 ft., 1 in.; G. B. Becker, C. U., 2d.
 220-yards dash.—C. D. Whittemore, Syracuse, 22 3-5 sec.; W. H. Thomson, C. U., 2d.
 220-yards hurdle.—P. M. Walter, C. U., 17 1-5 sec.

University of Pennsylvania-Cornell Dual Meet

May 15, 1897

100-yards run.—R. D. Hoffman, U. of P., 23 1-5 sec.; W. H. Thomson, C. U., 2d.
 440-yards run.—W. B. Hillary, U. of P., 51 4-5 sec.; P. B. Kennedy, C. U., 2d.
 120-yards hurdle.—J. M. McKibben, U. of P., 16 3-5 sec.; W. T. Yale, C. U., 2d.
 One-mile walk.—W. B. Fetterman, U. of P., 6 min., 47 sec.; E. C. Zeller, C. U., 2d.
 High jump.—J. D. Winsor, U. of P., 6 ft.; C. U. Powell, C. U., 2d.
 Running broad jump.—J. P. Remington, U. of P., 22 ft., 7 in.; G. B. Becker, C. U. 2d.
 Pole vault.—W. A. Stewart, U. of P., 10 ft., 3 in.; R. Deming, C. U., 2d.

Cornell-University of Rochester Meet

At Rochester, May 30, 1897

- One-mile bicycle race.—French, U. of R., 3 min., 23 sec.; J. L. Boskowitz, C. U., 2d.
Hammer throw.—E. C. White, C. U., 97 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
100-yards dash.—W. H. Thomson, C. U., 10 2-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle race.—H. D. Meskimen, C. U., 17 2-5 sec.
Half-mile run.—H. H. Bassett, C. U., 2 min., 9 3-5 sec.
Running broad jump.—G. B. Becker, C. U., 21 ft., 5 in.
440-yards run.—P. B. Kennedy, C. U., 52 2-5 sec.
Putting shot.—E. C. White, C. U., 36 ft., $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
220-yards hurdle race.—Adams, U. of R., and H. E. Clark, C. U., tied, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
Running high jump.—G. B. Becker, C. U., 5 ft., $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
220-yards dash.—H. L. Taylor, C. U., 22 2-5 sec.
One-mile run.—Brown, U. of R., 5 min., 5 3-5 sec.; G. W. Vreeland, C. U., 2d.
Pole vault.—Goodwin, U. of R., 9 ft., 11 in.; F. M. Randall, C. U., 2d.

Fall Meet

October 30, 1897

- 100-yards dash.—W. H. Thomson, 10 3-5 sec.
One-half mile run.—G. W. Vreeland, 2 min., 16 2-5 sec.
220-yards dash.—W. H. Thomson, 22 4-5 sec.
220-yards hurdle race.—H. E. Clark, 27 1-5 sec.
440-yards dash.—H. L. Taylor, 56 sec.
Mile walk.—A. W. Whitson, 7 min., 56 sec.
Mile run.—S. S. Barrett, 4 min., 52 2-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle.—R. H. Ripley, 17 2-5 sec.
Mile bicycle race.—R. F. Ludwig, 2 min., 32 4-5 sec.
High jump.—C. U. Powell, 5 ft., $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Broad jump.—G. A. Larkin, 20 ft., 4 in.
Putting shot.—H. C. Crouch, 33 ft., 9 in.
Throwing hammer.—G. Young, 84 ft., 10 in.
Throwing discus.—H. W. Swanitz, 80 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Pole vault.—E. A. Kinsey, 9 ft., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Cornell-Syracuse Meet

May 27, 1898

- 120-yards hurdle.—R. H. Ripley, 17 sec.
Mile walk.—E. C. Zeller, C. U., 8 min., 6 sec.
Mile run.—S. S. Barrett, C. U., 4 min., 52 2-5 sec.
440-yards run.—Lee, Syracuse, 51 3-5 sec.; W. H. Thomson, C. U., 2d.
Mile bicycle race.—R. F. Ludwig, C. U., 3 min., 10 sec.

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220-yards hurdle.—Lewis, Syracuse, 27 2-5 sec., D. C. Chalmers, C. U., 2d.

Half-mile run.—H. H. Bassett, C. U., 2 min., 6 sec.

Putting shot.—A. B. Lueder, 37 ft., 4½ in.

Running high jump.—C. U. Powell, C. U., 5 ft., 10 in.

Pole vault.—E. A. Kinsey, C. U. and R. Deeming, C. U., tied, 10 ft.

Spring Meet

May 10, 1898

100-yards dash.—W. C. Baker, H. L. Taylor, 10 2-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—R. H. Ripley, 16 1-5 sec.

440-yards run.—G. W. Vreeland, 57 2-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—H. E. Clark, 27 2-5 sec.

Mile run.—S. S. Barrett, 4 min., 43 4-5 sec.

Mile walk.—E. C. Zeller, 7 min., 22 4-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—W. C. Baker, 23 3-5 sec.

Half-mile run.—H. H. Bassett, 2 min., 3 4-5 sec.

Putting shot.—A. B. Lueder, 37 ft.

Pole vault.—E. A. Kinsey, 10 ft., 2½ in.

Throwing hammer.—A. B. Lueder, 94 ft., 2 in.

Broad jump.—G. A. Larkin, 21 ft., 9 in

Cornell-Columbia Meet

At Berkeley Oval, May 14, 1898

100-yards dash.—W. H. Thompson, C. U., 10 4-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—Stevens (Columbia), 24 sec.; G. W. Vreeland, C. U., 2d.

440-yards run.—Stevens (Columbia), 52 1-5 sec.; P. D. Kennedy, C. U., 2d.

Half-mile run.—H. H. Bassett, C. U., 2 min., 2 3-5 sec.

Mile run.—Mosenthal (Columbia), 4 min., 42 sec.; S. S. Barrett, C. U. 2d.

120-yards hurdle.—R. H. Ripley, C. U., 17 1-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—H. E. Clarke, C. U., 28 sec.

Mile walk.—E. C. Zeller, C. U., 7 min., 45 sec.

Putting shot.—A. B. Lueder, 37 ft., 2 in.

Pole vault.—E. A. Kinsey, 10 ft., 5 in.

Running high jump.—C. U. Powell, C. U., 5 ft., 9 in.

Throwing hammer.—Welles (Columbia), 122 ft., 4½ in.; A. B. Lueder, C. U., 2d.

Running broad jump.—G. A. Larkin, C. U., 21 ft., 5½ in.

Cornell-Pennsylvania Meet

At Philadelphia, May 21, 1898

Pennsylvania, 93¾ points; Cornell, 23¼ points

Fall Meet

October 22, 1898

- 100-yards dash.—C. L. Monroe, 10 4-5 sec.
120-yards hurdle.—R. H. Ripley, 16 4-5 sec.
440-yards run.—H. E. Hastings, 55 sec.
Mile run.—J. Richardson, 5 min., 27 3-5 sec.
220-yards hurdle.—M. W. Buchanan, 30 1-5 sec.
220-yards dash.—C. L. Monroe, 23 3-5 sec.
Half-mile run.—M. A. Schultz, 2 min., 17 4-5 sec.
Two-mile run.—J. Richardson, 11 min., 27 sec.
Shot put.—G. H. Cleghorn, 34 ft., 9 in.
Pole vault.—H. Odell, 9 ft., 9¾ in.
Running high jump.—A. D. Warner, 5 ft., 4 in.
Hammer throw.—F. D. Parker, 94 ft., 9 in.
Running broad jump.—R. H. Ripley, 19 ft., 6 in.

Cornell-Syracuse Meet

At Syracuse, May 15, 1899

Cornell, 55½ points; Syracuse, 48½ points

- 120-yards hurdle.—Lewis (Syracuse), 16 1-5 sec.; R. H. Ripley, C. U., 2d.
One-mile run.—D. S. Bellinger, C. U., 4 min., 52 sec.
440-yards dash.—C. D. Whittemore (Syracuse), 52 1-5 sec.; E. R. Alexander, C. U., 2d.
Two-mile run.—A. J. Sweet, C. U., 10 min., 36 1-5 sec.
Half-mile run.—P. B. Kennedy, C. U., 2 min., 5 sec.
Putting shot.—E. T. Glass (Syracuse), 36 ft., 7 3-8 in.; A. B. Lueder, C. U., 2d.
Running high jump.—J. Bushong, 5 ft., 9 in.
Throwing hammer.—L. W. Boynton, C. U., 115 ft., 2 1-4 in.
Pole vault.—R. Deming, C. U., 11 ft.

Cornell-Princeton Meet

At Elmira, May 30, 1899

Princeton, 72 points; Cornell, 45 points

- Half-mile run.—Cregan (Princeton), 2 min., 41-5 sec.; H. H. Bassett, C. U., 2d.
120-yards hurdle.—R. H. Ripley, C. U., 16 2-5 sec.
440-yards run.—Jarvis (Princeton), 53 2-5 sec.; D. C. Alexander, C. U., 2d.
One-mile run.—Cregan (Princeton), 4 min., 55 sec.; D. S. Bellinger, C. U., 2d.
220-yards hurdle.—Jones (Princeton), 27 1-5 sec.; H. H. Lyon, C. U., 2d.

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220-yards dash.—Jarvis (Princeton), 23 2-5 sec.; W. C. Baker, C. U., 2d.

Putting shot.—Bottger (Princeton), 39 ft.; A. B. Lueder, C. U., 2d.

Pole vault.—E. A. Kinsey, C. U., 10 ft., 8 in.; R. Deming, C. U., 2d.

Throwing hammer.—A. B. Lueder, C. U., 125 ft.

In the fall of 1899 J. F. Moakley was engaged as trainer for the track athletes, and has remained to the present time.

October 23, 1900

100-yards dash.—C. D. Young, 10 2-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—M. W. Buchanan, 18 4-5 sec.

440-yards run.—H. E. Hastings, 55 2-5 sec.

Two-mile run.—A. O. Berry, 10 min., 31 4-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—H. H. Lyon, 27 4-5 sec.

Half-mile run.—H. E. Hastings, 2 min., 8 4-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—W. P. Lawson, 24 sec.

Mile run.—A. O. Berry, 5 min., 2 4-5 sec.

Shot put.—C. L. Cleghorn, 34 ft., 3½ in.

Pole vault.—R. Deming, 10 ft.

High jump.—G. O. Bueck, 5 ft., 5½ in.

Hammer throw.—L. W. Boynton, 105 ft., 2½ in.

Broad jump.—W. D. Kelly, 20 ft., 7 in.

Throwing discus.—J. G. Utz, 90 ft., 3 in.

Cornell-Syracuse Meet

At Syracuse, May 22, 1900

Cornell, 70 points; Syracuse, 34 points

220-yards dash.—H. L. Taylor, C. U., 22 1-5 sec.

440-yards run.—H. E. Hastings, C. U., 53 3-5 sec.

Half-mile run.—H. E. Hastings, 2 min., 6 1-5 sec.

Mile run.—A. O. Berry, 4 min., 55 sec.

Two-mile run.—B. A. Gallagher, 10 min., 22 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—W. F. Lewis, Syracuse, 16 1-5 sec.; C. W. Wilson, C. U., 2d.

220-yards hurdle.—W. F. Lewis, Syracuse, 26 1-5 sec.; C. W. Wilson, C. U., 2d.

Running broad jump.—M. Prinstein, Syracuse, 22 ft., 11 in.; G. A. Larkin, C. U., 2d.

Running high jump.—E. A. Green, Syracuse, 5 ft., 8 in.; G. O. Bench, C. U., 2d.

Shot put.—W. J. Warner, C. U., 37 ft., 8¾ in.

Throwing hammer.—L. W. Boynton, C. U., 132 ft., 2 in.

Pole vault.—R. Deming, C. U., E. A. Kinsey, C. U., F. M. Randall, C. U., tie, 10 ft.

Cornell-Princeton Meet

At Elmira, May 30, 1900

Princeton, 66 points; Cornell 38 points

100-yards dash.—F. W. Jarvis, Princeton, 10 sec.; C. D. Young, C. U., 2d.

Shot put.—W. J. Warner, C. U., 38 ft., 3½ in.

880-yards run.—J. F. Cregan, Princeton, 2 min., 1 1-5 sec.; H. E. Hastings, C. U., 2d.

120-yards hurdle.—R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton, 16 sec.; C. W. Wilson, C. U., 2d.

440-yards run.—H. L. Taylor, C. U., 53 3-5 sec.

Mile run.—J. F. Cregan, Princeton, 4 min., 35 3-5 sec.; D. F. McMeekan, C. U., 2d.

Hammer throw.—L. W. Boynton, C. U., 127 ft.

220-yards dash.—F. W. Jarvis, Princeton, 22 2-5 sec.; E. S. Matthewson, C. U., 2d.

Running broad jump.—R. S. Young, Princeton, 21 ft., 10 in.; W. D. Kelly, C. U., 2d.

Two-mile run.—J. F. Cregan, Princeton, 10 min., 7 sec.; B. A. Gallagher, C. U., 2d.

Fall Meet

November 7, 1900

100-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, 10 2-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—R. H. Hazen, 17 1-5 sec.

Mile run.—B. W. Smith, 4 min., 55 2-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—W. G. Purcell, 28 sec.

220-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, 24 1-5 sec.

Two-mile run.—B. A. Gallagher, 10 min., 13 3-5 sec.

Half-mile run.—G. T. Pollard, 2 min., 11 3-5 sec.

Shot put.—R. W. Rogers, 37 ft., 8 in.

Pole vault.—R. H. Hazen, 10 ft., 2 in.

Running high jump.—R. L. James, 5 ft., 5 in.

Hammer throw.—C. P. Wales, 138 ft.

Broad jump.—J. L. Bates, 20 ft., 1 in.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Field Meeting, I. C. A. A. A. A.

Berkeley Oval, New York, May 25, 1901

100-yards dash.—(1) A. F. Duffy, Georgetown, 10 1-5 sec.; (4) F. M. Sears, Cornell.

220-yards dash.—(1) F. M. Sears, Cornell, 21 3-5 sec.

440-yards dash.—(1) W. J. Holland, Georgetown, 51 3-5 sec.

Half-mile run.—(1) J. M. Perry, Princeton, 2 min., 3 3-5 sec.; (2) D. S. Bellinger, Cornell.

One-mile run.—(1) H. B. Clark, Harvard, 4 min., 31 1-5 sec.

Two-mile run.—(1) B. A. Gallagher, Cornell, 10 min.

120-yards hurdle race.—(1) E. J. Clapp, Yale, 16 1-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle race.—(1) E. J. Clapp, Yale, 25 2-5 sec.

Throwing 16-lb. hammer.—(1) J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, 149 ft., 4½ in.; (4) C. P. Wales, Cornell, 127 ft., 1½ in.

Putting 16-lb. shot.—(1) Richard Sheldon, Yale, 43 ft., 9¼ in.

Pole vault.—A. W. Coleman, Princeton, Charles Dvorake, U. of M., E. Deakin, U. of P., J. H. Hoard, Yale, P. A. Moore, Princeton, and Walter Fishleigh, U. of M., tie, 10 ft., 9 in.

Running high jump.—(1) S. S. Jones, N. Y. Univ., 5 ft., 9½ in.

Running broad jump.—(1) C. U. Kennedy, Columbia, 21 ft., 6 3-5 in.

Score of the Games.—Harvard, 44; Yale, 30 5-6; Princeton, 16 1-6; Cornell, 15; Georgetown, 10; University of Michigan, 6 2-3; University of Pennsylvania, 5 5-6; Columbia, 5; New York University, 5; Bowdoin, 4; Syracuse, ½.

Cornell-Princeton Dual Games

Percy Field, Ithaca, May 30, 1901

100-yards dash.—(1) F. M. Sears, Cornell, 10 sec.; (2) C. D. Young, Cornell, (3) H. L. Mills, Princeton.

220-yards dash.—(1) F. M. Sears, Cornell, 22 4-5 sec.; (2) C. D. Young, Cornell, (3) H. L. Mills, Princeton.

440-yards dash.—(1) F. M. Sears, Cornell, 52 4-5 sec.; (2) H. E. Hastings, Cornell, (3) H. T. Willis, Princeton.

Half-mile run.—(1) J. M. Perry, Princeton, 2 min., 7 sec.; (2) D. S. Bellinger, Cornell, (3) A. O. Berry, Cornell.

One-mile run.—(1) A. O. Berry, Cornell, 4 min., 44 1-5 sec.; (2) R. S. Trott, Cornell, (3) W. B. Flanders.

Two-mile run.—(1) R. E. Williams, Princeton, 10 min., 11 sec.; (2) B. A. Gallagher, Cornell, (3) G. T. Pollard, Cornell.

120-yards hurdle race.—(1) L. T. Ketchum, Cornell, 16 1-5 sec.; (2) Albert Walton, Cornell, (3) A. D. Childs, Princeton.

220-yards hurdle race.—(1) H. H. Lyon, Cornell, 26 2-5 sec.; (2) J. Davies, Princeton, (3) Albert Walton, Cornell.

Throwing 16-lb. hammer.—(1) J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, 149 ft., 6 in.; (2) R. G. Wright, Princeton, (3) C. P. Wales, Cornell.

Putting 16-lb. shot.—(1) J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, 41 ft., 2 in.; (2) R. W. Rogers, Cornell, (3) S. B. Hunt, Cornell.

Pole vault.—(1) A. W. Coleman, Princeton, 10 ft., 8 in.; (2) P. A. Moore, Princeton, (3) D. S. Horton, Princeton, and W. A. Frederick, Cornell, tie.

Running high jump.—(1) G. W. Curtiss, Princeton, and R. L. James, Cornell, tie, 5 ft., 7¾ in.; (3) W. A. Frederick, Cornell.

Running broad jump.—(1) B. F. Longnecker, Cornell, 21 ft., 4 in.; (2) J. L. Bates, Cornell, (3) L. E. Johnson, Princeton.

Score of the Games.—Cornell, 64; Princeton, 40.

Intercollegiate Games

Stadium, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, June 4, 1901

100-yards dash.—(1) A. F. Duffy, Georgetown, 10 sec.; (2) R. Derews, Westminster, (3) C. D. Young, Cornell.

220-yards dash.—(1) E. S. Merrill, Beloit, 22 2-5 sec.; (2) W. H. Holland, Georgetown, (3) C. D. Young, Cornell.

440-yards dash.—(1) W. A. Maloney, Chicago, 50 2-5 sec.; (2) W. H. Holland, Georgetown, (3) E. S. Merrill, Beloit.

Half-mile run.—(1) J. M. Perry, Princeton, 2 min., 1 2-5 sec.; (2) E. S. Merrill, Minnesota, (3) D. S. Bellinger, Cornell.

One-mile run.—(1) A. O. Berry, Cornell, 4 min., 29 3-5 sec.; (2) E. R. Bushnell, U. of P., (3) R. S. Trott, Cornell.

Two-mile run.—(1) B. A. Gallagher, Cornell, 10 min., 7 2-5 sec.; (2) Hanley, Amherst, (3) A. O. Berry, Cornell.

120-yards hurdle race.—(1) F. A. Maloney, Chicago, 15 4-5 sec.; (2) Albert Walton, Cornell, (3) B. F. Longnecker, Cornell.

220-yards hurdle race.—(1) F. A. Maloney, Chicago, 25 2-5 sec.; (2) H. Lyon, Cornell, (3) Albert Walton, Cornell.

Throwing 16-lb. hammer.—(1) T. T. Hare, U. of P., 152 ft., 10 in.; (2) Carey, Chicago, (3) C. P. Wales, Cornell.

Putting 16-lb. shot.—(1) F. G. Beck, Yale, 25 ft., 2 in.; (2) R. W. Rogers, Cornell, (3) T. T. Hare, U. of P.

Pole vault.—(1) Endsley, Purdue, and W. A. Frederick, Cornell, tie, 11 ft.; (3) E. Deakin, U. of P.

Running high jump.—(1) S. S. Jones, N. Y. U., 6 ft., 3 in.; (2) Tate, Univ. of Minnesota, (3) R. L. James, Cornell.

Running broad jump.—(1) R. Dewers, Westminster, 21 ft., 10½ in.; (2) Tate, Univ. of Minnesota, (3) B. F. Longnecker, Cornell.

Score of the Games.—Cornell, 46; Chicago, 19; Georgetown, 9; University of Pennsylvania, 9; Beloit, 6; University of Minnesota, 6; Yale, 5; Purdue, 5; New York University, 5; Princeton, 5; Amherst, 2.

Fall Meet

November 4, 1901

100-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, 10 3-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—L. T. Ketchum, 17 sec.

Quarter-mile run.—C. A. Chandler, 54 1-5 sec.

Mile run.—F. W. Poate, 4 min., 50 sec.

Two-mile run.—B. Smith, 10 min., 40 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—L. T. Ketchum, 26 sec.

220-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, 24 sec.

Half-mile run.—M. B. Overman, 2 min., 8 sec.

Shot put.—H. F. Porter, 40 ft., 4 in.

Pole vault.—J. S. Mussner, 9 ft., 6 in.

High jump.—G. P. Serviss, 5 ft., 5 in.

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Hammer throw.—W. F. Moxley, 121 ft., 7½ in.

Broad jump.—G. P. Serviss, 20 ft., 2¼ in.

Cornell-Michigan Meet (Indoor)

At Ann Arbor, March 22, 1902

Score.—Michigan, 42½ points; Cornell, 29½ points

40-yards dash.—Hahn, Michigan, 4 3-5 sec.; F. M. Sears, C. U., 2d.

40-yards high hurdle.—Nufer, Michigan, 5 4-5 sec.; A. Walton, C. U., 2d.

440-yards dash.—Nufer, Michigan, 55 sec.; F. M. Sears, C. U., 2d.

Mile run.—R. S. Trott, C. U., 4 min., 38 3-5 sec.

High jump.—J. W. Knapp, C. U., 5 ft., 10 in.

Shot put.—H. F. Porter, C. U., 42 ft., 1½ in.

Pole vault.—Fishleigh, Michigan, and W. A. Frederick, C. U., tie, 10 ft., 4 in.

Spring Meet

May 3, 1902

100-yards dash.—C. D. Young, 10 3-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—W. G. Warren, 23 sec.

440-yards run.—H. A. Rogers, 53 1-5 sec.

880-yards run.—A. D. Camp, 2 min., 9 1-5 sec.

Mile run.—R. S. Trott, 4 min., 32 sec.

Two-mile run.—D. McMeekan, 10 min., 19 2-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—L. T. Ketchum, 16 4-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—L. T. Ketchum, 27 1-5 sec.

High jump.—G. P. Serviss, 5 ft., 8 in.

Broad jump.—G. P. Serviss, 21 ft., 7 in.

Pole vault.—W. A. Frederick, 11 ft., 3 in.

Shot put.—R. W. Rogers, 41 ft., ¾ in.

Hammer throw.—W. F. Moxley, 122 ft., 11 in.

Cornell-Princeton Meet

At Albany, May 17, 1902

Score.—Cornell, 76; Princeton, 40

100-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, C. U., 10 1-5 sec.

One-mile run.—W. B. Flanders, C. U., 4 min., 44 1-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—L. T. Ketchum, C. U., 16 2-5 sec.

440-yards run.—H. A. Rogers, C. U., 51 1-5 sec.

Two-mile run.—R. E. Williams, Princeton, 10 min., 11 sec.; T. M. Foster, C. U., 2d.

220-yards hurdle.—A. Walton, C. U., 26 1-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—G. W. S. Platts, C. U., 22 3-5 sec.

Half-mile run.—R. S. Trott, C. U., 2 min., 3 sec.

Putting shot.—J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, 43 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; R. W. Rogers, C. U., 2d.

Running high jump.—G. W. Curtiss, Princeton, and J. W. Knapp, C. U., tie, 5 ft., $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Throwing hammer.—J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, 155 ft.; E. O. P. Waud, C. U., 2d.

Running broad jump.—J. L. Grimes, Princeton, 22 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; A. Vonnegut, C. U., 2d.

Cornell-Pennsylvania Meet

At Pennsylvania, May 24, 1902

Score.—Cornell, 67 points; Pennsylvania, 50 points

One-mile run.—W. B. Flanders, C. U., 4 min., 37 sec.

440-yards dash.—H. A. Rogers, C. U., and Gill, Pennsylvania, tie, 51 2-5 sec.

120-yards high hurdle.—L. T. Ketchum, C. U., 16 1-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—Westney, Pennsylvania, 22 sec.; G. W. S. Platts, C. U., 2d.

220-yards low hurdle.—Goodman, Pennsylvania, 25 2-5 sec.; A. Walton, C. U., 2d.

Shot put.—H. F. Porter, C. U., 41 ft., 5 in.

Hammer throw.—W. F. Moxley, C. U., 129 ft., 2 in.

Pole vault.—W. A. Frederick, C. U., and Gray, Pennsylvania, tie, 11 ft.

High jump.—J. W. Knapp, C. U., and H. F. Porter, C. U., tie, 5 ft., 9 in.

Broad jump.—B. F. Longnecker, C. U., 21 ft., 10 in.

Cornell-Syracuse Meet

At Syracuse, May 2, 1903

Score.—Cornell, 69 points; Syracuse, 48 points

100-yards dash.—W. G. Warren, C. U., and F. G. Wallis, C. U., tie, 10 4-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—Lowe, Syracuse, 16 sec.; E. Cairns, C. U., 2d.

One-mile run.—F. W. Poate, C. U., 4 min., 38 3-5 sec.

440-yards dash.—H. A. Rogers, C. U., 52 4-5 sec.

Two-mile run.—W. E. Schutt, C. U., 10 min., 2 1-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—Lowe, Syracuse, 25 3-5 sec.; E. Cairns, C. U., 2d.

220-yards dash.—W. G. Warren, C. U., 23 sec.

880-yards dash.—Sayre, Syracuse, 2 min., 5 2-5 sec.; M. C. Overman, C. U., 2d.

Shot put.—H. F. Porter, C. U., 42 ft., $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Pole vault.—Gardner, Syracuse, 11 ft., $4\frac{2}{3}$ in.; W. A. Frederick, C. U., 2d.

High jump.—Lowe, Syracuse, 6 ft.; E. D. Beals, C. U., 2d.

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Hammer throw.—Van Duyn, Syracuse, 145 ft., 11½ in.; W. F. Moxley, C. U., 2d.

Cornell-Pennsylvania Meet

At Ithaca, May 16, 1903

Score.—Cornell, 66½ points; Pennsylvania, 50 points

One-mile run.—Bowen, Pennsylvania, 4 min., 29 4-5 sec.; F. W. Poate, C. U., 2d.

440-yards dash.—W. G. Warren, C. U., 49 4-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—Amsler, Pennsylvania, 15 3-5 sec.; E. Cairns, C. U., 2d.

100-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, C. U., 10 sec.

Two-mile run.—W. E. Schutt, C. U., 9 min., 42 2-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, C. U., 20 3-5 sec.

Shot put.—H. F. Porter, C. U., 42 ft., 2 in.

Pole vault.—Baird, Pennsylvania, 10 ft., 10 in.; H. C. Carroll, C. U., 2d.

High jump.—G. P. Serviss, C. U., 5 ft., 11 in.

Hammer throw.—R. L. Hutton, C. U., 137 ft., 8 in.

Broad jump.—G. P. Serviss, C. U., 21 ft., 1½ in.

Cornell-Princeton Meet

At Albany, May 23, 1903

100-yards dash.—W. G. Warren, C. U., 10 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—Armstrong, Princeton, 16 sec.; E. Cairns, C. U., 2d.

One-mile run.—A. D. Camp, C. U., 4 min., 43 sec.

440-yards dash.—H. A. Rogers, C. U., 52 sec.

Two-mile run.—F. W. Poate, C. U.

220-yards hurdle.—E. Cairns, C. U., 25 2-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—Phelan, Princeton, 22 2-5 sec.; W. G. Warren, C. U., 2d.

880-yards run.—Adsit, Princeton; M. C. Overman, C. U., 2d.

Shot put.—DeWitt, Princeton, 44 ft., 5½ in.; H. F. Porter, C. U., 2d.

Pole vault.—H. C. Carroll, C. U., 10 ft., 9 in.

High jump.—Tooker, Princeton, G. P. Serviss, C. U., and H. F. Porter, C. U., tie, 5 ft., 10½ in.

Hammer throw.—DeWitt, Princeton, 164 ft., 5 in.; W. F. Moxley, C. U., 2d.

Broad jump.—Grimes, Princeton, 21 ft., 5 in.; G. P. Serviss, C. U., 2d.

Cornell-Syracuse-Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo Triangular Meet

At Buffalo, February 20, 1904

Score.—Cornell, 43½ points; Seventy-fourth Regiment, 13 points; Syracuse, 9½ points.

100-yards dash.—H. E. Danforth, Buffalo, 10 2-5 sec.; T. G. Wallis, C. U., 2d.

One-mile run.—T. M. Foster, C. U., 4 min., 38 4-5 sec.

100-yards hurdle.—J. Ashburner, C. U., 14 sec.

Pole vault.—W. R. Phillips, C. U., 10 ft. 6 in.

100-yards hurdle race.—E. Cairns, C. U., 11 3-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—F. G. Wallis, C. U., 23 4-5 sec.

880-yards run.—C. F. Magoffin, C. U., 2 min., 5 1-5 sec.

Putting shot.—F. J. Porter, C. U., 41 ft., 11½ in.

Running high jump.—E. Cairns, C. U., 5 ft., 8 in.

Two-mile run.—W. E. Schutt, C. U., 10 min., 25 4-5 sec.

Cornell-Michigan Meet

At Ann Arbor, March 26, 1904

Score.—Michigan, 49 points; Cornell, 23 points

Pole vault.—J. B. Phillips, C. U., 10 ft., 10 in.

880-yards run.—Hall, Michigan; D. C. Munson, C. U., 3d.

High jump.—E. Cairns, C. U., 16 ft.

Putting shot.—F. J. Porter, C. U., 41 ft., 2 in.

40-yards hurdle.—Schule, Mich., 5 3-5 sec.; E. Cairns, C. U., 3d.

Mile run.—W. E. Schutt, C. U., 4 min., 28 sec.

Cornell-Syracuse Meet

At Syracuse, May 7, 1904

Score.—Cornell, 84½ points; Syracuse, 32½ points

One-mile run.—B. Smith, C. U., 4 min., 47 sec.

440-yards dash.—Ralph, Syracuse, 53 sec.; F. J. Herr, C. U., 2d.

120-yards hurdle.—L. Ashburner, C. U., 16 2-5 sec.

Two-mile run.—H. F. Plumer, C. U., 10 min., 25 3-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—E. Cairns, C. U., 26 4-5 sec.

220-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, C. U., 22 4-5 sec.

Half-mile run.—W. E. Schutt, C. U., and D. C. Munson, C. U., tie, 2 min., 6 2-5 sec.

Putting shot.—F. J. Cornell, C. U., 41 ft., 11 in.

Pole vault.—Gardner, Syracuse, 11 ft., 4 in.; J. B. Phillips, C. U., 2d.

Running high jump.—Lowe, Syracuse, and E. Cairns, C. U., tie, 6 ft., 1 in.

Hammer throw.—Van Duyn, Syracuse, 148 ft., 8½ in.; F. J. Porter, C. U., 2d.

Broad jump.—G. W. Mosher, C. U., 21 ft., 3 in.

100-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, C. U., 10 1-5 sec.

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Cornell-Pennsylvania Meet

At Ithaca, May 14, 1904

Score.—Cornell, 76 points; Pennsylvania, 41 points

One-mile run.—D. C. Munson, C. U., 4 min., 32 2-5 sec.

440-yards run.—Taylor, Pennsylvania, 49 4-5 sec.; H. M. Rogers, C. U., 3d.

120-yards hurdle.—A. Vonnegut, C. U., 15 4-5 sec.

100-yards dash.—Cartwell, Pennsylvania, 10 sec.; F. M. Sears, C. U., 3d.

Two-mile run.—C. F. Magoffin, C. U., 10 min.

Half-mile race.—W. E. Schutt, C. U., 1 min., 58 4-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—E. Cairns, C. U., 24 3-5 sec.

High jump.—Moffat, Pennsylvania, 5 ft., 11 in.; E. Cairns, C. U., 2d.

Shot put.—Boyd, Pennsylvania, 43 ft., 2½ in.; F. J. Porter, C. U., 2d.

Pole vault.—J. B. Phillips, C. U., 10 ft., 8¾ in.

Hammer throw.—W. F. Moxley, C. U., 118 ft., 2 in.

Broad jump.—G. W. Mosher, C. U., 21 ft. 6 in.

Cornell-Princeton Meet

At Princeton, May 21, 1904

Score.—Princeton, 59½ points; Cornell, 44½ points

100-yards dash.—S. Rulon-Miller, Princeton, 10 1-5 sec.; F. M. Sears, C. U., 2d.

220-yards dash.—F. M. Sears, C. U., 22 4-5 sec.

120-yards hurdle.—A. Vonnegut, C. U., 16 1-5 sec.

220-yards hurdle.—E. Cairns, C. U., 26 sec.

One-mile run.—D. C. Chapin, Princeton, 4 min., 29 sec.; R. S. Trott, C. U., 3d.

Two-mile run.—H. F. Plumer, C. U., 9 min., 59 1-5 sec.

Half-mile run.—R. E. Williams, Princeton, 1 min., 56 2-5 sec.; D. C. Munson, C. U., 2d.

Pole vault.—H. L. Moore, Princeton, and J. B. Phillips, C. U., tie, 11 ft.

Hammer throw.—J. R. De Witt, Princeton, 165 ft., 6½ in.; W. F. Moxley, C. U., 2d.

Shot put.—J. R. De Witt, Princeton, 43 ft., 4 in.; F. J. Porter, C. U., 2d.

High jump.—E. Cairns, C. U., and N. B. Tooker, Princeton, tie, 5 ft., 9 in.

Broad jump.—G. Fox, Princeton, 21 ft., 5½ in.; R. C. Turner, C. U., 3d.

Intercollegiate Meet

At Philadelphia, May 27, 1904

One-mile run.—D. C. Munson, 4 min., 26 1-5 sec.

Two-mile run.—W. E. Schutt, C. U., 9 min., 43 3-5 sec.

Scores.—Yale, 34½; Harvard, 25 1-3; Pennsylvania, 24; Cornell, 15; Princeton, 15; Syracuse, 10 1-3; Colgate, 6; Columbia, 5; Amherst, 4; New York University, 2; Haverford, 2.

In addition to intercollegiate meets, the track athletes have held indoor meets twice a year, during the winter, and interclass meets early in the spring.

Fencing

The Cornell Fencers' Club was organized October 19, 1894. Professor E. B. Titchener was elected president, J. M. W. Durant, manager, J. M. Parker, secretary and treasurer, C. P. Vergauven, prévôt d'armes, and H. H. Lannigan, instructor. Active membership was limited to thirty. At first the club held two meetings a week.

In 1895 it was proposed that arrangements should be made for an intercollegiate fencing match, but nothing was done at that time.

On February 28, 1896, the Cornell Fencers' Club held a meeting to discuss the question of joining the Amateur Fencers' League of America. The members of the fencing club were invited to participate in the junior team competition held April 4, 1896, at the Fencers' Club in New York City, and three men from the club were chosen to represent Cornell, but as one of the team was unable to be present it was not allowed to compete.

In 1897 Cornell sent a team to New York to compete in the junior team competition. The result was as follows:

April 16, 1897

New York Athletic Club	1574	New York Fencers	1499
Cornell	1500	Harvard	1476

The members of the team were Dr. C. P. Vergaoven, W. O. Amsler, and E. Rathbun.

In 1898 W. O. Amsler, a member of the fencing club, offered two medals, to be awarded for an annual handicap competition, the competitor winning the highest score to receive a gold medal, and the second highest, a silver medal. J. E. Gignoux won the gold medal, and A. S. Kiebs the silver medal for that year. On January 15, 1898, an intercollegiate fencing contest was held between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, at Ithaca. Cornell won by a score of 79 to 76. The Cornell men were J. E. Gignoux, M. A. Tenny, and A. Bassford, Jr.

The following year there were four intercollegiate fencing contests held, in which Cornell participated. The first one was on April 1, in New York City, being the annual Amateur Fencers' League Tournament. Cornell did not do so well as in the previous competition, finishing sixth. On April 22, the second intercollegiate contest was held at Annapolis between Cornell and the Naval Cadets. The score was 8 to 1 in favor of Annapolis. The next contest was on April 29, at Syracuse, between Cornell and Syracuse University. Cornell won in that contest, the score being 619 1-3 to 569 2-3. On May 6 Cornell held a return contest with Syracuse at Ithaca, which was extremely close, Syracuse winning by only one point, the score being 689 to 688. The Cornell team for 1899 consisted of C. H. Brustlein, A. S. Kiebs, and A. E. Wieland. The winners of the Amsler medals for that year were C. H. Brustlein, winning the gold medal with a score of 309, and A. E. Wieland, the silver medal, with a score of 292½.

In 1900 the intercollegiate fencing contests were as follows:



FENCING: TEAM, 1901

Blount

Gignoux

Russell Brigandi

Davis

 February 2, 1900, at New York City

Cornell	5	Columbia	1
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March 31, 1900, at New York City

Harvard	23	Columbia	20
Annapolis	22	Yale	4
Cornell	21		

April 20, 1900, at Ithaca

Cornell	7	Univ. of Pennsylvania	2
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The Cornell team was composed of C. W. Davis, N. L. Knipe, and A. E. Wieland. In the contest on March 31, A. E. Wieland won the intercollegiate championship. N. L. Knipe won the gold Amsler medal for that year, and C. W. Davis won the silver medal.

In 1901 there were but two intercollegiate fencing contests, the first being held at Ithaca on February 15 between Cornell and Yale. Cornell won by a score of 7, while Yale's score was 2. The second contest was held in New York City on April 6. The score was as follows:

Annapolis	18	Columbia	12
Cornell	17	Harvard	7

The Cornell men were H. F. Blount, C. W. Davis, and J. E. Gignoux. That year H. F. Blount won the gold Amsler medal, and W. L. Bowman won the silver medal.

The first contest held the following year was on February 11, at Philadelphia, between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. Cornell came out victorious, the scores being 8 and 1. On February 14 the second contest was held at Ithaca, when Columbia sent a team to compete with Cornell. The score of this contest was Cornell 7 and Columbia 2. The next contest was held at West Point on March 8. West Point

won, the score being 6 to 3. At the New York Athletic Club, on March 28 and 29, Cornell won fourth place in a list of seven universities and academies which sent teams to compete for the annual intercollegiate championship. The final scores were:

West Point	40	Harvard	25
Columbia	35	Yale	15
Annapolis	34	Univ. of Pennsylvania	8
Cornell	32		

Cornell sent the following team: H. F. Blount, W. L. Bowman, and B. O. Frick.

G. J. Nathan won the gold Amsler medal in 1902, and H. W. Howard the silver medal.

On March 4, 1903, occurred the first fencing contest of that year between Cornell and West Point, at West Point. The score for this contest was West Point 9, Cornell 0. The following day the Cornell team went to New York to compete with Columbia, and Columbia won by a score of 7 to 2. On March 6 Cornell met Harvard in Cambridge and was again defeated, Harvard winning 6 points to Cornell's 3. The fourth contest was held at Ithaca between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell was victorious, the score being 6 to 3. On March 27 and 28 Cornell again went to New York to compete for the annual intercollegiate championship. The score for this competition was as follows:

West Point	35	Yale	19
Columbia	31	Univ. of Pennsylvania	16
Cornell	22	Harvard	12

The last contest held that year occurred on April 18, when Cornell sent a team to Annapolis. Cornell was victorious, with a score of 6 to 3. The Cornell team was composed of the following men: W. L. Bowman, F. F. Pino, and H. F. Blount. The Amsler medals

that year were won by F. F. Pino, first, and W. Fagundus, second.

Five contests were held in 1904, of which the following is the record:

February 20, 1904, at Annapolis			
Annapolis	6	Cornell	3
February 26, 1904, at Ithaca			
Cornell	5	Harvard	4
March 5, 1904, at West Point			
West Point	6	Cornell	3
March 11, 1904, at Ithaca			
Cornell	7	Columbia	2
April 1 and 2, 1904, at New York City			
West Point	41	Harvard	27
Cornell	} tie	Yale	20
Columbia		Pennsylvania	6
Annapolis			
	29		

The Cornell team comprised the following members of the Fencing Club: F. F. Pino, Herbert Heckheimer, and W. L. Bowman. Herbert Heckheimer won the gold Amsler medal and S. W. Treat the silver Amsler medal in the year 1904.

Basketball

Basketball first appeared at Cornell University in the year 1898. A club was formed; J. S. Hills was elected manager, and R. F. Ludwig captain. For the first three years it was not recognized by the Athletic Council, and consequently could not use the name Cornell. In 1901, however, the team was known as the Cornell Basketball Team, and it is still recognized by that name.

During the years 1898-99 a schedule of games was arranged, which provided for an out-of-town game

almost every Friday night during the winter. These were not, however, intercollegiate games entirely, although Cornell played with a number of other colleges.

For the next two years every effort was made to produce for basketball a firmly established place in Cornell athletics. A very good schedule of games was played during these years, and much interest and enthusiasm were shown in the game.

On May 25, 1901, a meeting of delegates from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell was held in New York City. The Intercollegiate League was organized, and a constitution adopted. G. E. D. Brady, Cornell's representative, was elected treasurer of the league.

From that time up to the present, basketball has proved a great success, and it has now become a leading athletic sport in Cornell University.

The following is a record of the games and the members of the teams:

1899

Jan. 13	Waverly	Waverly Y. M. C. A.	12	Cornell	48
Feb. 17	Cortland	Cortland Y. M. C. A.	14	Cornell	7
Feb. 24	Yonkers	Yonkers	12	Cornell	0
Feb. 25	Poughkeepsie	Yale	49	Cornell	7

Cornell Team

R. F. Ludwig, Captain

J. S. Hills, Manager

A. B. Morrison, right guard	H. A. Rogers, right forward
R. F. Ludwig, left guard	C. D. Young, substitute
A. D. Macailane, center	R. L. Givens, substitute
F. G. Bodell, left forward	

1900

Jan. 26	Newburg	Yale	30	Cornell	3
Feb. 15	Lewisburg	Bucknell	29	Cornell	10
Feb. 16	State College	Pennsylvania State	15	Cornell	8
Feb. 17	Carlisle	Dickinson	21	Cornell	15
Mar. 3	Utica	Hamilton	11	Cornell	22

Cornell Team

R. F. Ludwig, Captain

A. B. Morrison, Manager

S. H. Townsend, right forward	F. G. Bodell, right guard
R. F. Ludwig, left forward	W. F. Steel, left guard
G. E. F. Lundell, center	W. W. Ellis, substitute

1901

Jan. 12	Geneva	34th Separate Company	12	Cornell	37
Jan. 17	Burlington, Vt.	Univ. of Vermont	6	Cornell	16
Jan. 18	Hanover, N. H.	Dartmouth	26	Cornell	12
Jan. 19	Schenectady	Yale	22	Cornell	2
Feb. 16	Syracuse	Syracuse	18	Cornell	15
Mar. 1	Troy	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (won)			
Mar. 2	Utica	Hamilton	12	Cornell	12

Cornell Team

A. B. Morrison, Captain

George Brady, Manager

S. H. Townsend, right forward	A. B. Morrison, right guard
H. M. Sloat, left forward	W. F. Steel, left guard
E. Burns, center	

1902

Jan. 13	Ithaca	Waverly Y. M. C. A.	28	Cornell	37
Jan. 17	Princeton	Princeton	35	Cornell	14
Jan. 18	Cambridge	Harvard	26	Cornell	34
Jan. 24	Ithaca	Harvard	26	Cornell	20
Feb. 14	New Haven	Yale	42	Cornell	16
Feb. 15	Williamstown	Williams	18	Cornell	14
Mar. 3	Ithaca	Yale	14	Cornell	24
Mar. 7	Hamilton	Colgate	29	Cornell	39
Mar. 8	Utica	Hamilton	16	Cornell	27
Mar. 17	Ithaca	Princeton	30	Cornell	22

Cornell Team

W. F. Steel, Captain

G. E. D. Brady, Manager

E. Burns, Jr., forward	W. F. Steel, center
R. M. Tolin, forward	B. H. Wait, center
B. P. Hermes, forward	H. H. McPherson, substitute
S. H. Townsend, guard	W. C. Pruyn, substitute
H. M. Sloat, guard	Barrett Smith, substitute

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1902

Dec. 5	Ithaca	34th Separate Co. of Geneva	8	Cornell	35
Dec. 13	Cortland	Cortland Y. M. C. A.	8	Cornell	58
Dec. 19	Rochester	Rochester Univ.	8	Cornell	18
1903					
*Jan. 17	Ithaca	Columbia	29	Cornell	13
*Jan. 22	Ithaca	Harvard	9	Cornell	23
*Feb. 13	Ithaca	Yale	13	Cornell	5
*Feb. 21	Cambridge	Harvard	8	Cornell	15
*Feb. 26	New Haven	Yale	32	Cornell	5
*Feb. 27	Princeton	Princeton	55	Cornell	18
*Mar. 6	Ithaca	Princeton	20	Cornell	16
Mar. 12	Brooklyn	Pratt Institute of Tech- nology	16	Cornell	32
*Mar. 13	New York	Columbia	17	Cornell	6

Cornell Team

S. H. Townsend, Captain

H. M. Sloat, Manager

E. A. Wadsworth, center	P. L. Lyford, guard
B. P. Hermes, forward	W. C. Pruyn, substitute
R. S. Knapp, forward	H. E. Brinekerhoff, substitute
S. H. Townsend, guard	

1903

Nov. 27	Ithaca	Cortland Y. M. C. A.	7	Cornell	52
		34th Separate Co. of Geneva	17	Cornell	57
Dec. 4	Ithaca	Hobart College	6	Cornell	25
Dec. 11	Ithaca				
Dec. 30	Newark	Newark Y. M. C. A.	11	Cornell	20

1904

Jan. 8	Rochester	Rochester	26	Cornell	21
Jan. 9	Buffalo	German Y. M. C. A.	62	Cornell	8
Jan. 15	Ithaca	Yale	10	Cornell	22
Jan. 18	Ithaca	Columbia	31	Cornell	18
Jan. 29	Ithaca	Minnesota	46	Cornell	18
Feb. 12	Ithaca	Princeton	27	Cornell	25
Feb. 18	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	31	Cornell	12
Feb. 19	South Bethlehem	Lehigh	36	Cornell	24
Feb. 20	Wilkesbarre	Wilkesbarre	35	Cornell	16
Feb. 26	New Haven	Yale	28	Cornell	18
Feb. 27	Williamstown	Williams	5	Cornell	0

* Intercollegiate League Games.

Mar. 4	Ithaca	Pennsylvania	29	Cornell	22
Mar. 10	Princeton	Princeton	50	Cornell	16
Mar. 11	New York	Columbia	49	Cornell	13
Mar. 12	Brooklyn	Pratt Institute	24	Cornell	25

Cornell Team

Frederick Miller, Captain

F. C. Pitcher, Manager

H. M. Sloat, forward	P. L. Lyford, guard
F. M. Beesley, forward	J. F. Sunderbruch, substitute
Frederick Miller, center	O. A. Molatch, substitute
Horace Brinckerhoff, guard	

Tennis

The Lawn Tennis Club was organized in the year 1879, with the following officers: president, E. L. B. Gardiner; secretary, F. Rackeman; treasurer, N. T. Hove.

For the next two years there was not much interest taken in the game, but in 1882 the college tournaments began. In 1886 Cornell was admitted to the Intercollegiate Tennis Association, but two years later was dropped, having sent no representatives to the tournaments. Greater interest was taken in tennis the next year, and, having been reinstated in the association, a tournament was held to decide what men should represent Cornell in the intercollegiate games held at New Haven in October. The men chosen were W. Sands and A. C. Field.

In 1890 an Interfraternity Tennis League was formed, and tournaments were held to decide the university championships. The successful men for the year were E. I. White and W. C. Jackson. As a result of the tournament held in the fall to select men to compete at New Haven in the intercollegiate games, A. S. Hathaway, E. I. White, and W. A. Larned were successful. At these games Larned won the finals.

The following spring W. A. Larned and J. A.

Almirall won the university championships in tennis, and W. A. Larned and E. I. White were chosen to represent Cornell the next fall at New Haven.

In 1892 W. A. Larned and C. R. Wyckoff were sent to New Haven, and Larned won the final, defeating Chace, of Brown University, by a score of 7 to 5, and securing the tennis championship for Cornell.

For the next few years interest in tennis was not very great, and it was not until 1896 that another team was sent to New Haven to compete in the annual games. J. C. Neeley and F. W. Heitkamp were chosen. J. C. Neeley was successful in winning the singles in the final contest with Hooker of Yale.

In 1897 the tennis club was reorganized, and in the fall D. H. Fuller and F. W. Mundy were sent to New Haven. The following year G. O. Wagner and W. K. Auchincloss made up the team to represent Cornell.

In addition to the tournaments held to select the men to represent the university at New Haven, there have also been both spring and fall tournaments for the last few years. In 1899 G. O. Wagner was declared champion of the singles and W. W. Patterson and R. L. James of the doubles.

From 1899 to 1902 interest was once more lost in tennis, but in 1902 the club was composed of sixty members, and at the fall tournament E. E. Farnsworth won the singles, and H. S. Boone and R. P. Bennett the doubles. In 1903 the university championships were held by O. J. Salisbury, winner of the singles, and E. S. Armstrong and H. W. Pitzman, winners of the doubles. In this year a team was once more chosen to represent Cornell at New Haven. The men sent were H. W. Pitzman, O. J. Salisbury, and G. C. Burlingame.

Tennis has not been of such interest in Cornell as in some of the other colleges, but the enthusiasts of the

game hope to see it firmly established in the university before long, and arrangements made for intercollegiate games with other colleges and universities of the country.

Of Cornell players, W. A. Larned won the national championship in 1901, 1902, and 1903; in 1896 and 1897 he stood second, and in 1899, 1900, and 1904 he stood third in the contests for the national championship. He won also the permanent possession of the Longwood Cup in 1904, and was successful in numerous other tournaments.

Golf

In March, 1900, a golf course was laid out near the university by Ithaca citizens. In the fall of the same year Cornell students were invited to become associate members of the Country Club, and a Cornell Golf Club was formed. There have been numerous games between the fraternities of the university, but up to the present time no intercollegiate contests have been held.

Hockey

In 1897 students interested in hockey agitated the subject of organizing a club, but as there were no facilities for the game the idea was given up. In January, 1900, a hockey club was formed, and a space on Beebe Lake was fenced in for a rink. In 1901 three intercollegiate games were played at Philadelphia, and Cornell was victorious in all.

The following is the result of intercollegiate games played since the club's organization:

1901

Feb. 28	Philadelphia	Swarthmore	1	Cornell	4
March 1	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1	Cornell	4
March 2	Philadelphia	Princeton	2	Cornell	4

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Cornell Team

H. M. Wood, Captain

R. M. Roberts, Manager

C. H. Day, goal	J. M. Lee, forward
J. H. Strauss, point	H. M. Wood, forward
A. R. Ellis, cover point	E. S. Armstrong, substitute
C. B. Brown, forward	R. M. Roberts, substitute
E. B. Whitman, forward	

1902

Feb. 22	New York	Yale	5	Cornell	0
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Cornell Team

H. M. Ferguson, Manager

H. M. Wood, Captain

C. H. Day, goal	J. M. Lee, forward
I. C. Dederer, point	E. S. Armstrong, forward
A. R. Ellis, cover point	Philip Lewis, forward
H. M. Wood, forward	

1903

Jan. 20	Brooklyn	Princeton	0	Cornell	4
Jan. 21	Brooklyn	Yale	2	Cornell	0

Cornell Team

A. R. Ellis, Captain

E. S. Armstrong, Manager

C. H. Day, goal	H. C. Brown, forward
I. C. Dederer, point	P. Lewis, forward
A. R. Ellis, cover point	J. M. Lee, substitute
S. C. Preston, rover	H. M. Ferguson, substitute
E. S. Armstrong, forward	

1904

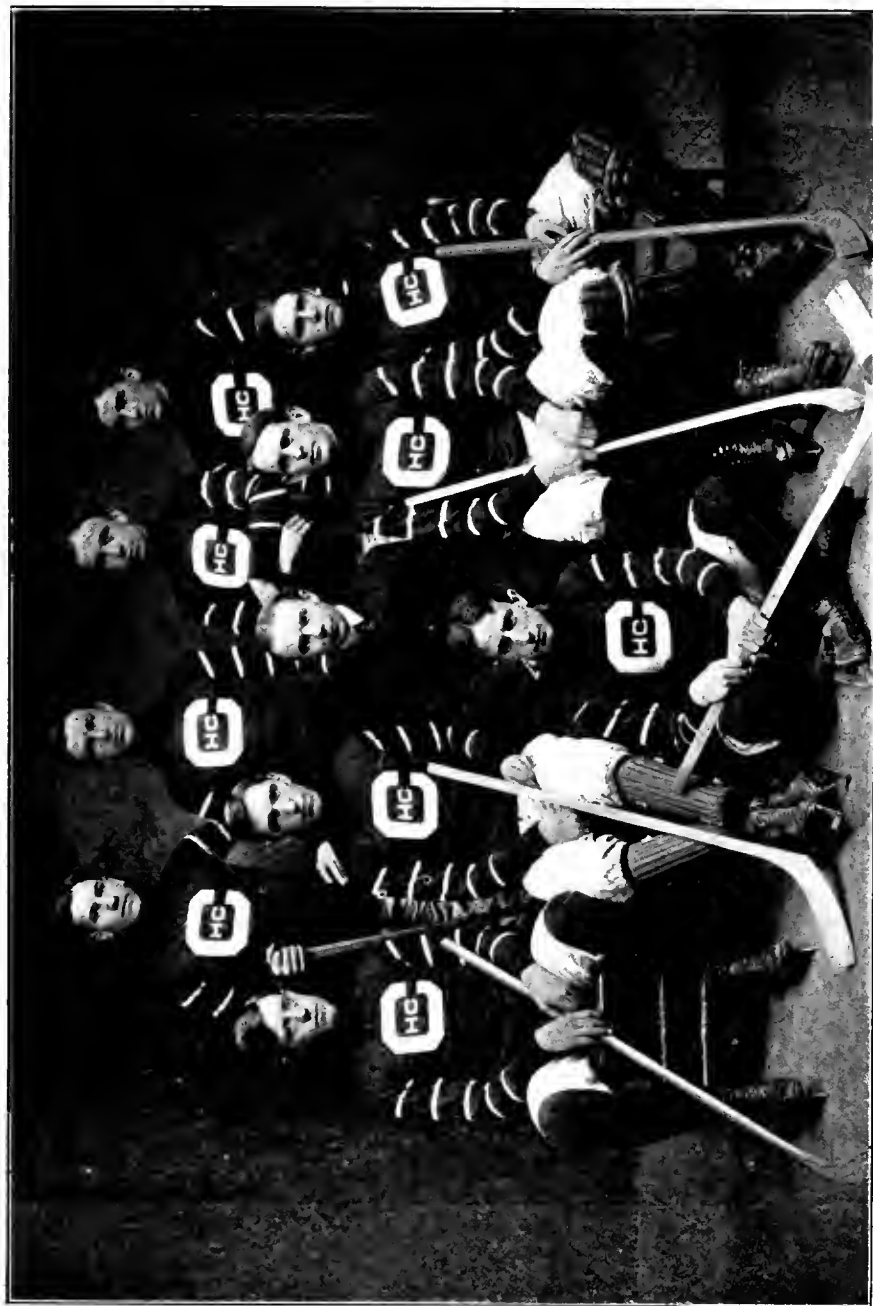
Feb. 20	Ithaca	Syracuse	1	Cornell	6
Feb. 22	Albany	Columbia	2	Cornell	1

Cornell Team

A. R. Ellis, Captain

E. S. Armstrong, Manager

R. A. Lockerby, goal	J. L. Braman, forward
I. C. Dederer, point	E. T. Foote, forward
E. S. Armstrong, cover point	S. C. Preston, forward
A. R. Ellis, forward	



HOCKEY TEAM, 1901

Lee	Armstrong	Whitman	Ellis	Brown	Day
	Wood	Smith	Roberts		
		Straus			

Cricket

In the year 1903 enthusiasts of this English game organized a club, and the following officers were elected: president, W. A. Reece; vice-president, R. P. Raynsford; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Peace; captain, L. B. Jones; manager, C. G. Renold.

This being the first year of the club's existence, the game hardly became established at Cornell, but at the opening of the next college year (1904-05), much interest and enthusiasm were shown, and W. S. Peace was sent to Philadelphia during the Christmas recess to represent Cornell at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Cricket Association, and was elected secretary of the association for the ensuing year. At this meeting the intercollegiate schedule of games was arranged as follows: May 11, at Ithaca, Cornell vs. Harvard; May 29, at Philadelphia, Cornell vs. Pennsylvania; May 30, at Haverford, Cornell vs. Haverford; May 31, at Frankfort, Cornell vs. Franklin Cricket Club.

The above schedule must be ratified by the Athletic Council and the faculty before its final adoption.

The club has secured the services of Mr. John Pacey, the noted Philadelphia professional, who will devote his time to the training of the men who will represent Cornell in these intercollegiate games.

CHAPTER XI

COMMENCEMENT HONORS

THE Cornell Register for the year 1882-83 makes the following announcements:

"I. Honors at Graduation for General Excellence

"Beginning with the year 1884, honors will be granted at graduation (subject to conditions stated below) to students whose general average in the studies required in their course is honorable.¹ These honors will be known as *honors for general excellence*, and will be recorded upon the commencement programme, and in the Register of the year following.

"II. Honors for Distinguished Excellence in Special Subjects

"Beginning with the year 1883, honors will be granted (subject to stated conditions) for distinguished excellence in any of the following subjects: history, political science, French, German, Greek, Latin, mathematics, chemistry, physics, entomology.²

"These honors will be conferred by the faculty, upon the recommendation of the department concerned. They will be known as *special honors* in ——. They will be recorded in the Register of the year following, and *final honors* will also be announced upon the commencement programme of the year in which they are conferred.

"Students who desire to be admitted as candidates for these honors must give notice in writing to the Registrar within fourteen days after the day of registration of the spring term. The special examinations for honors will be held in May.

"These special examinations will be of two kinds: in certain departments, there will be but a single examination, which will be open to seniors and graduates. In certain other departments there will be, in addition to this, another examination preliminary to the final one, to be known as the mid-course examination, and to be open to sophomores and juniors, and to seniors who intend to be candidates for final honors after graduation.

¹ In the usage of the university, the word "honorable" means a standing of eighty per cent. of the maximum, or more; the word "creditabile" means a standing between seventy and eighty per cent.

² Later, English and philosophy were added to these subjects.

"Graduates of other colleges studying in Cornell University may, by vote of the faculty, be admitted to become candidates for these honors."

1883

Mid-Course Honors at Commencement

Emma Neal Bassett,.....	Latin
Ludlow Eliakim Lapham.....	French
Henry Jay Patten.....	History
Harry Laurence Shively.....	German and French
Andrew Curtis White, A. B.....	Greek and Latin

1884

Honors for General Excellence

Emma Neal Bassett	Ira Alexander Shaler
Ida Cornell	Harry Laurence Shively
Harriet Elizabeth Grotecloss	Charles Monroe Thorp
Ernest Wilson Huffcut	Yorinaka Tsumaki
James McLoughlin	Lewis Henry Tuthill
Elmon Monroe	John Waring
Everett Fleet Morse	Walter Loring Webb
Helen Mar Oakes	Oscar Dillwyn Weed
Henry Jay Patten	Charles Bundy Wilson
Ernest Emory Russell	

Special Final Honors

William Christopher Krauss.....	Insect Anatomy
Harry Laurence Shively.....	German
Andrew Curtis White, A. B. (Hamilton).....	Latin and Greek

Special Mid-Course Honors

Henry Charles Charpiot.....	French
Harry Falkenau.....	French and German
Rollin Arthur Harris.....	Mathematics

1885

Honors For General Excellence

Frederick Staples Benedict	James Benton French
Burton Ellsworth Bennett	Rollin Arthur Harris
Chauncey Howard Bickford	Casimiro Eugenio Amoroso Lima
Arthur Minier Breed	James McCall
Wilmer Church	Alfred Mitten Mosscrop
Anna Botsford Comstock	Charlotte Smith
Clarence Everett Doolittle	Jeannie Azilla Smith
Orrin Leslie Elliott	Benjamin Warner Snow
Bertrand Hand Fisher	Charles Earl Snyder

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Special Final Honors

Rollin Arthur Harris.....Mathematics

Special Mid-Course Honors

Charles Herbert ThurberGerman

1886

Honors For General Excellence

Ennis Raymond Austin	Rachel Meyer
Charles Hinckley Baker	Allyn Augustus Packard
Philip Price Barton	Anna Maria Paddock
Jessie Jane Cassidy	Otis Ezra Pearce
Addison Luzerne Coville	Charles Wellington Ransom
George Brown Dusinberre	Joseph MacAnslin Romney
Boyd Ehle	Stephen Ryder
Fay Martin Fitts	Frauk William Shepard
Herbert Hume Gadsby	Eva Anna Smith
Gilbert Dennison Harris	Stanley Stoner
Abraham Lincoln Hawley	Henry Elijah Summers
Charles Henry Hull	Charles Herbert Thurber
Abraham Loeser	Charles David White
Ernest George Merritt	Charles Benjamin Wing

Special Final Honors

Henry Charles CharpiotFrench
Henry Elijah SummersEntomology

Special Mid-Course Honors

Elbert James Allendorf.....French
Lyman Austin Best.....Mathematics
Alvah Deyo Hasbrouck.....Mathematics
Herbert Marlow Lovell.....History
Albert Elbracht Metzger.....German
Mary Anna Widman.....Mathematics
Royal Edwards Wilbur.....History
Ellsworth David Wright.....Mathematics

1887

Special Distinctions

Awarded to members of the graduating class who have made a special study in certain lines during the last two years of the course with marked success.

Morris Cohn, Jr.....History and Political Science
Harrison Coley.....History and Political Science
Frederic Vernon Coville.....Botany
Robert Thomas Hill.....Geology

Frances Gregor.....	Modern History and General Literature
Charles William Horr, Jr.....	History and Political Science
Benjamin Kuykendall, Jr.....	History and Political Science
Herbert Marlow Lovell	History and Political Science
George Montanye Marshall.....	History
Veranus Alva Moore.....	Natural History
Bordman Lambert Oviatt.....	Anatomy
James Earl Russell.....	Philosophy
Erle Hoxsie Sargent.....	Anatomy
John Waring Taylor.....	History and Political Science
Royal Edwards Wilbur.....	History
Ellsworth David Wright.....	Greek

Special Final Honors

Elbert James Allendorf.....	French
Herbert Marlow Lovell.....	History and Political Science

Special Mid-Course Honors

Mary Anna Widman.....	Mathematics
Andrew Spencer, Jr.....	History
George Grover Munger.....	History

Honors For General Excellence

Elbert James Allendorf	William Davis Gillis
Lyle Fred Bellinger	Arthur Hastings Grant
Donaldson Bodine	Frances Gregor
Caroline Louise Bristol	Daniel Webster Gunner
Charles Browning, Jr.	Emmet Ellsworth Hart
Morris Cohn, Jr.	Albert James Himes
Grant Adelbert Covell	Charles William Horr, Jr.
Frederic Vernon Coville	Herbert Marlow Lovell
Elias Leavenworth Elliott	George Montanye Marshall
Frank George Franklin	Richard Collier St. John
Veranus Alva Moore	Erle Hoxsie Sargent
Albert Julius Norton	Harry Ezra Smith
George Harvey Norton	Herman Klock Vedder
Lois Macy Otis	George Frederick Weber
Bordman Lambert Oviatt	Royal Edwards Wilbur
James Earl Russell	Ellsworth David Wright
Harris Joseph Ryan	Benjamin Kuykendall, Jr.
Robert Elmer Rutherford	

1888

Special Distinctions

Awarded for advanced studies during the last two years of the
course

Edward Bradford Barnes.....	History and Political Science
Howard Carter Beauchamp.....	History

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Lyman Austin Best.....	Mathematics
Lottie A. Foster.....	Latin
Charles Sumner Fowler.....	Mathematics
Jenny Kirk Howell.....	Botany
John R. Mott.....	History
Julia Warner Snow.....	Botany
George Reeves White.....	Anatomy
Mary Anna Widman.....	Mathematics

1889

Special Mention

Katherine Bates.....	English Language and Literature
Charles Smith Bensley	Chemistry
Helene Boileau.....	Chemistry
Ida Belle Hadley.....	History
Jennie Hollister.....	History
Grant Sherman Hopkins.....	Zoölogy
Earl John Kelsey	Latin
Antoinette Lawrence	Latin
Anne Elizabeth Morse	Greek and Latin
DeElton Van Camp Seeber	History
Harry Snyder	Chemistry
Charles Edward Shinaman	History
Perry Post Taylor	History and Political Science
Mila Frances Tupper	Philosophy
Frank Edward Wade	History
Albert Henry Washburn	History
Mary Elouisa Wright	History

1890

Special Mention

James Donald Bell	History
Emma Louise Berry	History
George Alanson Blauvelt	History
Charles Curtis Chillingworth	History
Jane Eleanor Datcher	Botany
John Pitt Deane	Latin
Fred William Ely	Latin
Louis Hutchinson Galbreath	Philosophy
Emma Large Gilbert	Latin
James Maurice Gorman	History
Frederic Lawrence Kortright	Chemistry
William Henry Morrison	Chemistry
Anna Helene Palmié	Mathematics
Joseph Harrison Root	Mathematics
Kennedy Furlong Rubert	Latin and Greek
Richard Wagner	History

1891

Special Mention

Carrie Ingersoll Adsitt	Latin
William Pimm Baker	History
Frank Greene Bates	History
Fred Olds Bissell	History
Thomas John Bridges	History
Eunice Maria Davis	Mathematics
George Jason Dikeman	History
Ina Eloeen Genung	Latin
Byron Henry Heath	German and Romance Languages
Manfred James Holmes	History
Robert James Kellogg	Philosophy
Robert Owen Meech	English
Phillip Ogden	Greek
Ervin Louis Phillips	History
Alice Lucinda Priest	History
Bertha Prichard Reed	Latin
Rose Josephine Ryan	History
Frank Will Smith	German
Grace Pierson Taintor	Latin
John Henry Tanner	Mathematics
Harry Stowe Thayer	History
Carrie Lena Van Vleet	History

1892

Special Mention

Charles Hubbard Ball	History
Fred Orlando Bates	Latin
Roeliff Morton Breckenridge	English
Mary Grace Breckinridge	Latin
George Burr Clementson	History
Arthur Starr Eakle	Geology
Russell Elliott	Chemistry
Frances Elizabeth Holeman Flint	Latin and Greek
George Thomas Hogg	History
Arthur William Herman Kaiser	History
Theodore Baldwin Kolb	Chemistry
Gilbert William Laidlaw	History
Liston Leone Lewis	History
Louis Mills Marble	Physics
Margaret Rebecca Maynard	Latin
Francis Leonard Norton	Greek
Frank Downing Russell (1890)	Zoology
Mark Vernon Slingerland	Entomology
Frank Douglass Smith	Chemistry

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Harry Joseph Walter	History and Political Science
Charles Maples Whicher	History
Rennold Wolf	History
Adrian Monroe Yarrington.....	History

1893

Special Mention

Anna Frances Barrett.....	History
Blin Sill Cushman.....	Chemistry
May Ransom Fitzpatrick	Latin
Mary Goddard	Mathematics
Walter David Hopkins	Greek
Joseph Moore Jameson	Physics
Ben Murray Jaquish.....	Chemistry
Ross Meacham Lovell	History and Political Science
Mary McClaughry	Chemistry
Clifton John Melrose	History
Margaret Otis	Greek
Jesse Pawling, 3d.....	Mathematics
Sarah Pearson	Greek and Latin
Mary Relihan	History
Herman Schrenk	Botany
John Sandford Shearer.....	Physics
Emily Fremont Smith	Latin
Edward Candee Townsend.....	Mathematics
William Tobey Van Buskirk.....	Chemistry
George Bradner Warner	English
Thomas Witherbee Woodbridge.....	Chemistry

1894

Special Mention

Wallace Beers Beardsley.....	Chemistry
Elmer Ellsworth Bogart	Greek
Harry Drake Gibbs	Chemistry
Hannah Margaret Harris.....	Political and Social Science
Hannah Gertrude Herson	Romance Languages
Nellie Elizabeth Hoag.....	Greek and Latin
Marie Martha Hoppe	Latin
Jennie Marie Jenness	Chemistry
George Platt Knox	Chemistry
John Kasson Lathrop	Greek
Floyd Neilson Loveland.....	History
Emma Sophia Miller	English
Anna Louise Perry	Greek and Latin
Ezra Pierce Reynolds.....	Greek
Clara Esther Schouton	German

Bertha Stoneman.....	English
Anna Lavinia Van Benschoten.....	Mathematics
Adna Ferrin Weber	Political Science
Stuart Weller.....	Geology
Karl McKay Wiegand	Botany

1895

Special Mention

Eugene Plumb Andrews	Greek
Clinton LeRoy Babcock	Latin
Roy Amos Baum	Greek and Latin
Emily Wyckoff Berry	History
Leona Bowman.....	History
Alice Henrietta Bruère	Physics
Elizabeth Christian	Chemistry
Gertrude Eliza Clark	English
Eva Cynthia Earll	English
Herbert William Harmon	Physics
Alfred Reuel Horr.....	French
Estelle Maude Johnson	Greek
James David Laird	German
Darwin Abbot Morton	Chemistry
Gertrude Jane Nelson	History
Nellie Maria Reed	Greek
Amie Isabella Smith	Greek and Latin
Lulu Mabel Stone	Mathematics
Martha Anna Veeder	Mathematics
Alice Walrath	History

1896

Special Mention

Jay Allan Bonsteel	Geology
Grace Neal Dolson	Philosophy
Vernon Everett Duroe	Latin and English
Charles Robert Gaston	English
William Henry Glasson	Political Science
Myrta Lillian Goodenough	English
Bernice Grant Haviland	English
Mabel Katharine Howell	Latin and History
Mary Alinda Lathrop	Mathematics
Mary Veronica McAllister	Romance Languages
Charles Walradt Mudge	Chemistry
Harry Leslie Powers	Political Science
Mary Farrand Rogers.....	Entomology
Charles Henry Rammelkamp'.....	History
Blanché Bundy Richens	English and History

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Macy Ida Seymour	History
J. Hays Smith	Mathematics and Physics
Alice Marilla Southworth	History
Alfred Tennyson Sperry	Romance Languages
George Louis Terrasse	Chemistry
Carolyn May Wygant	Greek

1897

Special Mention

Bessie Avery	Romance Languages
Byron Edmund Brooks	History
Edward Neher Carpenter	English
Charles Edwin Cooke	Mathematics
Harry H. Crum	Economics
Lowa Marie Dorr	Romance Languages
George Matthew Dutcher	History
Harry Delbert Greenwood	Chemistry
Anne Elizabeth Haworth	Mathematics
Vesta Vernon Heywood	Greek
Ida Lucena Hull	History
Lulu Lauren	Germanic and Romance Languages
Jessie Milliken	Botany
Hamilton Byron Moore	English
Walter Henry Ottman	History
Charles Wesley Darwin Parsons	Physics
Paul Skeels Peirce	History
Jessie May Pierson	Romance Languages
Elizabeth Meserole Rhodes	English Literature
Augustus Wesley Senior	English
Nan Gilbert Seymour	Experimental Psychology
Louis Siff	Mathematics
Sherborne Frost Taylor	Chemistry
Harry Clark Van Buskirk	Mathematics
Anna Louise Wagenschuetz	German
Lee Barker Walton	Entomology
Letitia Eloise Young	Greek

1898

Special Mention

Edith Sibley Benjamin	Greek
Harriet Miranda Bliss	German
Alice Haverstick Bricker	German
Albert Harvey Clark	French
Alleine Belle Davis	French
Leslie Ammerton Davis	English
Hiram Henry Denio	Physics

Clarence Owen Harris	Greek
Leon Wilson Hartman	Physics
George William Gressman	Physics
Ella Amanda Holmes	Botany
Daniel Chauncey Knowlton	Latin
Mary Corwin Lane	Greek
Mary Agnes Lawton	German
Mary Elizabeth Macauley	English Literature
Mary Eva Markwick	Latin
Myrtle Helen Miller	Mathematics
Edward Joseph Murphy	Greek and Latin
Cecilia Beatrice O'Neill	German
Helen Gertrude Preston	History
Anna Martin Pugsley	History
Francis Alanson Richmond	Chemistry
Ida Adella Ross	French and German
Maude Dora Seymour	English
Lucretia Van Tuyl Simmons	German
Alfred Henry Thiessen	Physics
Charles Spencer Williams	History
Florence Louise Williams	Greek
Lou E. Young	Latin

1899

Special Mention

Lizzie Louise Abeling	Germanic Languages
Helen Pauline Baird	English
Roy Carlton Bateman	Chemistry
Edith Mae Bickham	Greek
Edith Elvira Bloomingdale	Greek and Latin
Herman Everette Clark	Romance Languages
Frederick Aldrich Cleveland	History
Georgianna Conrow	Romance Languages
Clarence Elbert Corwin	Romance Languages
Homer Howell Gage	Romance Languages
Helen J. Huebener	English Literature
Myrta Eleanor Hunn	Latin
Amy Jacqueline Jennings	Latin
Mary Frances Kellogg	Greek and Latin
Albert Henry Kimble	Germanic Languages
Walter Ray Knapp	Chemistry
Sara Cecelia Knox	Latin
Chester Murray	Romance and Germanic Languages
Jane Elizabeth Reamer	Germanic Languages
Lewis Edgar Shanks	Romance Languages
Edmund Sewell Smith	Chemistry
Judson Merrick Taber	Chemistry

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Eugene Delphin Thébaud	Chemistry
Frank Hanley Vedder	Political Science
Helen Elisabeth Wilson	English

1900

Special Mention

Frank Monroe Crouch	English Rhetoric
Norman Dodge	Chemistry
Elsie Maria Dutcher	English
Jennie Wilhelmina Sophie Felldin	Latin
Herbert Hamilton Foster	Philosophy
S. Webster French, Jr.	Physics
Ralph Clark Glazier	Chemistry
Louis Caryl Graton	Chemistry
Edith Winifred Jewell.....	English
Floyd Palmer Johnson	Greek
Anna Webb Lyon	English
Elma Lenore Mastin	German
Thomas Wenceslaus Morrissey.....	History
Edgar Seeber Mosher	History
Mabel Burnham Peirson.....	Botany
Leroy Levi Perrine	Mathematics
James Harvey Pettit	Chemistry
Ernest Linwood Quackenbush	History
Mable Douglas Reid.....	Latin
Leonard Jesse Reynolds	Political Science
Clarence Wesley Sutton	Mathematics
Kennington Leaning Thompson..	Germanic and Romance Languages
Nathan Elbert Truman.....	Philosophy
Elbert Andrew Wilson	Chemistry

APPENDIX

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF EZRA CORNELL

The following resolutions were passed by the trustees upon the death of Mr. Cornell:

"The executive committee of the trustees of Cornell University, having received intelligence of the death of the Honorable Ezra Cornell, order that the following memorandum and resolutions be entered upon their minutes, and that copies be furnished to the family of the deceased, to the various bodies of which he was a member, and to the press for publication.

"Mr. Cornell was made president of this body at the organization of the Board of Trustees, in 1865. During the nine years which have since elapsed, he has steadily given his best thoughts and efforts to the great work in which we have been associated.

"Although other enterprises calculated to increase the prosperity of the community and the state in which he dwelt received freely of his self-sacrificing labor and of his fortune, the central point in all his planning and working was the university which he had founded, and which, contrary to his original intention, received his name.

"His labors have been almost without cessation, and entirely without selfishness. In addition to many other benefactions, his foresight led him to do for the state of New York what the state could not do for herself, in locating lands for the benefit of the university. Clearly discerning that this was advantageous to the institution whose prosperity he had so deeply at heart, he freely devoted the bulk of his fortune, his best thoughts, his constant labors, to carry out this plan, of which the only inspiration was the desire to confer a benefit upon young men seeking advanced instruction.

"Having decided upon this plan, he consented not only to bear labor, but to brave obloquy. The most bitter opposition, the most chilling indifference, the most cruel calumny were alike unable to turn him from his purpose.

"In thoughtful remembrance of his sacrifices for whatever he thought worthy, of his deep devotion to whatever he thought just, of his fearlessness in behalf of whatever he thought right, we desire for the benefit of a coming generation which is doubtless to show more gratitude than was shown him during his lifetime, to record our deliberate and solemn testimony that in a retrospect of all these

years of intimate association, we can recall not one act of his animated by a desire to increase his own fortune, to improve his own position, or to advance his own fame. All his work with us, constant as it has been, has revealed but one aim; and that aim the improvement—moral, intellectual, and social—of his fellow-men.

"Nor can we close this brief memorial without a tribute of respect to that breadth of view which caused him always to look above and beyond the boundaries of party, and sect, and creed, and to labor simply for man as man.

"And as a further token of respect for our lamented associate, we add to this memorandum the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to examine and report concerning the placing of some simple memorial to our deceased friend at the university which he founded, and that a suitable recognition of his services be publicly made at such time as shall be found fitting.

"*Resolved*, That this board do, as a body, attend the approaching funeral."

COMPARATIVE INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE, ETC., IN VARIOUS COURSES, IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY SINCE 1890

A. In attendance.

B. In graduates.

C. When compared with Harvard and Yale since 1885.

A

Year	Arts	Law	Med.	Agr.	Vet. Med.	Arch.	C.E.	Sibley	Grad. Stud.
1903	726	235	360	76	85	54	312	942	177
1902	783	222	385	56	62	50	245	886	188
1901	817	197	415	49	51	50	212	784	183
1900	744	176	336	45	41	50	179	654	192
1899	664	177	328	43	29	43	198	556	174
1898	616	162	274	44	23	45	186	492	173
1897	610	240	...	54	16	53	178	463	154
1896	580	249	...	34	11	52	152	466	177
1895	558	200	...	32	..	66	119	493	174
1894	502	190	...	24	..	76	122	495	212
1893	490	197	...	25	..	97	116	571	264
1892	474	175	...	22	..	77	126	546	177
1891	483	123	...	22	..	68	139	500	164
1890	457	118	...	31	..	51	136	424	98
<i>Arts and Sciences</i>							Total	Sibley	Total
1890	Graduate students				55			16	
	Undergraduates				457			424	
					—	512	—	—	440
1903	Graduate students				138			19	
	Undergraduates				726			942	
					—	864	—	—	961

Increase (reckoning optional students from 1890-96)	68 per ct.	118 per ct.
Increase (omitting short-term students)	97 "	—
Increase of graduate students	152 "	None.
Total increase in the university, 1890-1903	124 "	

Over one-half the instruction (from 42 to 70 per ct.) in the technical courses, except in architecture, is given in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Tuition is free to students pursuing the prescribed course in agriculture, and to students in veterinary science from New York State.

B

Year	Adv. Degs.	Arts	Law	Med.	Agr.	Vet. Med.	Arch.	C.E.	M.E.
1904	..	206	44	57	9	17	9	35	118
1903	56	181	45	60	9	13	6	38	157
1902	53	189	32	53	8	10	8	31	110
1901	62	130	44	26	14	9	6	48	110
1900	38	155	52	59	8	7	10	35	100
1899	35	140	25	67	12	6	8	30	89
1898	49	146	105	..	9	4	9	15	87
1897	44	138	81	..	8	3	8	24	125
1896	52	109	61	..	5	..	19	23	110
1895	52	97	76	..	4	..	18	30	87
1894	76	84	65	..	4	..	13	25	81
1893	46	121	62	..	3	..	8	25	93
1892	33	116	37	..	8	..	6	30	85
1891	26	90	44	..	11	..	8	24	52
1890	32	92	32	..	7	..	19	36	54

Increase in number of degrees conferred in Arts 1890-1904 123 %
Increase in number of degrees conferred in Sibley College 1890-1904 118 %

C

*Harvard College**Lawrence Scientific School*

1885	1068	+	..	21	= 1089
1890	1339	+	..	60	= 1399
1895	1771	+	..	141	= 1912
1900	1992	+	..	260	= 2252
1903	2073	+	..	251	= 2324

*Sheffield Scientific School**Yale College**One-half deducted as in Technical Courses*

1885	563	+	..	228½	= 677
1890	832	+	..	350½	= 1007
1895	1199	+	..	584½	= 1491
1900	1190	+	..	505½	= 1443
1903	1207	+	..	726½	= 1570

Summary

Increase in the College of Arts and Sciences (undergraduates).

Cornell University

Increase in five years	46 %
Increase in ten years	48
Increase in fifteen years	96
Increase in eighteen years	115

Harvard College and Lawrence Scientific School

Increase in five years	. . . . .	28 %
Increase in ten years	. . . . .	75
Increase in fifteen years	. . . . .	106
Increase in eighteen years	. . . . .	113

Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School

Increase in five years	. . . . .	48 %
Increase in ten years	. . . . .	120
Increase in fifteen years	. . . . .	113
Increase in eighteen years	. . . . .	131

Yale College

Increase in five years	. . . . .	48 %
Increase in ten years	. . . . .	113
Increase in fifteen years	. . . . .	111
Increase in eighteen years	. . . . .	114

CHRONOLOGY

Optional students in 1890, 75; 1891, 53; 1892, 46; 1893, 47; 1894, 42; 1895, 55; 1896, 55.

The requirements for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences, embracing the former courses in arts, philosophy, science, and letters, were increased in 1896, to the course in agriculture in 1897, architecture, and civil engineering in 1900, to Sibley College 1900 and 1904.

The course in the College of Law was extended from two to three years in 1898.

A slight change in the requirements for admission to the Medical College went into effect in 1902.

GIFTS TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Summary to 1896

Ezra Cornell	\$ 669,555.01
Henry W. Sage.....	1,173,290.79
William H. Sage	22,545
Dean Sage	30,000
John McGraw	140,177.50
Jennie McGraw	5,912.50
Jane P. McGraw.....	177.50
Mrs. A. D. White.....	2,570
Andrew D. White	193,080.95
Hiram Sibley	155,636.09
Hiram W. Sibley	71,500
Goldwin Smith	13,118.40
Stewart L. Woodford	2,500
Horace K. White	500
Ostrander	100
Mrs. A. S. Barnes.....	1,000
D. Boardman	2,000
Mrs. D. Boardman and Mrs. George R. Williams.....	25,000

Class '86 Memorial Prize Fund.....	\$ 667
Class '94 Debate Prize Fund.....	500
Class '96 Memorial Prize Fund.....	450
Irving G. Vanu	100
Henry B. Lord.....	50
D. Willard Fiske.....	813
Amos Padgham	3,000
E. A. Fuertes	1,000
George W. Harris.....	1,000
A. S. Barnes	45,000
D. B. Fayerweather Estate.....	270,000
Mrs. H. S. Williams.....	100
New York State	200,000
Cascadilla Company	35,000

Individual Donors

G. W. Schuyler	600
John Rumsey	600
F. M. Finch.....	120
D. Boardman	600
C. M. Titus	600
H. L. Wilgus	600
Treman, King & Co.....	600
E. T. Turner.....	600
P. Stephens	600
S. H. Culver	500
E. S. Esty	500
S. D. Thompson.....	500
John Gauntlett	240
E. Stoddard	240
John McGraw	1,200
Jane P. McGraw	1,200
Samuel Love	120
Ben Morse	100
P. J. Partenheimer.....	100
G. W. Hoysradt.....	300
J. B. Williams.....	1,200
Horace Mack	200
Greenley, B., & Co.....	100
T. D. Wilcox.....	1,000
J. L. Hixson.....	240
Seymour & Johnson	240
Samuel Giles	1,200
J. H. Selkreg	600
Andrus, McChain & Co.....	1,200
Mary A. Giles.....	500
C. F. Blood.....	240

Additional during year 1897-98

R. P. Flower.....	\$ 5,000
Anonymous	500
T. W. Koch	50
A. D. White	4,576
D. B. Fayerweather Estate.....	25,000
H. W. Sage	2,000
Dean and W. H. Sage.....	160,000

Additional during year 1898-99

D. W. Fiske	30,404
A. D. White.....	2,923.50
Dean and W. H. Sage.....	6,101.51
D. B. Fayerweather Estate.....	10,000
Mrs. Watson	100
E. T. Turner	250
H. Ballantyne	250
L. L. Forman.....	50
Mrs. J. C. Gauntlett.....	120
W. H. Miller, et al.....	50
Charles Babcock	10
Oliver H. Payne.....	45,000

Additional during year 1899-1900

T. M. Osborne	500
Arthur C. James.....	250
E. G. Wyckoff.....	500
Dean Sage Medical Building, Ithaca.....	80,000
Colonel O. H. Payne.....	58,000
Miss Jennie M. Brown.....	1,000
E. G. Wyckoff.....	500
Harriet Crocker Alexander.....	600
Honorable Andrew D. White.....	603.50

Additional during year 1900-01

Union Iron Works	500
Westinghouse Manufacturing Company	7,500
T. M. Osborne.....	500
Mary F. Hall.....	2,500
W. D. Bancroft.....	750
Mrs. R. P. Flower.....	10,000
Anonymous	500
Babcock and Wilcox	2,000
E. G. Wyckoff.....	1,000
Colonel O. H. Payne.....	850,000
Colonel O. H. Payne.....	90,000

Additional during year 1901-02

Dean Sage	\$ 40,000
W. D. Bancroft	1,000
J. H. Schiff.....	5,000
James B. Guilford.....	2,850
Anonymous	10,000
C. N. Bliss.....	1,000
H. N. Ickelheimer.....	5,000
George C. Boldt.....	5,000
J. D. Rockefeller.....	190,485.90
Mary F. Hall, Scholarship.....	12,500
Andrew D. White.....	100
William H. Sage.....	3,000
Colonel O. H. Payne.....	90,000
H. W. Sibley, account Sibley Extension.....	54,992.04

Additional during year 1902-03

H. W. Sibley.....	19,242.27
Hiram Corson	2,000
A. Abraham	2,307.03
H. J. Messenger.....	1,000
Jennie M. Brown.....	100
W. D. Bancroft.....	355.52
A. C. Barnes.....	5,000
J. D. Rockefeller.....	59,514.10
Mrs. Dean Sage	300
M. M. Wyvell.....	15
George C. Boldt.....	100
Anonymous. Professional Relieving Fund.....	150,000
John Chattilon and Sons.....	25
Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Company.....	725
Andrew Carnegie	59,000
Anonymous	1,000
Colonel O. H. Payne.....	117,000

Additional during year 1903-04

Andrew Carnegie	71,909.34
Professor H. S. Williams.....	350
Mrs. Dean Sage.....	10,000
William H. Sage	9,441.62
Mrs. Dean Sage and children.....	5,500
William H. Sage.....	20,200
Colonel Oliver H. Payne.....	126,000

Additional during year 1904-05

D. B. Fayerweather Estate.....	5,000
A. Victor Barnes and Harriet Barnes Newberry.....	5,000

Loomis Laboratory, founded by Colonel Oliver H. Payne	\$ 238,176.79
Frederick W. Guiteau.....	27,000
Mrs. Goldwin Smith	20,000
D. Willard Fiske	525,000

Gifts of Single Donors

EZRA CORNELL.—Endowment, \$500,000; Cash—Genesee College, \$25,000; Jewett Cabinet, \$10,312.33; Farm, \$45,000; Cash, \$96; Peter Smith Farm, \$10,000; Agricultural and Botanical Books, \$1,000; Newcomb Collection, \$16,005.68; Anthon Classical Library, \$12,840; Ward Cash in Palæontology, \$3,000; Piranesi's Works, \$700; Barn, \$5,000; Cash, \$38,701; Physical Apparatus, \$1,500; Collection of Foreign Birds, \$400.

HENRY W. SAGE.—Sage College Building, \$150,000; Sage College Endowment, \$100,000; Sage Chapel, \$30,000; Cash—Debt Subscription, \$20,000; Cash—for General Purposes, \$25,000; Cash—for Dept. History and Political Science, \$2,000; Sage Conservatory, \$15,000; Susan E. Linn Sage Cottage, \$11,215.79; Susan E. Linn Sage Professorship Fund, \$50,000; Library Building, \$260,000; Library Endowment, \$300,000; School of Philosophy Endowment, \$200,000; Archæological Casts, \$8,000; Salary, Prof. N. Schmidt, 1896-97, \$2,000; One-third Collection of Corals, \$75; Salary, N. Schmidt, 1897-98, \$2,000.

W. H. SAGE.—October 2, 1893, Organ, \$3,500; October 2, 1893, Zarneke Library, \$5,045; July 10, 1897, Cascadilla Approach, Bridge, Grading, etc., \$14,000; April, 1898, Cornell Infirmary, given by Dean and W. H. Sage, One-half Building, \$30,000; One-half Endowment, \$50,000; One-half Equipment, \$3,050.75; 1901-02, Sage Chapel Windows, \$3,000; 1903-04, Redecorating the Sage Chapel, \$29,641.62.

DEAN SAGE.—Sermon Fund, \$3,000; April, 1898, Cornell Infirmary, given by Dean and W. H. Sage, One-half Building, \$30,000; One-half Endowment, \$50,000; One-half Equipment, \$3,050.76; 1899-00, Medical Building, Ithaca Stimson Hall, \$80,000; 1901-02, General Fund, \$40,000.

JOHN MCGRAW.—Library Building, \$120,000; Debt Subscription—Cash, \$20,000; Cases—Cash, \$177.50.

JENNIE MCGRAW.—Chime of Bells, \$3,150; Cases—Cash, \$2,000; Roof of McGraw Building—Cash, \$662.50; Cases, \$100.

JANE P. MCGRAW.—Cases—Cash, \$177.50.

MRS. A. D. WHITE.—Great Bell, \$2,570.

ANDREW D. WHITE.—Equipment, \$5,812.79; Society Hall, \$1,123.19; Library, \$14,624.97; President's House and Grounds, \$50,000; Debt Subscription—Cash, \$20,000; Cases—Cash, \$140; Bronzes, \$1,200; White Library, \$100,000; One-third Collection Corals, \$75; Ornamentation of Grounds, \$100; February 18, 1897, Gates at Campus Entrance, \$4,576.02; September 18, 1898, White Library, \$2,923.50; 1899-1900, Books, \$603.50; 1901-02, Architectural Prize, \$100.

HIRAM SIBLEY.—Sibley Building, \$28,821.14; Machinery, \$10,000; Debt Subscription, \$20,000; Endowment Sibley College, \$30,000; Sibley Foundry, \$2,991.95; Reauleaux Models, \$8,000; Sibley Building Extension, \$28,500; Foundry and Machine Shop Equipment, \$7,324; Endowment Additional, \$20,000.

HIRAM W. SIBLEY.—Mechanical Laboratory, \$16,000; Sibley Annex, \$55,500; 1901-02, Sibley Addition, \$54,992.04; 1902-03, Sibley Addition, \$19,242.27.

GOLDWIN SMITH.—Library, \$10,000; Books—Cash, \$1,000; Geological Department—Cash, \$500; Geological Department—Collection, \$300; cash, \$1,318.40.

STEWART L. WOODFORD.—July 19, 1897, Woodford Medal Fund, \$1,500; July 19, 1897, Woodford Medal Fund, \$1,000.

HORACE K. WHITE.—Veterinary Prize, \$500.

OSTRANDER.—Elms, \$100.

MRS. A. S. BARNES.—Shakespeare Prize Fund, \$1,000.

D. BOARDMAN.—Law School Prize Fund, \$2,000.

MRS. D. BOARDMAN and MRS. GEORGE R. WILLIAMS.—Moak Law Library, \$25,000.

CLASS OF '86 MEMORIAL PRIZE.—January 31, 1892, Prize Fund, \$532.01; January 31, 1892, Prize Fund, \$25; June 30, 1895, Prize Fund, \$110.

CLASS OF '94.—Class of '94 Debate Prize Fund, \$500.

CLASS OF '96.—'96 Memorial Fund, \$450.

IRVING G. VANN.—Law Library—Cash, \$100.

HENRY B. LORD.—Arabic Lexicon, \$50.

D. WILLARD FISKE.—G. W. Harris, Salary, \$600; Books, \$213; Library, \$30,404; Endowment of Library, estimated at \$150,000; Petrarch Collection, \$10,000; Icelandic Collection, \$15,000.

AMOS PADGHAM.—Frank W. Padgham Scholarship Fund, \$3,000.

E. A. FUERTES.—Fuertes Medal Fund, \$1,000.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.—Lucy Harris Book Fund, \$1,000.

ANONYMOUS.—1902-03, Professional Pension Fund, \$150,000.

A. S. BARNES.—1902-03, Barnes Hall, \$45,000.

A. C. BARNES.—Geodetic Observatory, \$5,000.

D. B. FAYERWEATHER.—Cash, \$270,000; 1897-98, Cash, \$25,000; 1898-99, Cash, \$10,000; 1904, Cash, \$5,000.

MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS.—Geological Prize, \$100.

CASCADILLA COMPANY.—Share in Cascadilla Building, estimated, \$35,000.

NEW YORK STATE.—Dairy Building and Equipment, \$50,000; Veterinary Building and Equipment, \$150,000.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.—September, 1897, State Veterinary College Library, \$5,000.

MRS. R. P. FLOWER.—1900-01, Veterinary College Library, \$11,000.

T. W. KOCH.—October, 1897, Library, \$50.

MRS. DEAN SAGE.—1902-03, Cornell Infirmary Expenses, \$300.

- MRS. DEAN SAGE and CHILDREN.—1903-04, \$5,500.
MRS. WATSON.—1898-99, Sage Chapel Organ, \$100.
E. T. TURNER.—1898-99, Sage Chapel Organ, \$250.
H. BALLANTYNE.—1898-99, Sage Chapel Organ, \$250.
L. L. FORMAN.—1898-99, Sage Chapel Organ, \$50.
MRS. J. C. GAUNTLETT.—1898-99, Sage Chapel Organ, \$120.
W. H. MILLER, et al.—1898-99, Sage Chapel Organ, \$50.
CHARLES BABCOCK.—1898-99, Sage Chapel Organ, \$10.
COLONEL OLIVER H. PAYNE.—For Expenses Medical College, New York City, 1898-99, \$45,000; 1899-00, \$58,000; 1900-01, \$90,000; Medical Building and Equipment, New York City, 1900-01, \$850,000; Expenses Medical College, New York City, 1901-02, \$90,000; 1902-03, \$117,000; 1903-04, \$126,000; 1904-05, Loomis Laboratory, New York, \$238,176.79.
T. M. OSBORNE.—1899-00, Lectures on Music, \$500; 1900-01, Lectures on Music, \$500.
ARTHUR C. JAMES.—1899-00, Marine Engineering, \$250.
EDWARD G. WYCKOFF.—1899-00, Journal Physical Chemistry, \$1,000; 1900-01, Journal Physical Chemistry, \$1,000.
MISS JENNIE M. BROWN.—1899-00, Memorial to C. B. Brown, to Architectural Department, \$1,000; 1902-03, Architect Medal, \$100.
HARRIET CROCKER ALEXANDER.—1899-00, Prizes at Medical College, New York City, \$600.
MRS. DEAN SAGE.—1903-04, \$10,000.
UNION IRON WORKS.—1900-01, Marine Engineering, \$500.
WESTINGHOUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—1900-01, Steam Turbine, \$7,500.
MARY F. HALL.—1900-01, Town Spencer Scholarship, \$2,500; 1901-02, Mary F. Hall Scholarship, \$12,500.
W. D. BANCROFT.—1900-01, Instructor in Chemistry, \$750; 1901-02, Instructor in Chemistry, \$1,000; 1902-03, Instructor in Chemistry, \$355.52.
BABCOCK AND WILCOX.—1900-01, Steam Boiler, \$2,000.
J. H. SCHIFF.—1901-02, General Fund, \$5,000.
JAMES B. GUILFORD.—1901-02, Guilford Essay Prize Fund, \$2,850.
C. N. BLISS.—1901-02, General Fund, \$1,000.
H. N. ICKELHEIMER.—1901-02, General Fund, \$5,000.
GEORGE C. BOLDT.—1901-02, General Fund, \$5,000; 1902-03, Cornell Infirmary Expenses, \$100.
ANONYMOUS.—1900-01, Prizes at Medical College, New York City, \$500; 1901-02, General Fund, \$10,000; 1902-03, Cornell Infirmary (Mrs. Goodwin), \$1,000.
PROF. H. S. WILLIAMS.—1903-04, \$350.
J. D. ROCKEFELLER.—1901-02, Rockefeller Hall Physics, \$190,485.90; 1902-03, Rockefeller Hall Physics, \$59,514.10.
HIRAM CORSON.—1902-03, Dante and Browning Prizes, \$2,000.
A. ABRAHAM.—1902-03, Eisenlohr Library, \$2,307.03.

H. J. MESSENOER.—1902-03, Luana Messenger Essay Prize, \$1,000.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.—1902-03, Student Relief Fund and Filter Plant, \$59,000; 1903-04, Student Relief Fund and Filter Plant, \$71,909.34.

FREDERICK W. GUTEAU.—Students' Loan Fund, estimated at \$175,000.

A. VICTOR BARNES AND HARRIET BARNES NEWBERRY.—Barnes Hall Library Maintenance and Increase, \$5,000.

MRS. GOLDWIN SMITH.—Equipment of Goldwin Smith Hall of Humanities, \$20,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—British Government Office (Patent Office Collections), \$8,000; British Government Office (Cereals of Great Britain), \$3,000; Green Smith (Ornithological Collection), \$5,000; Colonel E. B. Morgan (Geological Department), \$2,000; R. Hoe & Co. (Printing Presses), \$3,225; William Kelly (Mathematical Library), \$2,000.

In addition, there have been numerous gifts of books, collections, apparatus, implements, etc., to the university or its various departments by individuals, organizations, and mercantile concerns.

SOURCES OF UNIVERSITY HISTORY

I. Preliminary History

1. The People's College.—2. The Ovid Agricultural College.

II. Public Acts and Documents

1. The National Government.—2. The State Government.

III. Histories of the University

1. General Histories.—2. Special Occasions.

IV. The Fiske Will Suit

V. Benefactors

1. Ezra Cornell.—2. Hiram Sibley.—3. John McGraw.—4. Andrew Dickson White.—5. Henry Williams Sage.—6. Alfred S. Barnes.—7. Dean Sage.—8. John D. Rockefeller.—9. Andrew Carnegie.—10. Frederick W. Guiteau.—11. Willard Fiske.—12. Alfred C. Barnes.

VI. Colleges

1. The College of Agriculture.—2. The Agricultural Experiment Station.—3. Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering.—4. The College of Civil Engineering.—5. The College of Architecture.—6. The College of Law.—7. The Medical College.—8. The New York State College of Veterinary Science.—9. The New York State College of Forestry.

VII. Library and Museums

VIII. Co-Education:—Sage College

IX. The Student World

1. College Societies: i. Literary and Scientific. ii. Secret.—2. Athletics.—3. Student Publications: i. Undergraduate. ii. Alumni.—4. Class Records.—5. Miscellaneous.

X. Guide Books

XI. University Publications

1. Official Publications.—2. Scientific Publications.

I. Preliminary History

1. THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

Assembly Documents, Nos. 38 and 42 of 1853.

Senate Document, No. 45, of 1865.

Circular of the People's College of the State of New York, and Act of Incorporation, passed April 12, 1853.

Public Exercises at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the People's College at Havana, N. Y., Thursday, September 2, 1858, including addresses delivered by the Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College; the Hon. Horace Greeley; the Rev. P. G. Hibbard; the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, LL. D., and others.

The People's College.—An address by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., August 10, 1859, at the anniversary of the Trustees.

A Brief Exposition of the Plan and Purposes of the People's College, by the Rev. Amos Brown, LL. D., President of the College, on the occasion of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the College Edifice, Thursday, September 2, 1858. (*Havana Journal*, September 11, 1858.)

The People's College. ("University of the State of New York," 1885, pp. 266-269.)

Howard, Harrison.—"Reference Book No. 1." (Partly MS. and partly newspaper cuttings and other printed matter concerning the People's College. 1 vol.)

Sketch of the origin of the "Mechanics' Mutual Protection" and of the establishment of the People's College. Folio, 53 pp. MS. (In envelope marked MSS., Kc 6.)

Report of General Agent of People's College. 10 pp. August 1 to November 24, 1853. MS.

Document No. 1. (Proceedings of People's College Trustees, etc.) 20 leaves, MS.

Document No. 2. (Proceedings of People's College Stockholders, etc.) 5 leaves, MS.

Plans for instruction, etc. 16 pp. MS.

Letter to C. K. Adams, April 13, 1886, with reference to the early history of the People's College.

Horton, Henry.—Letter to Harrison Howard, December 1, 1885, asking him why the early history of the work of the manual training school in the People's College should not be published, and requesting him to undertake the work.

2. THE OVID AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Public Documents of New York.—Senate Document 61 (1855), Senate Document 26 (1856), Assembly Document 64 (1855), Assembly Document 154 (1858), Assembly Document 118 (1859), Assembly Document 27 (1860), Assembly Document 20 (1861), Senate Document 110 (1863), Senate Document 78 (1863), Sen-

ate Document 55 (1864), Senate Document 39 (1865), Senate Document 81 (1869).

New York State Agricultural College.—Proceedings of Trustees at meeting held in Rochester, N. Y., September 20, 1864, containing Mr. Ezra Cornell's proposition. MS.

Historical Sketch of the New York State Agricultural College. (The *Ovid Independent*, October 25, 1887.)

New York State Agricultural College. (History of the University of the State of New York, 1885, pp. 259-266.)

II. Public Acts and Documents

1. THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Federal Land Grant.—The Hon. Justin S. Morrill's introduction of bill into Congress, December 14, 1857, was passed by both houses, but was vetoed by President Buchanan. (*Congressional Globe*, second session, Thirty-fifth Congress, 1858-59, Pt. ii., p. 1412.)—The Hon. Justin S. Morrill's second introduction of bill into Congress, December 16, 1861, finally became a law by the approval of President Lincoln, on July 2, 1862. "The Land Grant Act." (Public Laws of the United States, 1862, Chap. 130.)

The Hatch Act.—An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states, under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, was approved by Congress, March 2, 1887. (Laws and Documents relating to Cornell University, 1862-1892, Chap. xci., p. 199.)

Appropriations for Agricultural Experiment Stations. (26 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 417; Laws 1890, Chap. 841.)

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The Cornell University.—Speech of the Hon. Jeremiah McGuire of Schuyler, delivered before the Assembly of the State of New York. (Albany, 1873.)

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The relation of the State to the land-scrip fund is decided in the case of *The People ex rel. Cornell University, v. Davenport, comptroller.* (117 N. Y., 549.)

The relation of the State and the university to the Cornell endowment fund and the History of the McGraw-Fiske will contest may be found in the decisions in the matter of McGraw (45 Hun., 354; *ib.*, 111 N. Y., 66); *Cornell University v. Fiske* (136 U. S., 152).

"History of the Agricultural College Land Grant of 1862," by S. D. Halliday. (Ithaca, 1890, pp. xx., 106.)

The investigation made, at the request of Mr. Cornell, by the legislature of New York, in 1873-74, resulted in the three documents, as follows:—i. State of New York: Senate (1874) Document No. 92. Majority report of the Commission to inquire into the college land grant, etc. (Albany, 1874) pp. 40. Signed by W. A. Wheeler and J. D. Van Buren. ii. State of New York: Senate (1874) Document No. 93. Minority report of the Commission to inquire into the college land grant, etc. (Albany 1874), pp. 10. Signed by Horatio Seymour. iii. State of New York: Senate (1874) Document No. 103. Testimony in investigation of the college land grants, etc. (Albany 1874), pp. 498.

III. Histories of the University

1. GENERAL HISTORIES.

A "Sketch of the Beginning of Cornell University" was in 1876 prepared by Vice-President William Channing Russel, to be read before the University Convocation of the State of New York. The paper, if read, never appeared in the printed report of the convocation; but the manuscript of it is in the library of the university. There did appear, however, in the Convocation's report for 1876, under the head of "University Necrology," brief sketches, by Vice-President Russel, of Ezra Cornell and of John Stanton Gould. (Ithaca, 1880, MS.)

History of Cornell University in the twenty-five years of its existence, by Professor Waterman Thomas Hewett, published in "Landmarks of Tompkins County," 1894; pp. 359-704.

Cornell University; Her general and technical courses. By F. C. Perkins. 1891.

Cornell University. An Historical Sketch of Its First Thirty Years, 1868-98. By Professor Ernest W. Huffcut, published in "United States Bureau of Education, Circular of Information No. 3, 1900." pp. 318-425.

Cornell University, The founding of, By Alonzo B. Cornell, published in "Troy *Daily Times* Supplement." (Troy, 1898.)

2. SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

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Woodward, W. A., vs. Ezra Cornell. Suit in the Supreme Court, with reference to his services in locating the lands given to Cornell University, 1871. 2 vols.

Proceedings at the unveiling of the portrait of the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, June 20, 1883. (Ithaca, 1884.)

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Proceedings and addresses at the inauguration of Jacob Gould Schurman to the Presidency of Cornell University, November 11, 1892. (Ithaca, 1892.)

Proceedings and addresses at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of Cornell University. (Ithaca, 1893.) Edited by George L. Burr, with interesting historical views.

Exercises in honor of Francis Miles Finch upon the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, June 9, 1902. (Ithaca, 1902.)

Exercises at laying of corner stone of the Goldwin Smith Hall, October 19, 1904. (Ithaca, 1905.)

IV. *Fiske Will Suit*

Surrogate's Court, Tompkins County. In the matter of the estate of Jennie McGraw Fiske, deceased, and also in the matter of the estate of John McGraw, deceased. Argument of Edwin Countryman, on behalf of the executor and Cornell University. (Ithaca, MS.) Surrogate's decision rendered 1886.

Supreme Court, General Term. In the matter of the accounting of Douglass Boardman, as executor of the last will and testament of Jennie McGraw Fiske, deceased. Thomas H. McGraw and others, appellants. Douglass Boardman, executor, respondent. Points for respondent.—In the matter of the accounting of Douglass Boardman, as executor, of the last will and testament of Jennie McGraw Fiske, deceased. Points for appellants.—Decision of General Term of the Supreme Court, 45 Hun., pp. 354-387. August, 20, 1887.

New York State Court of Appeals. In the matter of the estate of John McGraw, deceased, and in the matter of the

estate of Jennie McGraw Fiske, deceased; Joseph McGraw and others, respondents, against Douglass Boardman, as executor and the Cornell University, appellants. Argument of Edwin Countryman, counsel for appellants. (Albany, 1888.)

New York State Reporter, Vol. xix; No. 3, January, 1889. In the matter of the estate of John McGraw, deceased, and also in the matter of the estate of Jennie McGraw Fiske, deceased. Decision of the New York Court of Appeals by Peckham, J., filed November 27, 1888, iii. N. Y. pp. 66-132.—Vol. vii. Briefs in the Supreme Court. 1. Brief for respondents, S. D. Halliday and E. Countryman. 2. Supreme Court; General Term, brief for respondents on questions of fact “excepted to,” and on the law relating to methods of valuation. 3. Respondents’ brief devoted exclusively to disputed questions of fact involved in the findings to which the appellants have not excepted. 4. Brief and points for respondents, Douglass Boardman as executor, and the Cornell University. 5. Supreme Court, General Term. Fourth Department, brief and points of George Sidney Camp, attorney for Thomas H. McGraw and others. 6. The same. Argument of Esek Cowen, Counsel for appellants. 7. Argument of George F. Comstock.

United States Reports, Vol. cxxxvi., October, 1889, Cornell University v. Fiske. Error to the Supreme Court of New York. Decision of U. S. Supreme Court by Blatchford, J. Argued April 8, 9, 1890; Decided May 19, 1890.

United States Supreme Court, Vol. viii., Transcripts of Record, October term, 1889, in the matter of the estate of Jennie McGraw Fiske, deceased, and also in the matter of the estate of John McGraw, deceased, Washington, 1891, contains findings and decision of Surrogate, General Term Decision, General Term Opinions by Hardin, P. J., and Merwin, J., judgment order and decision of General Term, judgment on remittitur from Court of Appeals, writ of error to U. S. Supreme Court, Decision of U. S. Supreme Court, U. S. Reports, 135-138. 34 Law ed., pp. 427-446. U. S. Supreme Court Reporter, x., 775-792.

Argument by George F. Comstock, for respondents, Thomas H. McGraw and others.

Argument of Esek Cowen, Counsel for Respondents (Albany, 1888). New York Court of Appeals (Albany, 1889). New York Court of Appeals and General Term of Supreme Court. (Ithaca, 1891, 5 vols.) Vol. i. Proceedings in Surrogate’s Court, return to Court of Appeals, petitions, orders, inventories, accounts, findings, decrees, proceedings of record, and opinions of General Term. Vol. ii. Testimony. Vol. iii. Testimony. Vol. iv. Testimony. Vol. v. Exhibits: Laws and Documents relating to Cornell University, 1862-83; Treasurer’s Reports; Annual Re-

ports of Cornell University to the Regents of the State of New York. Vol. vi. Exhibits and General Index.

V. Benefactors

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Finch, Francis M.—“The life and services of Ezra Cornell.” An address delivered at Cornell University on Founder’s Day, January 11, 1887. (Ithaca, 1887, p. 16.)

Bolton, S. K.—Ezra Cornell, in “Lives of Poor Boys.” (1885, pp. 238-250.)

Cornell, Alonzo B.—Biography of Ezra Cornell, founder of the Cornell University. (New York, 1884, pp. 322.)

Stebbins, Rufus P.—“In commemoration of the life and character of Ezra Cornell.” An address delivered on Founder’s Day, January 11, 1875. (Ithaca, 1875, pp. 34.)

Memorandum and resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Cornell University, November 9, 1874. (Ithaca, 1874.)

In Memoriam: The death and burial of the Hon. Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University. (Ithaca, 1874, pp. 40.) Apparently compiled and published by the *Ithaca Journal*, from whose columns the contents of the pamphlet are taken.

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The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, vol. iv., p. 475.

2. HIRAM SIBLEY.

Thurston, R. H.—“Hiram Sibley.” An address delivered June 15, 1892, on the occasion of the unveiling of a bust of Hiram Sibley in the chapel of Cornell University. 8°, p. 13.

In memory of Hiram Sibley. Resolutions of the Trustees of Cornell University, October 24, 1888, and memorandum written by A. D. White. (Ithaca, 1888.) 8°, p. 4.

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3. JOHN MCGRAW.
Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States, vol. v., p. 247.
Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, vol. iv., p. 120.
4. ANDREW DICKSON WHITE.
Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States, vol. vii., p. 566.
Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, vol. vi., p. 467.
Who's Who—1904, p. 1630.
The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, vol. iv., p. 476.
Allibone, S. Austin, Dictionary of Authors, Suppl., vol. ii., p. 1511.
5. HENRY WILLIAMS SAGE.
Cornell University Alumnae. A tribute to Henry Williams Sage from the women graduates of Cornell University.
Memorial Exercises in honor of Henry Williams Sage. Addresses by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, F. M. Finch, J. G. Schurman, Goldwin Smith, and M. C. Thomas. (Ithaca, 1898.)
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6. ALFRED S. BARNES.
Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States, vol. i., p. 196.
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7. DEAN SAGE.
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8. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.
Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States, vol. vi., p. 518.
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9. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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10. FREDERICK W. GUTEAU.

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11. WILLARD FISKE.

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VI. Colleges

1. THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

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Agricultural Education and its place in the University Curriculum. A Lecture by L. H. Bailey, before the Agricultural Association of Cornell University, January 31, 1893. (Ithaca, 1893.)

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2. THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

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A word in behalf of Experiment Stations at our Agricultural Colleges. Remarks made before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives at Washington, January 28, 1886, by President Charles Kendall Adams. (Ithaca, 1886.)

3. SIBLEY COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The growth of American Colleges and the present tendency to the study of Science. An address delivered at the dedication of Sibley College, June 21, 1871, by Professor Daniel C. Gilman. (Ithaca, 1872.)

Cornell University Machine Shop, endowed by Hon. Hiram Sibley. (Ithaca, 1875.)

Cornell University Schools of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts. (Ithaca, 1885.)

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The course in Architecture, circular of information, 1890-91, 1892-96. (Ithaca, 1890-95.)

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of the action of the Trustees in establishing such a department. (Ithaca, 1886.)

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The Cornell University School of Law, by Prof. Harry B. Hutchins. ("The Green Bag," 1889.)

Address on Legal Education, by Francis M. Finch, 1901. (Ithaca, 1901, p. 16.)

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- Catalogue of the Rhæto-Romanic collection. (Ithaca, 1894.)
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 The Cornell Library, by G. F. Behringer, 1897.
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 (Ithaca, 1889-94.) 4 vols.
 Hand list of framed reproductions of pictures and portraits
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 Publications by officers of Cornell University, 1884-1901.
 Some considerations on the proposed change in the policy of
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MUSEUM OF CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

- Catalogue of the H. W. Sage collection of casts from antique
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VIII. Co-education:—Sage College

- Proceedings at the laying of the corner stone of the Sage
 College of the university, May 15, 1873. (Ithaca, 1873.)
 Sage College at the Cornell University. (Ithaca, 1879.)
 Sage College for Women, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 (Ithaca, 1884.)

IX. The Student World

1. COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

i. Literary and Scientific:

Irving Literary Association, Cornell University. Constitu-
 tion and by-laws, with list of members, 1868-86. (Ithaca,
 1868-86.) Proceedings, 1868-87. (Ithaca, 1868-87.) MS.

Philalatheian Society, Cornell University. Proceedings,
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Curtis Literary Society, Cornell University. Accounts of
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 with attendance record, 1873-81. MS. Records, April 12, 1879-
 October 8, 1881. MS.

George William Curtis Debating Club, Cornell University.
 Minutes, December 7-June 17, 1897. (Ithaca, 1893-97.) MS.

Junior George William Curtis Debating Club, Cornell Uni-
 versity. Constitution and by-laws, 1894-95. (Ithaca, 1895.)
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Stewart L. Woodford Debate Club. (Class of 1902.) Cor-
 nell University. Constitution, roll, and minutes, 1898-1902.
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Jacob Gould Schurman Debating Club. Constitution, by-
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Cornell University Club. New York. Certificate of incorporation, constitution, officers, committees, and members. (New York, 1897-98.) 2 vols.

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Association of Civil Engineers, Cornell University. Transactions. Vols. i.-xi. (Ithaca, 1893-1903.)

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Quill and Dagger Society. The ten-year book, edited for the chapter of 1903, by Clark Snutherland Northup. (Ithaca, 1903.)

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Cornell Student Activities. Fraternities. (*Cornell Magazine*, 1895-96.)

The Cornellians publish the names of the fraternities, with a list of the names of the active members of each fraternity, and often give illustrations of the fraternity houses. (*Cornellian*, since 1868.)

The College Fraternity, vol ii., No. 1. Fraternities at Cornell University (illustrated), by Willard A. Austen.

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The *Cornell Era* and the *Cornell Sun* publish descriptions of the different events.

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Cornell Aquatics. Victories and Defeats, 1872-1901, published by Mr. Charles S. Francis.

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Aurora Brasileira; periodico litterario e noticioso, orgao dos estudantes brasileiros. Out., 1873; *Junho*, 1875.

Cocagne. April 1 to June 15, 1878. (Ithaca.)

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Cornell Countryman, The, 1904. (Ithaca.)

Cornell Daily Sun, The, since 1880. (Ithaca.)

Cornell Era, The, since 1868. (Ithaca.)

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Cornell Times, The, 1873-74. (Ithaca.)
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Crank, The, 1887-1892. (Ithaca.)
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Widow, The, since 1894. (Ithaca.)
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4. CLASS RECORDS.

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Class of 1889. Statistics. (Ithaca, 1889.)

Class of 1889. Ten-Year Book, June 21, 1899. (Ithaca, 1899.)

Class of 1890. Who and What We Are; statistics. (Ithaca, 1890.)

Class of 1891. Faculty and Senior Class, views and portraits. (Glens Falls, 1891.)

Class of 1891. 1891 Ten-Year Book, 1901. (Ithaca, 1901.)

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Class of 1895. Class of '95, Cornell University; edited by J. R. Lewis and others. (Ithaca, 1895.)

Class of 1896. Minutes and records. (Ithaca, 1896.) MS.

Class of 1896. 'Ninety-six Class Book; edited by W. H. Glas-son and others. (Ithaca, 1896.)

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Student's Hand-book, 1885-87, '90, '96, 1903. (Ithaca, 1885-1903.) 5 bound in 3 and 1 unbound.

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XI. University Publications

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Certain regulations proposed for the Cornell University. (Ithaca, 1870.)

Circular letter in answer to inquiries concerning the University. (Ithaca, 1872.)

Circular letter, by Andrew Dickson White, replying to various questions. (Ithaca, 187--.)

An open letter from President White to the Alumni and Graduates of Cornell University, Italy, April 5, 1877.

White, Andrew Dickson.—The Cornell University. What it is and what it is not. (Ithaca, 1872.)

Report submitted to the Trustees of Cornell University in behalf of a majority of the committee on Mr. Sage's proposal to endow a college for women, by President White. (Ithaca, 1872.)

An open letter from President White. (Ithaca, 1877.)

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Annual Commencement Programmes. (Ithaca, since 1869.)

Alphabetical list of students. (Ithaca, since 1875.)

The Cornell University Register. (Ithaca, since 1868.) Two editions of the Register appeared in 1869; the first was edited by W. D. Wilson, the second by Willard Fiske.

Catalogue of Graduates of Cornell University. (Ithaca, 1883.)

List of Graduate Students. (Ithaca, 1892-1902.)

Annual report of the President for academic year. (1880-81, 1882-83, 1902-03.) (Ithaca, 1881-1903.)

The Presidency of Cornell University. Remarks by Andrew Dickson White. (Ithaca, 1885.)

Adams, C. K.—Cornell University. Its significance and its scope. An address delivered at the sixth annual banquet and reception of the New York Alumni Association of Cornell University, at New York, March 31, 1886.

Adams, C. K.—Cornell University: "The Morrill Land Grant." A memorial address delivered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, June 21, 1887, at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the passage of the act. (Amherst, 1887.)

General Legislation of the Faculty, and extracts from the Faculty records, since 1868. (Ithaca, 1890.)

The Ten Year Book of the Cornell University, 1868-1898. (Ithaca, 1878-98.) 3 vols.

Schurman, J. G.—"A Generation of Cornell, 1868-1898." (New York, 1898.)

"A People's University." An address delivered on Founder's Day, January 11, 1888, by J. G. Schurman.

"The State and its Land Grant College." An address by J. G. Schurman in welcoming the members of the Legislature to Cornell University, on the occasion of the opening of the building provided by the State for the College of Agriculture. (Ithaca, 1894.)

Statutes adopted May 19, 1891. (Ithaca, 1891.)

University Scholarships and Fellowships. (Ithaca, 1884.)

Reports of Treasurer of Cornell University, beginning with 1900. (Privately Printed.)

Lowrie, C. N.—A report on the landscape improvement of the Cornell University Campus. (Ithaca, 1904.)

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2. SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin—Science. Vols. i-iii. (Ithaca, 1874-1897.) 2 vols.

Studies in Classical Philology. Nos. i-xci. (Boston, New York, 1887-1901.) 12 vols.

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Papers from the Department of Physics, Vols. i-iii. (Ithaca, etc., 1893-1898.)

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Junior Naturalist Monthlies.

Nature Study Publications: Part I. Teachers' Leaflets, i-1. Part II. Children's Leaflets, ii-lxxx.

Reading Course Publications.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY
INCOME

Year	Tuition Fees	Other Receipts from Students	Income of Investments	Gifts and, Bequests	All Other Sources	Total
1865-66	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 9,000
1866-67	....	....	....	....	....	10,000
1867-68	....	....	....	....	....	22,000
1868-69	33,348.33	....	....	130,000.00	....	76,744
1869-70	....	....	....	....	....	85,000.00
1871	12,098.00	....	67,000.00	....	3,100.42	82,198.42
1872	18,167.50	....	80,000.00	....	6,524.68	104,692.18
1873	15,882.50	2,025.38	80,000.00	....	6,674.79	104,582.67
1874	15,105.00	1,993.33	80,000.00	....	9,202.84	106,301.17
1875	19,480.00	2,444.81	80,000.00	....	15,422.85	117,347.66
1876	20,420.00	3,147.48	82,770.00	....	12,378.44	118,715.92
1877	24,540.00	2,704.91	79,596.98	....	9,945.12	116,787.01
1878	20,510.00	3,086.05	79,335.00	....	9,184.58	112,115.63
1879	18,545.00	1,636.89	73,661.91	....	13,313.84	107,157.64
1880	18,180.00	1,191.47	70,935.00	....	9,254.87	99,561.34
1881	14,750.00	2,232.58	123,807.66	....	8,376.56	149,166.80
1882	13,590.00	2,334.33	114,701.22	....	13,778.72	144,404.27
1883	13,117.50	1,942.92	213,128.80	....	10,583.87	238,773.09
1884	17,050.00	2,719.44	186,907.15	....	10,699.99	217,376.58
1885	20,550.00	2,739.76	205,111.37	....	11,670.21	240,071.34
1886	22,050.00	2,809.49	209,134.81	....	11,326.66	245,320.96
1887	29,775.00	3,846.48	206,926.14	....	11,073.12	251,620.74
1888	38,475.00	8,738.12	255,499.77	....	27,098.30	329,811.19
1889	46,000.00	18,501.61	275,027.60	....	22,774.62	362,303.83
1890	51,950.00	15,295.23	265,155.24	500.00	28,316.61	361,217.08
1891	88,805.00	16,528.02	350,269.74	600.00	12,666.44	521,133.48
1892	94,945.00	20,885.91	306,114.27	100.00	46,824.02	468,869.20
1893	104,449.17	24,383.14	296,625.82	25,000.00	51,005.43	501,463.56
1894	114,277.00	26,735.75	314,993.03	112,595.00	65,930.56	624,531.34
1895	112,334.50	23,336.72	329,007.61	....	50,733.63	515,412.46
1896	117,449.16	23,692.32	333,064.09	....	51,498.02	525,703.59
1897	120,634.16	29,447.71	358,880.64	97,000.00	65,192.31	671,154.82
1898	121,205.83	30,161.88	365,995.64	7,000.00	255,713.40	780,076.75
1899	155,002.98	38,413.21	376,032.78	64,855.01	40,848.72	675,152.70
1900	191,191.83	43,306.75	385,938.10	139,350.00	81,501.87	841,288.55
1901	200,365.00	49,259.65	399,065.46	91,750.00	196,516.56	936,956.67
1902	237,030.33	48,254.34	407,112.85	365,395.90	250,866.68	1,308,660.10
1903	223,055.32	87,386.62	428,890.50	417,683.92	140,990.29	1,298,006.65
1904	251,030.71	57,311.32	413,629.13	485,449.33	122,915.39	1,330,335.88

Estimated

EXPENDITURE

Year	Salaries	Prizes, Scholarships, Fellowships	All Other Property	Total
1865-66	\$	\$	\$	\$
1866-67	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-68	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868-69	40,833.11	.....	.....	.....
1869-70	.....	.....	.....	51,000 Est.
1871	43,724.61	.....	.....	43,724.61
1872	58,514.65	.....	.....	58,514.65
1873	65,253.64	.....	47,097.48	112,351.12
1874	67,230.45	.....	34,825.24	102,055.69
1875	70,270.83	.....	41,352.33	111,623.21
1876	73,500.00	.....	52,743.05	126,243.05
1877	73,283.32	.....	36,510.15	109,793.47
1878	74,224.96	.....	33,995.32	108,220.28
1879	74,886.34	.....	30,915.61	105,801.95
1880	71,716.19	.....	31,428.88	103,145.07
1881	93,182.05	145.00	35,424.80	128,751.85
1882	96,073.02	120.00	47,622.21	143,815.23
1883	99,622.15	130.00	250,543.91	350,296.06
1884	104,047.54	130.00	98,599.44	202,776.98
1885	108,951.01	4,119.94	103,336.17	216,407.12
1886	120,212.15	7,149.32	127,175.98	254,537.45
1887	134,956.71	6,980.16	99,622.67	241,559.54
1888	159,430.58	10,693.96	151,992.42	322,116.96
1889	171,567.11	10,898.96	183,863.31	366,329.38
1890	174,379.98	10,136.78	141,253.09	325,769.83
1891	190,071.02	10,034.28	367,996.73	568,102.03
1892	222,838.14	14,334.07	264,285.80	501,458.01
1893	225,851.15	15,094.05	337,707.56	578,652.76
1894	255,977.81	17,212.76	208,554.39	481,744.96
1895	267,727.06	23,661.70	195,476.20	486,864.96
1896	277,269.29	24,470.01	239,441.97	541,181.27
1897	288,319.05	23,960.55	206,831.66	519,111.26
1898	286,185.72	24,358.28	260,042.36	570,586.36
1899	361,069.92	27,761.07	260,839.92	649,670.91
1900	397,803.58	25,382.73	243,305.71	666,492.02
1901	410,581.87	25,233.85	280,372.33	716,188.05
1902	432,710.35	25,561.00	263,502.38	721,773.73
1903	413,897.53	25,258.00	771,697.33	1,210,852.86
1904	510,758.44	26,476.00	460,198.95	997,433.39

PROPERTY

Year	Total Property	Debts at End of Year	Net Property
1865-66	\$	\$	\$
1866-67	52,560.00	.....	.....
1867-68	.....	.....	.....
1868-69	.....	.....	.....
1869-70	.....	.....	.....
1871	1,673,010.14	.....	1,673,010.14
1872	1,714,314.14	.....	1,714,314.14
1873	2,000,590.78	25,000.00	1,975,590.78
1874	2,051,490.88	41,300.00	2,010,190.88
1875	2,197,453.38	29,500.00	2,167,953.38
1876	2,191,453.38	24,467.00	2,166,986.38
1877	2,181,819.18	34,467.00	2,147,352.18
1878	2,181,819.18	37,967.00	2,143,852.18
1879	2,181,819.18	.....	2,181,819.18
1880	2,181,819.18	.....	2,181,819.18
1881	2,206,974.38	.....	2,206,974.38
1882	6,056,185.21	.....	6,056,185.21
1883	5,377,992.30	.....	5,377,992.30
1884	6,281,156.18	.....	6,281,156.18
1885	4,883,276.40	.....	4,883,276.40
1886	5,010,112.97	.....	5,010,112.97
1887	5,641,122.86	.....	5,641,122.86
1888	6,268,457.16	.....	6,268,457.16
1889	6,272,366.11	.....	6,272,366.11
1890	6,420,100.00	.....	6,420,100.00
1891	8,005,900.11	.....	8,005,900.11
1892	9,268,920.53	.....	9,268,920.53
1893	9,321,673.64	.....	9,321,673.64
1894	9,469,853.85	.....	9,469,853.85
1895	9,592,927.71	.....	9,592,927.71
1896	.....	.....	9,787,445.89
1897	.....	.....	9,824,540.93
1898	.....	.....	10,130,243.00
1899	.....	.....	11,714,867.76
1900	.....	.....	11,930,222.29
1901	.....	.....	11,420,094.53
1902	.....	.....	11,993,047.60
1903	.....	.....	12,082,232.91
1904	.....	.....	12,834,576.05

**TABLE SHOWING BY YEARS THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
DEGREES GRANTED BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY**

First Degrees.

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Bachelors of Arts	8	8	7	4	17	4	8	8	5	9
Bachelors of Literature					3	4		1	2	3
Bachelors of Philosophy*		7	9	9	6	3	5	3	8	2
Bachelors of Letters										
Bachelors of Science†		8	17	38	45	30	19	25	25	24
Bachelors of Sci. in Chemistry										
Bachelors of Sci. in Nat. Hist.										
Bachelors of Sci. in Agriculture										
Bachelors of Sci. in Architecture										
Bachelors of Architecture					1	6	4	6	7	2
Bachelors of Agriculture					2	2	1	1	2	1
Bachelors of the Sci. of Agr.										
Bachelors of Veterinary Science			1	1						
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine										
Graduate in Pharmacy										
Pharmaceutical Chemists										
Bachelors of Civil Engineering			7	16	18	15	8	12	15	14
Civil Engineers										
Bachelors of Mech. Engineering					3	1	5	6	7	12
Mechanical Engineers‡										
Bachelors of Laws										
Doctors of Medicine										
Forest Engineers										
Total First Degrees	8	23	41	68	95	65	50	62	71	67

*Ph. B. in Hist. and Political Sci.										
†B. S. in Chemistry					4	1	1			
in Chem. and Physics								4		3
in Natural History					1	2	2	1	3	2
in Science and Letters									1	18
in (Physical) Science										1
in Mathematics										
in Civil Engineering										
in Electrical Engineer'g										
‡M. E. in Electrical Engineer'g										
in Marine Construction										
in Ry Mech. Engineerin'g										

Advanced Degrees.

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Architect								1		
Civil Engineers		1			1	4		2	2	2
Mechanical Engineers										
Masters of Arts					1			4	2	1
Masters of Philosophy										
Masters of Letters										
Masters of Science				1		3	3	2	3	
Masters of Sci. in Agriculture										
Masters of Sci. in Architecture										
Masters of Civil Engineering										
Masters of Mechanical Eng. . . .										
Masters of Laws										
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine								1		
Doctors of Science										
Doctors of Philosophy				1	1	1			1	
Doctors of Laws (Honorary)										
Total Advanced Degrees . . . .	....	1	....	2	3	8	3	10	8	3
Grand Total	8	24	41	70	98	73	53	72	79	70

TABLE SHOWING BY YEARS THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
DEGREES GRANTED BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY—*Cont'd.*

First Degrees.

	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
Bachelors of Arts	7	12	18	13	10	8	6	7	8
Bachelors of Literature	7	5	5	8	8	...	5	1	...
Bachelors of Philosophy* . . . . .	...	4	4	5	7	9	7	13	17
Bachelors of Letters . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bachelors of Science†	33	40	35	29	21	31	26	36	8
Bachelors of Sci. in Chemistry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bachelors of Sci. in Nat. Hist. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelors of Sci. in Agriculture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bachelors of Sci. in Architecture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Bachelors of Architecture	4	3	...	1	2	1	2	...	...
Bachelors of Agriculture . . . . .	...	3	8	4	2	2	2	...	...
Bachelors of the Sci. of Agr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelors of Veterinary Science	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate in Pharmacy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pharmaceutical Chemists . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelors of Civil Engineering	10	7	9	4	10	7	9	...	...
Civil Engineers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18
Bachelors of Mech. Engineering	5	4	3	...	5	3	3	...	...
Mechanical Engineers‡ . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19
Bachelors of Laws . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctors of Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest Engineers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total First Degrees	67	78	82	64	65	61	61	82	92

*Ph. B. in Hist. and Political Sci. . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	4	...
†B. S. in Chemistry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
in Chem. and Physics . . . . .	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
in Natural History	1	4	2	4	1	1	3	4	...
in Science and Letters	31	31	29	22	18	27	18	28	...
in (Physical) Science . . . . .	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	...
in Mathematics	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
in Civil Engineering . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
in Electrical Engineer'g . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
‡M. E. in Electrical Engineer'g . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
in Marine Construction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
in R'y Mech. Engineering . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Advanced Degrees.

	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
Architect . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Engineers	2	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
Mechanical Engineers . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Masters of Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	1
Masters of Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masters of Letters . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masters of Science	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	3	3
Masters of Sci. in Agriculture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masters of Sci. in Architecture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Masters of Civil Engineering . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Masters of Mechanical Eng. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masters of Laws . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctors of Science . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Doctors of Philosophy	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Doctors of Laws (Honorary) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total Advanced Degrees	4	4	3	3	6	4	10	13	4
Grand Total	71	82	85	67	71	65	71	95	96

TABLE SHOWING BY YEARS THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
DEGREES GRANTED BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY—*Cont'd.*

First Degrees.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Bachelors of Arts	11	11	20	23	35	39	26	29	31
Bachelors of Literature									
Bachelors of Philosophy*	15	18	13	17	26	26	24	25	43
Bachelors of Letters	27	19	39	31	32	30	13	20	12
Bachelors of Science†	8	13	17	14	23	26	21	23	23
Bachelors of Sci. in Chemistry	2	1	2	3					
Bachelors of Sci. in Nat. Hist.	1		1	2					
Bachelors of Sci. in Agriculture	7	6	7	11	8	3	4	4	5
Bachelors of Sci. in Architecture	11	6	19	8	6	8	13	18	19
Bachelors of Architecture									
Bachelors of Agriculture									
Bachelors of the Sci. of Agr.									
Bachelors of Veterinary Science									
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine									
Graduate in Pharmacy		1							
Pharmaceutical Chemists			2						
Bachelors of Civil Engineering									
Civil Engineers	21	15	36	24	30	25	25	30	23
Bachelors of Mech. Engineering									
Mechanical Engineers‡	22	32	54	52	85	93	81	87	110
Bachelors of Laws	9	36	32	44	37	62	65	76	61
Doctors of Medicine									
Forest Engineers									
Total First Degrees	137	168	242	229	282	312	272	312	327

*Ph. B. in Hist. and Political Sci.	3	2	1	4	5	1	3	1	3
†B. S. in Chemistry									
in Chem. and Physics									
in Natural History									
in Science and Letters									
in (Physical) Science									
in Mathematics									
in Civil Engineering									
in Electrical Engineer'g									
‡M. E. in Electrical Engineer'g	8	19	28	28	44	46	43	51	69
in Marine Construction									
in R'y Mech. Engineering									

Advanced Degrees.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Architect									
Civil Engineers									
Mechanical Engineers									
Masters of Arts	3	1	8	6	6	4	8	2	1
Masters of Philosophy			1		2		3	1	3
Masters of Letters					1	3	2	3	
Masters of Science	3	6	7	5	5	4	9	5	8
Masters of Sci. in Agriculture					1	2		1	3
Masters of Sci. in Architecture				1			1	1	1
Masters of Civil Engineering	1		1	2		2	8	4	
Masters of Mechanical Eng.	2	1	6	3	6	14	16	8	15
Masters of Laws			7	5	3	11	10	8	4
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine									
Doctors of Science						2	3	6	3
Doctors of Philosophy	3	1	2	3	8	4	16	13	14
Doctors of Laws (Honorary)									
Total Advanced Degrees	12	9	32	26	33	46	76	52	52
Grand Total	149	167	274	255	315	358	348	364	379

**TABLE SHOWING BY YEARS THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF
DEGREES GRANTED BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY—*Cont'd.***

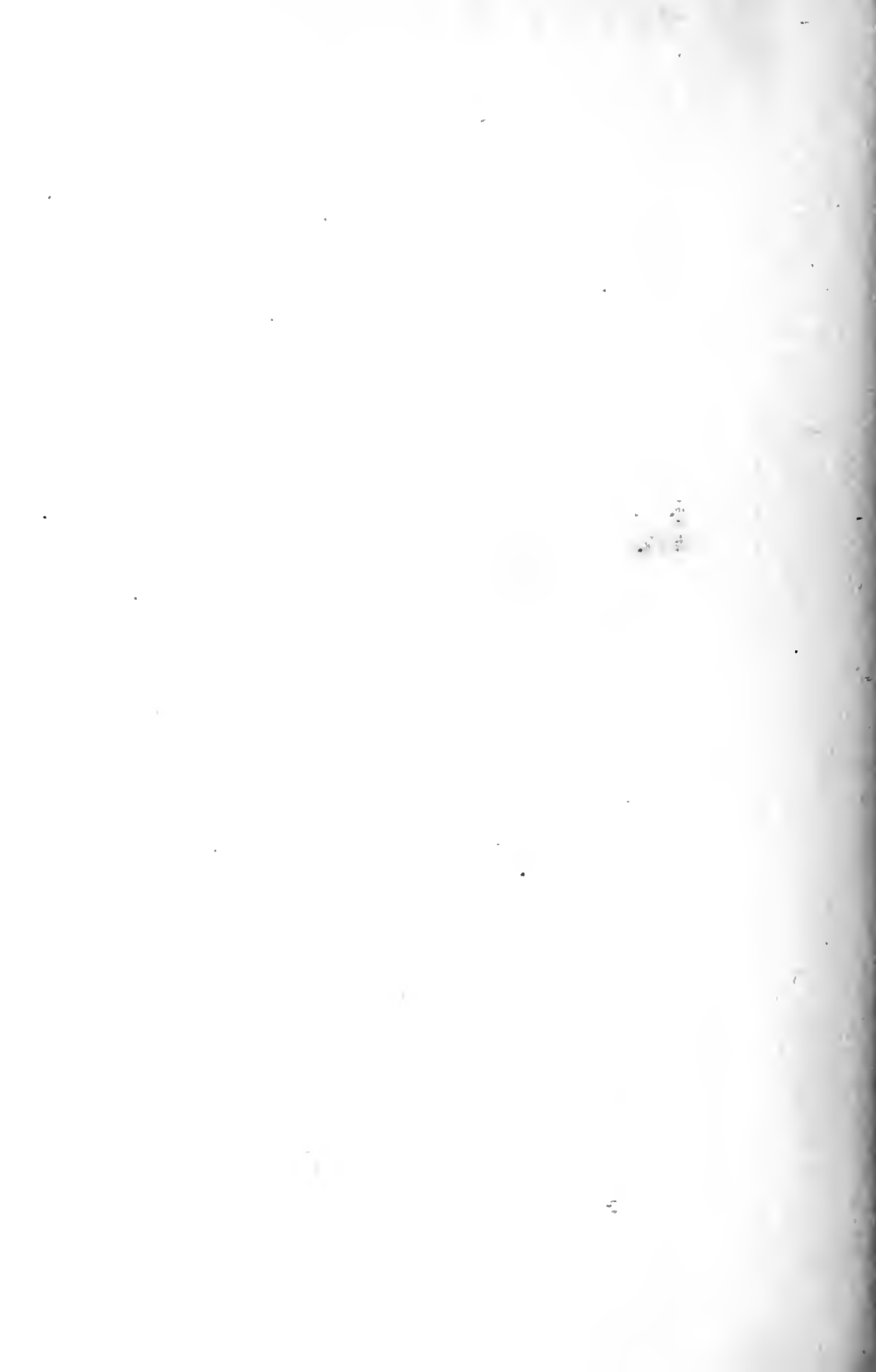
First Degrees.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total
Bachelors of Arts	39	42	50	53	129	189	181	212	1290
Bachelors of Literature									52
Bachelors of Philosophy*	40	44	26	40					484
Bachelors of Letters	16	3	5						264
Bachelors of Science†	34	57	59	62	1				871
Bachelors of Sci. in Chemistry									9
Bachelors of Sci. in Nat. Hist.									4
Bachelors of Sci. in Agriculture									56
Bachelors of Sci. in Architecture									118
Bachelors of Architecture	8	9	8	10	6	8	6	4	98
Bachelors of Agriculture									30
Bachelors of the Sci. of Agr.	8	9	12	8	14	8	8	14	81
Bachelors of Veterinary Science									4
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine	3	4	6	7	9	10	13	16	68
Graduate in Pharmacy									1
Pharmaceutical Chemists									2
Bachelors of Civil Engineering									161
Civil Engineers	24	15	30	35	48	31	38	37	515
Bachelors of Mech. Engineering									57
Mechanical Engineers‡	125	87	89	100	110	110	157	140	1561
Bachelors of Laws	81	105	25	52	44	32	45	49	855
Doctors of Medicine			67	59	26	53	60	55	320
Forest Engineers				1	5	2	2	5	15
Total First Degrees	387	375	377	427	392	443	510	532	6916

*Ph. B. in Hist. and Political Sci.	2		2						
†B. S. in Chemistry									
in Chem. and Physics									
in Natural History									
in Science and Letters									
in (Physical) Science									
in Mathematics									
in Civil Engineering									
in Electrical Engineer'g									
‡M. E. in Electrical Engineer'g	69	46	33	43	29	36	51		
in Marine Construction							19		
in Ry Mech. Engineering							10		

Advanced Degrees.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total
Architect									1
Civil Engineers									20
Mechanical Engineers									1
Masters of Arts	10	10	16	14	20	19	22	12	181
Masters of Philosophy									10
Masters of Letters									9
Masters of Science		1							84
Masters of Sci. in Agriculture	5	5	3		8	7	3	2	42
Masters of Sci. in Architecture	1		2	1	3		3	1	7
Masters of Civil Engineering	1	3	2	1	3		3		32
Masters of Mechanical Eng.	6	2	7	4	10	4	7	6	118
Masters of Laws	7	5							60
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine									1
Doctors of Science	3				1				20
Doctors of Philosophy	11	23	7	19	20	23	20	13	210
Doctors of Laws (Honorary)									2
Total Advanced Degrees	44	49	35	38	62	53	56	34	798
Grand Total	431	424	412	465	454	496	566	566	7714



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